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A DICTIONARY

OF THE

Latest Price

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whose Works they are found.

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By the AUTHOR,

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE TENTH EDITION.

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PREFACE.

HAVING been long employed in the ſtudy and cultivation of the Engliſh language, I lately publiſhed a Dictionary like thoſe compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the uſe of ſuch as aſpire to exactneſs of criticiſm, or elegance of ſtyle.

But it has been ſince conſidered that works of that kind are by no means neceſſary to the greater number of readers, who, ſeldom intending to write or preſuming to judge, turn over books only to amuſe their leiſure, and to gain degrees of knowledge ſuitable to lower characters, or neceſſary to the common buſineſs of life: theſe know not any other uſe of a dictionary than that of adjuſting orthography, and explaining terms of ſcience or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For theſe purpoſes many dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of ſkill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands by which even the loweſt expectations could be ſatisfied. Some of their authors wanted induſtry, and others literature: ſome knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to ſupply them.

For this reaſon a ſmall dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and, as I may without arrogance claim to myſelf a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I ſhall hope to be conſidered as having more experience at leaſt than moſt of my predeceſſors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily uſe. I therefore offer to the Public an Abſtract or Epitome of my former Work.

In comparing this with other dictionaries of the ſame kind, it will be found to have ſeveral advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phraſes by which other dictionaries may vitiate the ſtyle, are rejected from this.

III. The words are more correctly ſpelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by obſervation of the practice of the beſt authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more diſtinctly noted.

V. The ſenſes of each word are more copiouſly enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, ſuch as Spenſer, Shakſpeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inſerted; ſo that this book may ſerve as a gloſſary or expoſitory index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different ſenſes of each word, are ſubjoined from the large dictionary the names of thoſe writers by whom they have been uſed; ſo that the reader who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unuſual, and what are recommended by the beſt authority.

The words of this Dictionary, as oppoſed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately ſpelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically aſcertained. Of an Abſtract it is not neceſſary to ſay more; and I hope it will not to be found that truth requires me to ſay leſs.

A GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is the *art of uſing words properly*, compriſes four parts: Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

In this diviſion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without inquiring whether a fitter diſtribution might not be found. Experience has long ſhewn this method to be ſo diſtinct as to obviate confuſion, and ſo comprehenſive as to prevent any inconvenient omiſſions. I likewiſe uſe the terms already received, and already underſtood, though perhaps others more proper might ſometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whoſe new terms have ſunk their learning into neglect, have left ſufficient warning againſt the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into ſyllables, and ſyllables into words.* It therefore teaches previouſly the form and ſound of letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are,

Roman.		Italick.		Old Engliſh.		Name.
A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	a	*a*
B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	b	*be*
C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	c	*ſee*
D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	d	*dee*
E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	e	*e*
F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	f	*eff*
G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	g	*jee*
H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	h	*aitch*
I	i	*I*	*i*		i	*i* (or *j*)
J	j	*J*	*j*	𝔍	j	*j* conſon.
K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	k	*ka*
L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	l	*el*
M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	m	*em*
N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	n	*en*
O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	o	*o*
P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	p	*pee*
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	q	*cue*
R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	r	*ar*
S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*	𝔖	ſ s	*eſs*
T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	t	*tee*
U	u	*U*	*u*		u	*u* (or *va*
V	v	*V*	*v*	𝔘	v	*v* conſon.
W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	w	double *u*

Roman.		Italick.		Old Engliſh.		Name.
X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	x	*ex*
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	y	*wy*
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	z	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard.*

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ff, ſi, ffi, fi, ffi, ffl, ffi, and &, or *and per ſe, and.* *ct, ſt, ſt. ſt, ſb, ſk, ff, ff, ſi, ffi, fi, ffi, ffl, &.* ct, ſt, ſt, ſl, ff, ff, ſi, ffi, fi, ffi, &.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as thoſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

None of the ſmall conſonants have a double form, except *ſ*, *s*; of which *ſ* is uſed in the beginning, and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy, holy*; before *i*, as from *die, dying*; from *beautify. beautifying*; in the words *ſays, days, eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written orginally with *υ*, as *ſyſtem, σύστημα*; *ſympathy, συμπαθεια.*

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw, grew, view, vow, flowing, lowneſs.*

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, inquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and

tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow diſquiſition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language, and conſequently able to pronounce the letters of which I teach the pronunciation; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broard,

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face, mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation, ſalvation, generation.*

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as *father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glaſs.*

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all, wall, call.*

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault, mault*; and we ſtill ſay, *fault, vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man, baund*, for *band.*

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *graſs.*

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze, fame.*

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain, wain, gay, clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differ not in the pronunciation from *plane, wane.*

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw, naughty.*

Ae is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Ceſar, Eneas.*

E.

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcēne*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar, sĕparate, cĕlebrate, mĕn, thĕn.*

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, as in *vĕx, pĕrplexity, rĕlent, mĕdlar, rĕptile, sĕrpent, cĕllar, cĕſſation, blĕſſing, fĕll, fĕlling, dĕbt.*

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope, Phebe, Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonants, as *ſince, once, hedge, oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bĭn, bāne*; *căn, cāne*; *pin, pīne*; *tŭn, tūne*; *rŏb, rōbe*; *pŏp, pōpe*; *fir, fīre*; *cŭr, cūre*; *tŭb, tūbe.*

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year, yeare*; *wildneſs, wildneſſe*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for in old editions words are ſometimes divided thus, *clear-re, fel-le, knowled-ge.* This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the ſilent *e.*

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve, līve, gĭve,*

It has ſometimes in the end of words a ſound obſcure, and ſcarcely perceptible, as *open, ſhapen, ſhorten, thiſtle, participle, metre, lucre.*

This fainteſs of ſound is found when *e* ſeparates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*, or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle.*

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign, receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new, ſtew.*

Ea ſounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear, clear, near.*

Ei is ſounded like *e* long, as *ſeize, perceiving.*

Eu ſounds as *u* long and ſoft.

E, a, u, are combined in *beauty*

and

and its derivatives, but have only the ſound of *u*.

E may be ſaid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agrēe, ſleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is ſounded as *e* ſhort; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a ſound long, as *fīne*; and ſhort, as *fĭn*.

That is eminently obſervable in *i*, which may be likewiſe remarkable in other letters, that the ſhort ſound is not the long ſound contracted, but a ſound wholly different.

The long ſound in monoſyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn, thīne*.

I is often ſounded before *r*, as a ſhort *u*; as *flirt, firſt, ſhirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field, ſhield*, which is ſounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is ſounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are ſounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne, ōbedient, corrōding*; or ſhort, as *blŏck, knŏck, ŏblique, loll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The ſhort *o* has ſometimes the ſound of cloſe *u*, as *ſon, come*.

O coaleſces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan, groan, approach*; *oa* has the ſound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in ſome words derived from Greek, as *œconomy*; but *œ* being not an Engliſh diphthong, they are better written as they are ſounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil, ſoil, moil, noiſome*.

This coalition of letters ſeems to unite the ſounds of the two letters as far as two ſounds can be united without being deſtroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot, hoot, cooler*; *oo* has the ſound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our, power, flower*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long, as in *ſoul, bowl, ſow, grow*. Theſe different ſounds are uſed to diſtinguiſh different ſignifications; as *bow*, an inſtrument for ſhooting; *bow*, a depreſſion of the head; *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; *ſow*, to ſcatter ſeed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden veſſel.

Ou is ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as *court*; ſometimes like *o* ſhort, as *cough*; ſometimes like *u* cloſe, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough, tough*, which uſe only can teach.

Ou is frequently uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made Engliſh, as *honour, labour favour*, from *honor, labor, favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without conſidering that the laſt ſyllable gives the ſound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a ſound between them, if not compounded of both; beſides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *boneur, faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūſe confūſion*; or ſhort, as *ŭs, concŭſſion*.

It coaleſces with *a, e, i, o*; but has rather in theſe combinations the force of the *w* conſonant, as *quaff, queſt, quit, quite, languiſh*; ſometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*. It is ſometimes mute before *a, e, i, y*, as *guard, gueſt, guiſe, buy*,

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no ſound.

Ue is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prerogue, ſynagogue, plague, vague, harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Romans letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy, deſtroyer; betray, betrayed, betrayer; pray, prayer; ſay, ſayer; day, days*.

Ƴ being the Saxon vowel ẏ, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable, before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort, as *oppŏrtunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *ſtag, frog*.

Many is pronounced as if it were written *manny*.

Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt, debtor, ſubtle, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb, climb, comb, womb*.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black, brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely, centrick, century, circular, ciſtern, city, ſiccity*: before *a, o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curioſity, concupiſcence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it perſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed into *tſh*, as *church, chin, crutch*. It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *citta, cerro*.

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymiſt, ſcheme, choler*. *Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*, and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop*.

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *machine, chaiſe*.

C, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *ſtick, block*, which were originally, *ſticke, blocke*. In ſuch words *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clock, croſs*.

D.

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death, diligent*.

It is uſed before *r*, as *draw, droſs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F though, having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, as *flaſk, fly, freckle*. It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *gay, go, gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem, giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, as *ring, ſnug, ſong, frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, geeſe, get, gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *ſinging, ſtronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh, ſign, foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantick, gibbet, gibe, giblets, giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle*, to which may be added *Eygpt* and *gypſy*.

Gh in the beginning of the word has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though, right, ſought*, ſpoken *tho', rite, ſoute*.

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough, trough, ſough, tough, enough, ſlough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* has the force of a conſonant deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *h, l*, and *r*.

H.

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, as *hat, horſe.*

It ſeldom begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir, herb, hoſtler, honour, humble, honeſt, humour,* and their derivatives.

It ſometimes begins middle or final ſyllables in words compounded, as *blockhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended.*

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jeſter, jocund, juice.*

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept, king, ſkirts, ſkeptick*, for ſo it ſhould be written, not *ſceptick*, becauſe *ſc* is ſounded like *ſ*, as in *ſcene.*

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell, knot*, but totally loſes its ſound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it, to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *cockle, pickle.*

L.

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables, as *kill, will, full.* Theſe words were orginally written *kille, wille, fulle*; and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the forgoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute; as in *calf, half, halves, calves, could, would, ſhould, pſalm, talk, ſalmon, falcon.*

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf, *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaford, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diſuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table, ſhuttle.*

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur, monumental.*

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble, manners.*

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn, condemn, hymn.*

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *B.*

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt.*

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philoſopher, philanthropy, Philip.*

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by cp, *cw*, as *quadrant, queen, equeſtrian, quilt, inquiry, quire, quotidian. Qu* is never ſounded by *u.*

Qu is ſometimes ſounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer, liquor, riſque, chequer.*

R.

R has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in the other languages.

The Saxons uſed often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh, myrrhine, catarrhous, rheum, rheumatick, rhyme.*

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre, ſepulchre.*

S.

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation, ſiſter.*

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends any word, except the third perſon of verbs, as *loves, grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees, buſhes, diſtreſſes*; the pronouns

pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *ſurplus*; the cloſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe*, *horſe*, or in *ſs*, as *graſs*, *dreſs*, *bliſs*, *leſs*, anciently *graſſe*, *dreſſe*.

S ſingle, at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *ſurplus*.

It ſounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intruſion*; and like *ſ*, if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e mute*, as *refuſe*, and before *y* final, as *roſy*; and in thoſe words, *boſom*, *deſire*, *wiſdom*, *priſon*, *priſoner*, *préſent*, *presènt*, *damſel*, *caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *x* and *z* in which *ſ* is compriſed, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſuæ poteſtatis litera*; the reaſon of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. Thus we find in ſeveral languages:

Σκεδαννυμι, *ſcatter ſdgeno*, *ſdrucciolo*, *ſfavellare*, σφιγξ, *ſgombrare*, *ſgranare*, *ſhake*, *ſlumber*, *ſwell*, *ſnipe*, *ſpace*, *ſplendour*, *ſpring*, *ſqueeze*, *ſbrew*, *ſtep*, *ſtrength*, *ſtramen*, *ſventura*, *ſwell*.

S is mute in *iſle*, *iſland*, *demeſne*, *viſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*, excepting likewiſe derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as, *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, and in *that*, *theſe*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *theſe*, *them*, *though*, *thus*; and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* ſilent muſt be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a ſound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*,

From *f* in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*; but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxon better expreſſed by hp, *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome*, *wh* is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

X.

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a conſonant, as *ye*, *young*. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. But it may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the ſounds which they are ſuppoſed to have as conſonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other conſonants; thus we ſay, *tu ut*; *do*, *odd*; but in *wed*, *dew*, the two ſounds of *w* have no reſemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no words originally Engliſh; it has the ſound, as its name *izzard* or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with cloſer compreſſion of the

the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthoepy*, or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronunciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt elegant ſpeakers, who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language, to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the firſt who ſuppoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was ſir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines, according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus;

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At lengθ Eraſmus, θat grët, ïnʒurd nâm,
Ae glorï of θhe prëſthüd, and θe zâm·
Stemmd θe wild torrent of a barb'rous âʒ,
And drövθös höli Vandals off θe ſtâʒ.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can, by means of characters now in uſe, ſo as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally
Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyally.
But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore;
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnθankful wrεθ, ſaid hj, iz θis θe mjd,
Wiθ wiθ her ſoθerain merſi θou duſt qujt?
Dj ljf ſj ſaued bj her graſius djd;
But θou duſt wen wiθ vilanus diſpjt.
Tu blot her honor, and her heυnlj liht.
Dj, raθer dj, θen ſo diſloialj,
Djm of her hiθ dezert, or ſjm ſo liht.
Fair deθ it iz tu ſun mor ſam; θen dj,
Dj, raθer dj, θen ever luυ diſloialj.
But if tu luυ diſloialtj it bj,
Sal I θen hât her θat from deθez dor
Mj broυht? ah! far bj ſuθ reproθ from mj.
Wat kan I les du θen her luυ θerfor,
Siθ I her du reward kanot reſtor?
Dj, raθer dj, and djig du her ſerυ,
Djiʒ her ſerυ, and liυig her ador,
Ej lif ſj gâυ, θj ljf ſj duθ dezerυ;
Dj, raθer dj, θen, ever from her ſerυis ſwerυ.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book ac-

according to his ſcheme: which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, than to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafe-guard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet another piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may ſerve though it be in the heat of the day.

Bot penſoëver you hav' occaſion to trubble ðeir patienc, or to coom among ðem beeing trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan to truſt to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe ſaf'gard of your fac', pich ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſehood, mad' of coorſe boultering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, pich for mor'saf'ty is to bee lined againſt ð' eminent parts wit woollen clot. Firſt cut a peec' about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; pich beeing ſowed in his plac', join unto it two ſort peeces of the ſam' breadt under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then ſet an oðer peec' about ðe breadt of a ſhilling againſt the top of ðe noſe. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve ðowg it be in ðe heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers every man had his own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accommodating the letters to the pronounciation, by ejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus:

——All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yur Fádher hwitſh art in héven, hálloed bí dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhyi will bí dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers; but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tenſe, *ſais* for *ſays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them.

The Engliſh language has properly no dialects; the ſtyle of writers has no profeſſed diverſity in the uſe of words or of their flexions and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of ſkill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no ſpacious country, but has leſs variation in England than in moſt other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of uſe, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now ſeems harſh and rough, but was properly uſed by our anceſtors. The northern ſpeech is therefore not barbarous but obſolete. The ſpeech in the weſtern provinces ſeems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would expreſs.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the ſenſe of the ſame word is diverſified; as, *horſe*, *horſes*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The Engliſh have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite ſignification, and means *one*, with ſome reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a ſword*, that is, *ſome ſword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of thoſe that are men than one of thoſe that are boys*. *An army might enter without reſiſtance*, that is, *any army*.

In the ſenſes in which we uſe *a* or *an* in the ſingular, we ſpeak in the plural

plural without an article; as, *theſe are good books.*

I have made *an* the original article, becauſe it is only the Saxon an, or æn, *one*, applied to a new uſe, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a conſonant in the ſpeed of utterance.

Grammarians of the laſt age direct, than *an* ſhould be uſed before *h*; whence it appears that the Engliſh anciently aſpirated leſs. *An* is ſtill uſed before the ſilent *h*; as, *an herb, an honeſt man:* but otherwiſe *a:* as,

A horſe, *a* horſe, my kingdom for *a* horſe. *Shakſpeare.*

An or *a* can only be joined with a ſingular, the correſpondent plural is the noun without an article, as, *I want* a *pen, I want pens:* or with the pronominal adjective *ſome*, as, *I want* ſome *pens.*

THE has a particular and definite ſignification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live.* So *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle, and green herbs for* the *uſe of man*; that is, for *thoſe beings that are cattle*, and *his uſe that is man.*

The is uſed in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
Ere *the* baſe laws of ſervitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble ſavage ran, *Dryden.*

Many words are uſed without articles; as.

1. Proper names, as *John, Alexander, Longinus, Ariſtarchus, Jeruſalem, Athens, Rome, London*, GOD is uſed as a proper name.

2. Abſtract names, as *blackneſs, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ugline/s, love, hatred, anger, goodnature, kindneſs.*

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water:* This is not *braſs*, but *ſteel.*

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but, as in moſt of the other European languages, by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

Singular.

Nom.	Magiſter,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri,	*of a* Maſter, *of the* Maſter.
		or Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro,	*to a* Maſter, *to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter,	Maſter, *O* Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro,	*from a* Maſter, *from* the Maſter.

Plural.

Nom.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum,	*of* Maſters, *of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris,	*to* Maſters, *to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *O* Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris,	*from* Maſters, *from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter,	*Gen.* Maſters.	*Plur.* Maſters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of eliſion, *maſter's, ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the 's is a contraction of *his*, as the *ſoldier's valour*, for *the ſoldier* his *valour:* but this cannot be the true original, becauſe 's is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate:* and collective nouns, as *Women's paſſions*; *the rabble's inſolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay likewiſe *the foundation's ſtrength, the diamond's luſtre, the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its.*

The learned, the ſagacious *Wallis*, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective poſſeſſive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *equitum decus, Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, ſuppoſes the poſſeſſive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive caſes.

This

This termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined ꝑmiꝺ, *a ſmith*; Gen. ꝑmiꝺeꝛ, *of a ſmith*; Plur. ꝑmiꝺeꝛ, or ꝑmiꝺaꝛ *ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of their ſeven declenſions.

It is a farther confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus temple.*

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table, tables*; *flie, flies*; *ſiſter, ſiſters*; *wood, woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as, after *ch, s, ſh, x, z*; after *c* ſounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance, lances*; *outrage, outrages.*

The formation of the plural and adjective ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men, women, oxen, ſwine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſheen*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf, loaves*; *calf, calves.*

Except a few, *muff, muffs*; *chief, chiefs.* So *hoof, roof, proof, relief, miſchief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief.*

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child.*

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we ſay. Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs.*

Dr. Willis thinks *the Lords' houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*; but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe; and ſurely an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them. They would commonly produce a troubleſome ambiguity, as *the Lord's houſe* may be the *houſe of Lords*, or the *houſe of a Lord.* Beſides that the mark of eliſion is improper, for in the *Lords' houſe* nothing is cut off.

Some Engliſh ſubſtantives, like thoſe of many other languages, change their termination as they expreſs different ſexes; as *prince, princeſs*; *actor, actreſs*; *lion, lioneſs*; *hero, heroine.* To theſe mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitreſs, poeteſs, chauntreſs, ducheſs, tigreſs governeſs, tutreſs, peereſs, authoreſs, traytreſs*, and perhaps others. Of theſe variable terminations we have only a ſufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we ſay of a woman that ſhe is a *philoſopher*, an *aſtronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can ſay that ſhe is an *architect*, a *botaniſt*, a *ſtudent*, becauſe theſe terminations have not annexed to them the notion of ſex. In words which the neceſſities of life are often requiring, the ſex is diſtinguiſhed not by different terminations but by different names, as a *bull*, a *cow*, a *horſe*, a *mare*; *equus, equa*; a *cock* a *hen*; and ſometimes by pronouns prefixed, as a he-*goat*, *a* ſhe-*goat.*

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman, good women, of a good woman,*; *a good man, good men, of good men.*

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive; as, *fair*, fair*er*, fair*eſt*; *lovely*, lovel*ier*, lovel*ieſt*; *ſweet*, ſweet*er*, ſweet*eſt*; *low*, low*er*, low*eſt*; *high*, high*er*, high*eſt.*

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good, better, beſt*; *bad, worſe, worſt*; *little, leſs, leaſt*; *near, nearer, next*; *much, more, moſt, many* (for *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late, later, lateſt* or *laſt.*

Some comparatives form a ſuperlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether, nethermoſt*; *outer, outmoſt*; *under, undermoſt*; *up, upper, uppermoſt*; *fore, former, foremoſt.*

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt, ſouthmoſt.*

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, moſt benevolent.*

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as *fair, fairer*, or *more fair*; *faireſt*, or *moſt fair.*

In

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is often written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain: and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*.

Dissyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome*, *toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *spleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless*, *harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in some writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by *Milton*.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Lost.*

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best.
Parad. Lost.

So *trifling* by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray on Crea.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

I shall be named among the *famousest*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Agonistes.*

Inventive by *Ascham*,

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Natural by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Jonſon*.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *B. Jonſon.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great king hath *pow'rfulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne. *Parad. Loſt.*

The termination in *iſh* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diſtinguiſhed below the poſitive, as *black*, *blackiſh*, or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt*, *ſaltiſh*, or having a little taſte of ſalt; they therefore admit no compariſon. This termination is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, nor often to words of above one ſyllable, and is ſcarcely uſed in the ſolemn, or ſublime ſtyle.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the Engliſh language, are *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *ſame*, *ſome*.

The pronouns perſonal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accuſ. and other oblique caſes.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly uſed in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the ſecond perſon plural is uſed for the ſecond perſon ſingular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to maſculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to uſe *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The

The poſſeſſive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without caſes or change of termination.

The poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the ſecond, *thy*, *thine*, *you*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is ſeparated by a verb, as *Theſe are* our *books*. *Theſe books* are *ours*. Your *children excel* ours *in ſtature, but* ours *ſurpaſs* yours *in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithſtanding their ſeeming plural termination, are applied equally to ſingular and plural ſubſtantives, as *This book is* ours. *Theſe books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*: which though now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly continued in poetry: they are uſed as *ours*, and *yours*, when they are referred to a ſubſtantive preceding, as, *thy* houſe is larger than *mine*, but *my* garden is more ſpacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the poſſeſſives likewiſe of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*,

	Singular and Plural.
Nom.	Who.
Gen.	Whoſe.
Other oblique caſes.	Whom
Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, or whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Which.

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At leaſt it was common to ſay, the man *which*, though I remember no example of, the thing *who*.

Whoſe is rather the poetical than regular gentitive of *which*.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte.
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only uſed in the nominative and accuſative caſes; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as Whether *of theſe is left I know not*. Whether *ſhall I chooſe?* It is now almoſt obſolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whoſoever, *whatſoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *ſoever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all caſes,	This	Theſe
	That	Thoſe
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not uſed but when it is referred to a ſubſtantive preceding, as *I have ſent* other *horſes*. *I have not ſent the ſame horſes, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal uſe. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which ſignify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in uſe. The reſt ſeem to be paſſing by degrees into neglect, though proper, uſeful, and analogous. They are referred both to ſingular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words uſed only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *ſelf*.

Own is added to poſſeſſives, both ſingular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *houſe*. It is emphatical, and implies a ſilent contrariety or oppoſition; as, *I live in my own houſe*, that is, *not in a hired houſe*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self, is added to poſſeſſives, as *myſelf*, *yourſelves*; and ſometimes to perſonal pronouns, as *himſelf*, *itſelf*, *themſelves*. It then, like *own*, expreſſes emphaſis and oppoſition, as *I did this myſelf*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourſelves by vain rage*,

Himſelf, *itſelf*, *themſelves*, is ſuppoſed by *Wallis* to be put by corruption, for *his ſelf*, *it ſelf*, *their ſelves*; ſo that *ſelf* is always a ſubſtantive. This ſeems juſtly obſerved, for we ſay, *He came himſelf*; *Himſelf ſhall do this*; where *himſelf* cannot be an acculative.

Of the VERB.

Engliſh verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languiſh*. The neuters are formed like the active.

Moſt verbs ſignifying *action*, may likewiſe ſignify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*; as *I love*, I am in love; *I ſtrike*, I am now ſtriking.

Verbs have only two tenſes inflected in their terminations, the preſent, and ſimple preterite; the other tenſes are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *ſhall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The paſſive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the ſubſtantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* haſt, *he* hath *or* has;
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently uſed both in verſe and proſe.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had, *thou* hadſt, *he* had;
Plur. *We* had, *ye* had, *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* haſt had, *he* has *or* hath had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had, *thou* hadſt had, *he* had had.
Plur. *We* had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, *thou* ſhalt have, *he* ſhall have;
Plur. *We* ſhall have, *ye* ſhall have, *they* ſhall have.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have;
Plur. *We* will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have.

By reading theſe future tenſes may be obſerved the variations of *ſhall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have *or* have *thou*, let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have, have *or* have *ye*, let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* have, *he* have;
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have *they* have.

Preterite ſimple as in the Indicative.

Preterite Compound.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* have had, *he* have had,
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have had, *thou* ſhalt have had, *he* ſhall have had;
Plur. *We* ſhall have had, *ye* ſhall have had, *they* ſhall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of ſpeaking is expreſſed by *may*, *can*, in the preſent; and *might*, *could*, or *ſhould*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* may have, *thou* mayſt have, *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* might have, *thou* mightſt have, *he* might have;
Plur. *We* might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* can have, *thou* canſt have, *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have

Preterite.

Sing. *I* could have, *thou* couldſt have, *he* could have;
Plur. *We* could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.

In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb.

There is likewiſe a double *Preterite.*

Sing. *I* ſhould have had, *thou* ſhouldſt have had, *he* ſhould have had;
Plur. *We* ſhould have had, *ye* ſhould have had, *they* ſhould have had.

In like maner we uſe, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent. To have.
Preterite. To have had.
Participle preſent. Having.
Participle preterite. Had.

Verb active. *To love.*

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* love, *thou* loveſt, *he* loveth *or* loves;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterite ſimple.

Sing. *I* loved, *thou* lovedſt, *he* loved;
Plur. *We* loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.
Preterperfect compared. *I* have loved, &c.
Peterpluperfect. *I* had loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c. *I* will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love *or* love *thou*, let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love, love *or* love *ye*, let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* love, *thou* love, *he* love;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.
Preterite ſimple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. *I* have loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c.
Second Future. *I* ſhall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Preſent. *I* may *or* can love, &c.
Preterite. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, &c.
Double Pret. I might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To love.
Preterite. To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving.
Participle paſt. Loved

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenſes of the verb *to be*, which muſt therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* am, *thou* art, *he* is;
Plur. *We* are *or* be, *ye* are *or* be, *they* are *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in uſe.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* was, *thou* waſt *or* wert, he was;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.

Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* be, *thou* beeſt, *he* be;
Plur. *We* be, *ye* be, *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* were, *thou* wert, *he* were;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.
Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be.
Preterite. To have been.
Participle preſent. Being.
Participle preterite. Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. *I* was loved, &c. *I* have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, &c. If *I* were loved, &c. If *I* ſhall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, &c. *I* might,

might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be loved.
Preterite. To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflexions, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To do.

Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* do, *thou* doſt, *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do, *they* do.

Preterite.
Sing. *I* did, *thou* didſt, *he* did.
Plur. *We* did, *ye* did, *they* did;
Preterite, &c. *I* have done, *&c.* *I* had done, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will do, *&c.*

Imperative.
Sing. Do *thou*, let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do, do *ye*, let *them* do

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* do, *thou* do, *he* do;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do *they* do;

The reſt are as in the Indicative.
Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle preſent. Doing.
Participle preter. Done.

Do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as, *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*; ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is conſidered as a vitious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſomtimes uſed emphatically; as, *I* do *love thee, and when I love thee not, Chaos is come again* *Shakſp.*

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.* This, by cuſtom at leaſt, appears more eaſy than the other form of expreſſing the ſame ſenſe by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but* love *her* not.

The imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as, Do *I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do and *did* are thus uſed only for the preſent and ſimple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives*, as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſubſtantive *to be.* They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin*; Je me ſuis levé, *French.*

I was walked out, exieram; Je m'etois promené.

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo.* I am grieving, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempeſt is raging, *furit procella.* I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor.* So the other tenſes, as, *We were walking*, ἠυγχάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking*, *I had been walking*, *I ſhall* or *will be walking.*

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification; as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from a phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete; *The book is* a *printing*, *The braſs is* a *forging*, *a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns ſignifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when ſome convenience of verſification does not invite its revival. It is uſed among the purer writers after *if*, *though*, *ere*, *before*, *whether*, *except*, *unleſs*, *whatſoever*, *whomſoever*, and words of wiſhing; as, *Doubtleſs thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us, and Iſrael* acknowledge us not.

Of Irregular Verbs.

The Engliſh verbs were divided by Ben Jonſon into four conjugations, without any reaſon ariſing from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, ſuch as has been exemplified: from which all deviations are to be conſidered as anomalies, which are indeed, in our monoſyllables, Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from

them, very frequent: but almoſt all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are obſerved by Dr. *Wallis* to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed in the ſcantineſs of our conjugations there is ſcarcely any other place for irregularity.

The firſt irregularity, is a ſlight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the laſt ſyllable *ed* is often joined with the former by ſuppreſſion of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c*, *ch*, *ſh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the conſonants *ſ*, *th*, when more ſtrongly pronounced, and ſometimes after, *m*, *n*, *r*, if preceded by a ſhort vowel, *t* is uſed in pronunciation, but very ſeldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *ſtac't*, *ſnatch't*, *fiſh't*, *wak't*, *dwel't*, *ſmel't*, for *ſtac'd*, *ſnatch'd*, *fiſh'd*, *wak'd*, *dwel'd*, *ſmel'd*; or *placed*, *ſnatched*, *fiſhed*, *waked*, *dwelled*, *ſmelled*.

Thoſe words which terminate in *l* or *ll* or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in ſolemn language; as *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*, ſometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *vext*: this is not conſtant.

A long vowel is often changed into a ſhort one; thus *kept*, *ſlept*, *wept*, *crept*, *ſwept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *ſleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *ſweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coaleſce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coaleſce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d*, or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more eaſily pronounced; as, *read*, *led*, *ſpread*, *ſhed*, *ſhred*, *bid*, *hid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *ſped*, *ſtrid*, *ſlid*, *rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *ſpread*, to *ſhed*, to *ſhread*, to *bide*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *ſpeed*, to *ſtride*, to *ſlide*, to *ride*. And thus, *caſt*, *burt*, *coſt*, *burſt*, *eat*, *beat*, *ſweat*, *ſit*, *quit*, *ſmit*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *ſhot*; from the verbs, to *caſt*, to *hurt*, to *coſt*, to *burſt*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *ſweat*, to *ſit*, to *quit*, to *ſmite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *ſhoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *ſent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *ſend*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or paſſive is often formed in *en* inſtead of *ed*; as, *been*, *taken*, *given*, *ſlain*, *known*, from the verbs, to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *ſlay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *ſhorten*, *choſen*, *broken*; but likewiſe *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *hid*, *chid*, *ſhot*, *choſe*, *broke*, are promiſcuouſly uſed in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *ſhoot*, to *chooſe*, to *break*, and many ſuch like.

In the ſame manner *ſown*, *ſhewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *ſow'd*, *ſhew'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *ſow*, to *ſhew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load* or *lade*.

Concerning theſe double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he ſhall ſeldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from its preterite, as, *write*, *wrote*, *written*, that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is wrote*. *Wrote* however may be uſed in poetry; at leaſt, if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themſelves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win*, *ſpin*, *begin*, *ſwim*, *ſtrike*, *ſtick*, *ſing*, *ſting*, *fling*, *ring*, *wring*, *ſpring*, *ſwing*, *drink*, *ſink*, *ſhrink*, *ſtink*, *come*, *run*, *find*, *bind*, *grind*, *wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle paſſive, give *won*, *ſpun*, *begun*, *ſwum*, *ſtruck*, *ſtuck*, *ſung*, *ſtung*, *flung*, *rung*, *wrung*, *ſprung*, *ſwung*, *drunk*, *ſunk*, *ſhrunk*, *ſtunk*, *come*, *run*, *found*, *bound*, *ground*, *wound*. And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began*, *ran*, *ſang*, *ſprang*, *drank*, *came*, *ran*, and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken*, *ſtrucken*, *drunken*, *bounden*.

2. *Fight*, *teach*, *reach*, *ſeek*, *beſeech*, *catch*, *buy*, *bring*, *think*, *work*, make *fought*, *taught*, *raught*, *ſought*, *beſought*, *caught*, *bought*, *brought*, *thought*, *wrought*.

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *teached, reached, beſeeched, catched, worked.*

3. *Take, ſhake, forſake, wake, awake, ſtand, break, ſpeak, bear, ſhear, ſwear, tear, weave, cleave, ſtrive, thrive, drive, ſhine, riſe, ariſe, ſmite, write, bide, abide, ride, chooſe, chuſe, tread, get, beget, forget, ſeethe,* make in both preterite and participle *took, forſook, woke, awoke, ſtood, broke, ſpoke, bore, ſhore, ſwore, tore, wore, wove, clove, ſtrove, throve, drove, ſhone, roſe, aroſe, ſmote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, choſe, trode, got, begot, forgot, ſod.* But we ſay likewiſe, *thrive, riſe, ſmit, writ, abid, rid.* In the preterite ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as *brake, ſpake, bare, ſhare, ſware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat,* and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive are many of them formed by *en, as taken, ſhaken, forſaken, broken, ſpoken, born, ſhorn, ſworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, riſen, ſmitten, ridden, choſen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, ſodden.* And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, ſheared, weaved, leaved, abided, ſeethed.*

4. *Give, bid, ſit,* make in the preterite, *gave, bade, ſate*; in the participle paſſive *given, bidden, ſitten*; but in both *bid.*

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, ſlay, ſee, ly,* make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, ſlew, ſaw, lay*; their participles paſſive by *n, drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, ſlain, ſeen, lien, lain.* Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go, went,* from the old *wend,* the participle is *gone.*

Of Derivation.

That the Engliſh language may be more eaſily underſtood, it is neceſſary to inquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this inquiry I ſhall ſometimes copy Dr. *Wallis*, and ſometimes endeavour to ſupply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the preſent of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to ſtrike, I ſtrick *or* ſtrook, a *ſtroke.*

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, as *loving, frighting, fighting, ſtriking.*

The agent, or perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, frighter, ſtriker.*

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſometimes other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs: in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant ſoftened; as, a houſe, *to houſe*; braſs, *to braze*; glaſs, *to glaze*; graſs, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fiſh, *to fiſh*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder.*

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives; as, haſte, *to haſten*; length, *to lengthen*: ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen*; ſhort, *to ſhorten*; faſt, *to faſten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; ſoft, *to ſoften.*

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*: as a louſe, *louſy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; luſt, *luſty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy.*

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful,* denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; uſe, *uſeful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful.*

Sometimes, in almoſt the ſame ſenſe, but with ſome kind of diminution thereof, the termination *ſome* is added, denoting *ſomething*, or *in ſome degree*; as delight, *delightſome*; game, *gameſome*; irk, *irkſome*; burden, *burdenſome*; trouble, *troubleſome*; light, *lightſome*; hand, *handſome*; alone, *loneſome*; toil, *toilſome.*

On the contrary, the termination *leſs* added to ſubſtantives, makes adjectives ſignifying want; as, *worthleſs, witleſs, heartleſs, joyleſs, careleſs, helpleſs.* Thus comfort, *comfortleſs*; ſap, *ſapleſs.*

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the participle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleaſant, *unpleaſant*; wiſe, *unwiſe*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuſeful*, and many more.

The original Engliſh privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its deſcendants, words already ſignifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiſcreet*, the inſeparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confuſion, from which it is not eaſy to diſentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandſome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unaſſiſting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle preſent to mark a forbearance of action, as *unſighing*, but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives which have an Engliſh termination, as *unfertileneſs*, *unperfectneſs*, which if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *uncivil*, *incivility*; *unactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is uſual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepoſitive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, ſince it anſwers to the Latin prepoſition *de*. *Mis* inſinuates ſome errour, and for the moſt part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to diſlike*; honour, *diſhonour*; to honour, to grace; *to diſhonour*, *to diſgrace*; to deign, *to diſdeign*; chance, hap, *miſchance*, *miſhap*; to take, *to miſtake*; deed, *miſdeed*; to uſe, *to miſuſe*; to employ, *to miſemploy*; to apply, *to miſapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the ſame ſignification; as *diſtinguiſh*, diſtinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import ſome kind of ſimilitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The ſame termination *ly*, added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like ſignification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; ſweet, *ſweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with ſome degree of ſweetneſs*.

The termination *iſh* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to ſubſtantives, imports ſimilitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greeniſh*; white, *whitiſh*; ſoft, *ſoftiſh*; a thief, *thieviſh*; a wolf, *wolviſh*; a child, *childiſh*.

We have forms of diminutives in ſubſtantives, though not frequent; as a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *a pickrel*; this is a French termination: a gooſe, *a goſling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a maniken*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronymick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet ſtill there is another form of diminution among the Engliſh, by leſſening the ſound itſelf, eſpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that ſometimes not ſo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *ſup*, *ſip*, *ſoop*, *ſop*, *ſippet*, where, beſide the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *ſpit*, *ſpout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, βαβαιξ; *great* pronounced long, eſpecially if with a ſtronger ſound, *grea-t*; *little*, pronounced long *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a ſucceſſion of a ſmaller and then greater ſounds; and ſo in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore ſcarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtantives, by adding the termination *neſs*; and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities: as white, *whiteneſs*; hard, *hardneſs*; great, *greatneſs*; ſkilful, *ſkilfulneſs*, *unſkilfulneſs*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *prieſthood*, *likelihood*, *falſehood*.

There are other abſtracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a ſmall change being ſometimes made; as

long,

long, *length*; ſtrong, *ſtrength*; *broad*, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; ſlow, *ſlowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and ſo moon, *month*.

Like theſe are ſome words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mow'th*, after *mow'th*; commonly ſpoken and written later *math*, after *math*; ſteal, *ſtealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; draw, *draught*.

Theſe ſhould rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that cuſtom will not ſuffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The ſame form retain *faith*, *ſpight*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *ſooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whoſe primitives are either entirely obſolete, or ſeldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy*, *ſpry*, *wry*, *weak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *ſay*, *work*.

Some ending in *ſhip*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingſhip*, *wardſhip*, *guardianſhip*, *partnerſhip*, *ſtewardſhip*, *headſhip*, *lordſhip*.

Thus *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*; whence *worſhipful*, and *to worſhip*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do eſpecially denote dominion, at leaſt ſtate or condition; as, *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *chriſtendom*, *freedom*, *wiſdom*, *whoredom*, *biſhoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the ſame import with us as among them, ſcarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *uſage*.

There are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, *a bat*, *a batoon*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battledoor*, *to batter*. *batter*, a kind of glutinous compoſition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one maſs. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twiſt*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſubtlety than ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn uſually imply the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are derived the French *nes* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a noſe. But as if from the conſonants *ns* taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed that they may the better correſpond, *ſn* denotes *naſus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the noſe, as *ſnout*, *ſneeze*, *ſnore*, *ſnort*, *ſnear*, *ſnicker*, *ſnot*, *ſnivel*, *ſnite*, *ſnuff*, *ſnuffle*, *ſnaffle*, *ſnarle*, *ſnudge*.

There is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſinuo*, as *ſnake*, *ſneak*, *ſnail*, *ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap* and *ſnatch*, *ſnib*, *ſnub*.

Bl imply a *blaſt*; as, *blow*, *blaſt*, *to blaſt*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak*, or weather beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *bluſter*, *blurt*, *bliſter*, *blab*, *bladder*, *blob*, *blubber-lip't*, *blubber-cheek't*, *bloated*, *blote-herrings*, *bhaſt*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *bloſſom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of the letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, cloſer, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as if probably derived from *στρωμι*, or *ſtrenuous*; as *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *ſtrew*, *ſtrike*, *ſtreak*, *ſtroke*, *ſtripe*, *ſtrive*, *ſtrife*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrout*, *ſtrut*, *ſtretch*, *ſtrait*, *ſtrict*, *ſtreight*, that is, narrow, *diſtrain*, *ſtreſs*, *diſtreſs*, *ſtring*, *ſtrap*, *ſtream*, *ſtreamer*, *ſtrand*, *ſtrip*, *ſtray*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrange*, *ſtride*, *ſtraddle*.

St in like manner imply ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what as been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*: for example, *ſtand*, *ſtay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *ſtaff*, *ſtay*, that is to oppoſe; *ſtop*, *to ſtuff*, *ſtiffe*, *to ſtay*, that is to ſtop; a *ſtay*, that is, an obſtacle; *ſtick*, *ſtut*, *ſtutter*, *ſtammer*, *ſtagger*, *ſtickle*, *ſtick*, *ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at play; *ſtock*, *ſtem*, *ſting*, *to ſting*, *ſtink*, *ſtitch*, *ſtud*, *ſtanchion*, *ſtub*, *ſtubble*, to *ſtub* up, *ſtump*, whence *ſtumble*, *ſtalk*, *to ſtalk*, *ſtep*, *to ſtamp* with the feet, whence to *ſtamp*, that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtamp; *ſtow*, *to ſtow*, *to beſtow*, *ſteward*, or *ſtoward*, *ſtead*, *ſtady*, *ſtedfaſt*, *ſtable*, *a ſtable*, *a ſtall*, *to ſtall*, *ſtool*, *ſtill*, *ſtallage*, *ſtage*, *ſtill*, adjective, and *ſtill*, adv. *ſtole*, *ſtout*, *ſturdy*, *ſtead*, *ſtoat*, *ſtallion*, *ſtiff*, *ſtark-dead*, *to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtone*, *ſteel*, *ſtern*, *ſtanch*, *to ſtanch*, blood, *to ſtare*, *ſteep*, *ſteeple*, *ſtair*, *ſtandard*, a ſtated meaſure, *ſtately*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* denote ſomething firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thruſt*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *thrown*.

Wr imply ſome ſort of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry*, *to wreath*, *wreſt*, *wreſtle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *writh*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a ſilent agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as *ſway*, *ſwag*, *to ſway*, *ſwagger*, *ſwerve*, *ſweat*, *ſweep*, *ſwill*, *ſwim*, *ſwing*, *ſwift*, *ſweet*, *ſwitch*, *ſwinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *ſm* in *ſmooth*, *ſmug*, *ſmile*, *ſmirk*, *ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall*, *ſmell*, *ſmack*, *ſmother*, *ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke, as with an originally ſilent motion implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *claſp*, *to claſp*, *to clip*, *to clich*, *cloak*, *clog*, *cloſe*, *to cloſe*, *a clod*, *a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter*, *a cluſter*.

Sp imply a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo* or *ſeparo*: for example, *ſpread*, *ſpring*, *ſprig*, *ſprout*, *ſprinkle*, *ſplit*, *ſplinter*, *ſpill*, *ſpit*, *ſputter*, *ſpatter*.

Sl denote a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime*, *ſlide*, *ſlip*, *ſlipper*, *ſly*, *ſleight*, *ſlit*, *ſlow*, *ſlack*, *ſlight*, *ſling*, *ſlap*.

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh*, *raſh*, *gaſh*, *flaſh*, *claſh*, *laſh*, *ſlaſh*, *plaſh*, *traſh*, indicate ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh*, *ruſh*, *guſh*, *fluſh*, *bluſh*, *bruſh*, *buſh*, *puſh*, imply ſomething as acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *ſling*, *ſling*, *ding*, *ſwing*, *cling*, *ſing*, *wring*, *ſting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremour, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink*, *wink*, *ſink*, *clink*, *chink*, *think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, *mingle*, *ſprinkle*, *twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle*, *tangle ſpangle*, *mangle*, *wrangle*, *brangle*, *dangle*; as alſo in *mumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*. But at the ſame time the cloſe *u* implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *ſcamble*, *ſcramble*, *wamble*, *amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble* the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle*, *ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *in* may imply the ſubtilty of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſqueek*, *ſqueak*, *ſqueal*, *ſquall*, *brawl*, *wraul*, *yaul*, *ſpaul*, *ſcreek*, *ſhriek*, *ſhril*, *ſharp*, *ſhrivel*, *wrinkle*, *crack*, *craſh*, *claſh*, *gnaſh*, *plaſh*, *cruſh*, *buſh*, *hiſſel*, *fiſſe*, *whiſt*, *ſoft*, *jar*, *hurl*, *curl*, *whirl*, *buz*, *buſtle*, *ſpindle*, *dwindle*, *twine*, *twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified; and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace*, *face*, *elegant*, *elegance*, *reſemble*.

Some verbs which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed *ſpend*, *expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as, *conceive*, *approve*, *expoſe*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden*, *garter*, *bukler*, *to advance*, *to cry*, *to plead*, from the French *jarden*, *jartier*, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *cryer*, *plaider*; though, indeed, even of theſe part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as, *wine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa;

veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεῦγος; *over*, ὑπερ, ſuper; *am*, ſum, εἰμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax*, *achs*, *mit*, *ford*, *pfurd*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *oar*, *grave*, *graff*, *to grave*, *to ſcrape*, *whole*, from ἀξίνη, μεῖα, πορθμος, Συγατὴρ, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μῆνη, ξῆρος, γράφω, ὅλος. Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the ſame fountain, though they be likewiſe found among the Latins?

Our anceſtors were ſtudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monoſyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firſt ſyllable, eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewiſe conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, which ſeem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, in order that the ſound might become the ſofter; but eſpecially tranſpoſing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in expendo, *ſpend*; exemplum, *ſample*,; excipio, *ſcape*; extraneus, *ſtrange*; extractum, *ſtretch'd*; excrucio, *to ſcrew*; exſcorio, *to ſcour*; excorio, *to ſcourge*; excortico, *to ſcratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as alſo, emendo, *to mend*: epiſcopus, *biſhop*, in Daniſh *biſp*; epiſtola, *piſtle*; hoſpitale, *ſpittle*; Hiſpania, *Spain*; hiſtoria, *ſtory*.

Many of theſe etymologies are doubtful, and ſome evidently miſtaken.

The following are ſomewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Elijabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* paſſing into *b*, as in *biſhop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is reſtored into the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now ſay *boar*: as for *lang*, *long*, ſor *hain*, *bane*; for *ſtane*, *ſtone*, aprugna, *brawn*, *p*, being changed into *b* and *u* tranſpoſed, as in *a per*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλωπὴξ, *fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*, pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill*, *full*; piſcis, *fiſh*; and tranſpoſing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus *freeſe*; muſtum, *ſtum*; defenſio, *fence*; diſpenſator, *ſpencer*; aſculto, eſcouter, Fr. *ſcout*; exſcalpo, *ſcrape*; reſtoring *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſtrap*, *ſcrable*; *ſcrawl*; exculpo, *ſcoop*; exterritus, *ſtart*; extonitus, attonitus, *ſtonn'd*; ſtomachus, *maw*; offendo *fined*; obſtipo, *ſtop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warm*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the ſound of φ and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer*, *ſore*, and hence, *ſorry*, *ſorrow*, *ſorrowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*; ſcalenus, *leaning*, unleſs you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*, domina, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; ποθήκιον, *pot*; κυπελλα, *cup*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; ſpecio, ſpeculor, *ſpy*; plico, *ply*; implico, *imply*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; ſedes epiſcopalis, *ſee*.

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyllables may be leſſened; as, amita, *aunt*; ſpiritus, *ſpright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabilis, *ſtable*; ſtabulum, *ſtable*; pallacium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *rail*, *rawl*, *wraul*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; quæſito, *queſt*.

As alſo a conſonant, or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable, rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; ſubitaneus, *ſudden*, *ſoon*; ſuperare, *to ſoar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *ſtain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

The contraction may ſeem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακὸν, *kyrk*, *church*; preſbyter, *prieſt*; ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*; frango, fregi, *break*, *breach*; fagus, φηγα, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a kin; frigeſco, *freeze*, frigeſco, *freſh*, *ſc* into *ſh*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, ſo in ſcapha, *ſkiff*, *ſkip*, and refrigeſco, *refreſh*; but vireſco, *freſh*; phlebotamus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer *ſquire*; pœnitentia, *penance*;

nance; ſanctuarium, *ſanctuary*, *ſentry*; quæſitio *chaſe*; perquiſitio, *purchaſe*; anguilla, *eel*; inſula, *iſle*, *ile*, *iſland*, *iland*; inſuletta, *iſlet*, *ilet*, *eyght*, and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Oweſney*, *Ruley*, *Eley*; examinare, *to ſcan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſeful manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, writ *eſamen*, or *ſeamen*, is contracted into *ſcan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen*, they turned into *ſciame*; for which we ſay *ſwarme*, by inſerting *r* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*, ſedile, *ſtool*; ὑετός *wet*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; ſuccus, *juice*; catena, *chain*; caligula, calga, chauſe, chauſſe. Fr. *boſe*; extinguo, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; αἰὼν, ævum, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; extravagus, *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; ſevero, *ſwear*; ſtridulus, *ſhrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vaneſco, vanui, *wane*; ſyllabate, *to ſpell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may ſeem harſher, yet may not be rejected, for it at laſt appears, that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; Elizabetha, *Elizabeth*, *Eliſabeth*, *Betty*, *Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Mulkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; Mathæus, *Mattha*, *Maithew*; Martha, *Mat*, *Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; geroſilo, Ital. giriflee, giloſer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſley*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perſicum, *peach*; eruca, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal*, or *gimbal-ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quæ ques choſes, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus diſfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and, to make the ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and ſoftening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame word, according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, come from *pario*; and a *bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*; but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. To *ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*; but *ſpell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in lands that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel*, *good-ſpell*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonick word, from *zophorus*; but, *freeſe*, for *cloth*, from *Frizia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and compriſing the ſignification of more words than one; as, from *ſcrip* and *roll* comes *ſcroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; *l* from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay* or *ſtand* and *out*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp* with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding out, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmall, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed; whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp*, the emiſſion, *or* the more acute noiſe, and *k*, the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*, and laſtly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exiſtion. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or groſſer bud: *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound, denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout*, and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle* is made *ſtruggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almoſt in the

ſame

ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *groſſ* and *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That *Wallis*'s derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. *Wallis*, therefore, has totally neglected it; and *Jonſon*, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as, *Thou flieſt from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is in the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The ſun's heat*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe: as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: as, *He gave this* to *me*; *He took this* from *me*; *He ſays this* of *me*; *He came* with *me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomatteï*; that of the French by *Deſmarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Jonſon*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of grammar, I have thought proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and when every ſyllable has its proper accent, or, which in Engliſh verſification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſily to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables, formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented, as *child-iſh*, *kingdom*, *áct-eſt*, *áct-ed*, *toil-ſome*, *lóver*, *ſcóffer*, *fáirer*, *fóremoſt*, *zéalous*, *fúlneſs*, *gódly*, *meékly*, *ártiſt*.

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét*, to *beſeém*, to *beſtów*.

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as; *to deſcánt*, *a déſcant*; *to cemént*, *a cément*; *to contráct*, *a cóntract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable; as *delight*, *perfúme*.

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *cránny*; in *our*, as, *lábour*, *fávour*; in *ow*, as, *willow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bible*; in *iſh*, as *bániſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cáſſock*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fáſten*; in *et*, as *quíet*; accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *bútter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6. Diſ-

6. Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe*, *eſcápe*; or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe*, *revéal*; or ending in two conſonants, as *atténd*; have the accents on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *appláuſe*; except words in *ain*, *cértain*, *móuntain*.

8. Triſſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word; as, *lóvelineſs*, *ténderneſs*, *contémner*, *wággoner*, *phyſical*, *beſpátter*, *cómmenting*, *commending*, *aſſúrance*.

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*; accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *ímminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connívance*, *acquáintance*; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *ſpécify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *ſubſidy*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *légible*, *théatre*, except *diſciple*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple*, *epiſtle*.

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátour*, or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endéavour*; or a vowel before two conſonants, as *doméſtick*; accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French, as *acquiéſce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*, or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immatúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *comméndable*, *communícableneſs*. We ſhould therefore ſay *diſpútable*, *indiſpútable*, rather than *diſputable*, *indiſputable*; and *advertíſement*, rather than *advértiſement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *combúſtible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accents on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *volúptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puſillanímity*, *activity*.

Theſe rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but propoſed as uſeful. Almoſt every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in Engliſh, as in other tongues, much muſt be learned by example and authority Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have eſcaped my obſervation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *alóft*, *creáte*; or trochaick, as *hóly*, *lófty*.

Our iambick meaſure compriſes verſes

Of four ſyllables,

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loſt;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, comes ſhort. *Drayton.*

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Or ſhall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt peak,
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths.
Strong ale and noble chear,
T'aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Dray.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew.
Milton.

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore;
Or like the broken thunder heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din,
Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news: where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies;
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.
Dryden.

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ſtrictly

ſtrictly obſerved. The variations neceſſary to pleaſure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of ſeven,

Faireſt piece of well form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.
Waller.

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that bear
ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſs
crouds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'ring
clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the
throng,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo long;
Alledging for herſelf, when through the Saxons
pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's ſetting
ſide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Thoſe whom devouring war elſe every where
did grieve.
And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or by
might)
Unto her ancient foe reſign'd her ancient right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did
retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar
things;
So only ſhe is rich, in mountains, meres, and
ſprings,
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous
waſte,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage
grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer,

And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath a
long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe would
let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The meaſures of twelve and fourteen ſyllables, were often mingled by our old poets, ſometimes in alternate lines, and ſometimes in alternate couplets.

The verſe of twelve ſyllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only uſed to diverſify heroick lines.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to
join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march, and energy di-
vine. *Pope.*

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes, conſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter ſpace. *Fenton.*

When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to ſee. *Lewis to Pope.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whoſe body lent,
Hereafter ſhall more glorious riſe,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump ſhall blow,
And ſouls to bodies join,
What crowds ſhall wiſh their lives below
Had been as ſhort as thine. *Weſley.*

We have another meaſure very quick and lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs, which may be called the *anapeſtick*, in which the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

May I góvern my páſſions with ábſolute ſwáy,
And grow wiſer and bétter as life wears áway.
Dr. *Pope.*

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrenched from the firſt foot, as

Diógenes ſúrly and próud. Dr. *Pope.*

When préſent, we lóve, and when ábſ:nt agrée,
I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of me. *Dryden.*

Theſe meaſures are varied by many combinations, and ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure.

'Tis the divinity that ſtirs *within us*,
'Tis heaven itſelf that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon.*

So in that of eight ſyllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of ſeven.

For reſiſtance I could fear none,
But with twenty ſhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone. *Glover.*

In that of ſix,

'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
With hollow blaſts of wind,
A damſel lay deploring,
All:ou a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapeſtick,

When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right. *Ballad.*

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licences, except a *ſynalœpha*, or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *ſynæreſis*, by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion*, *ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

The SAXON and ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

A	A	a	a	O	O	o	o
B	B	b	b	P	P	p	p
C	C	c	c	Q	Q	cp	q
D	D	ð	d	R	R	ꝛ	r
E	E	e	e	S	S	ſ	ſ
F	F	f	f	T	T	t	t
G	G	ȝ	g	V	V	v	v
H	H	h	h	U	U	u	u
I	I	ı	i	W	W	p	w
K	K	k	k	X	X	x	x
L	L	l	l	Y	Y	ẏ	y
M	M	m	m	Z	Z	z	z
N	N	n	n				

Th Ð, ð, þ; That þ; And ȝ.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, Has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds. The broad ſound, as, *all*, *wall*. The open, *father*, *rather*. The ſlender, or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language. Of this ſound we have examples in *place*, *face*, *waſte*.

2. A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as, *an* ox.

3. A is ſometimes a noun; as, great *A*.

4. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun.

A hunting. *Prior.*

A begging. *Dryd.*

5. A has a ſignification denoting proportion. The landlord hath a hundred *a* year. *Addiſon.*

6. A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*. *Dryd.*

7. A is ſometimes put for *he*.

8. A, in compoſition, ſeems ſometimes the French *a*, and ſometimes *at*, as *aſide*, *aſlope*, *aware*, *a-weary*, *a-trip*. *Shakſpeare.*

9. A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *awake*. *Dryd.*

10. A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. M. *artium magiſter*.

A'BACUS. *ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A counting-table.

2. The uppermoſt member of a column.

ABA'FT. *a.* [of abaftan, Sax.] From the forepart of the ſhip, toward the ſtern.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit. *Dryd.*

2. To deſert. *Sidney. Shakſp.*

3. To forſake. *Spenſer.*

ABA'NDONED. *part. a.*

1. Given up. *Shakſp.*

2. Forſaken.

3. Corrupted in the higheſt degree.

ABA'NDONMENT. *ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion.

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [*abaiſſer*, Fr.] To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABA'SEMENT. *ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL.] To make aſhamed. *Milton.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*.]

1. To leſſen; to diminiſh. *Davies.*

2. To deject; or depreſs. *Dryd.*

3. To let down the price in ſelling.

4. [In common law.] To *abate* a writ is, by ſome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cowel.*

To ABA'TE. *v. n.* To grow leſs. *Dryd.*

ABA'TEMENT. *ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being abated. *Arbuth.*

3. The ſum or quantity taken away in the act of abating. *Swift.*

4. The cauſe of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury.*

ABA'TER. *ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured. *Arbuthnot.*

ABB. *ſ.* The yarn on a weaver's warp, among clothiers. *Chambers.*

A'BBA. *ſ.* [Heb. אב] A Syriack word, which ſignifies father.

A'BBACY. *ſ.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] The rights, poſſeſſions, or privileges of an abbot.

A'BBESS. *ſ.* [*abbatiſſa*, Lat. *abbeſſe*, Fr.] The ſuperiour of a nunnery. *Dryd.*

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *ſ.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women. *Shakſp.*

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *ſ.* A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement. *Dryd.*

A'BBOT. *ſ.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*.] The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBRE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*abbreviare*, Lat.]
1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts without loſs of the main ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To ſhorten; to cut ſhort. *Brown.*

ABBREVIA'TION. *ſ.*
1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words. *Swift.*

ABBREVIA'TOR. *ſ.* One who abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]
1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgment. *Taylor.*

ABBREUVOI'R. ſ. [In French, a Watering-place.] Among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones.

A, B, C, pronounced *abece*.
1. The alphabet.
2. The little books by which the elements of reading are taught.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] To give up; to reſign; applied commonly to ſome right, or office. *Addiſon.*

ABDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation.

A'BDICATIVE. *a.* That cauſes or implies abdication.

ABDO'MEN. *ſ.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly. It contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.

ABDO'MINAL. } *a.* Relating to the ab-
ABDO'MINOUS. } domen.

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDU'CENT. *a.* Muſcles abducent ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDU'CTOR. ſ. [Lat.] The muſcle, which draws back the ſeveral members. *Arbuthnot.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *ſ.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*.] A teacher of the alphabet, or firſt rudiments of literature.

A'BECEDARY. *a.* Belonging to the alphabet.

ABE'D. *a.* [from *a*, for *at*.] In bed. *Sidney.*

ABE'RRANCE. } *ſ.* A deviation from the
ABE'RRANCY. } right way; an errour. *Glanville. Brown.*

ABE'RRANT. *a.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [*aberro*, Lat.] Going aſtray. *Brown.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax.] To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Fairy Q.*

ABE'TMENT. *ſ.* The act of abetting.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *ſ.* He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*

ABEY'ANCE. *ſ.* The right of fee-ſimple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and conſideration of the law. *Cowel.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loathe. *Milton.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *ſ.* [from *abhor*.] The act
ABHO'RRENCY. } of abhorring; deteſtation. *Locke. South.*

ABHO'RRENT. *a.* [from *abhor*.]
1. Struck with abhorrence.
2. Contrary to; foreign; inconſiſtent with. *Dryden.*

ABHO'RRER. *ſ.* [from *abhor*.] A hater; a deteſter. *Swift.*

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from aubidian, Sax.]
1. To dwell in a place; not to remove. *Gen.*
2. To dwell. *Shakſp.*
3. To remain; not ceaſe or fail. *Pſalms.*
4. To continue in the ſame ſtate. *Stillingfl.*
5. It is uſed with the particle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

To ABI'DE. *v. a.*
1. To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Fairy Q.*
2. To bear or ſupport the conſequences of a thing. *Milton.*
3. To bear or ſupport, without being conquered. *Woodward.*
4. To bear without averſion. *Sidney.*
5. To bear or ſuffer. *Pope.*

ABI'DER. *ſ.* [from *abide*.] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place.

ABI'DING. *ſ.* [from *abide*.] Continuance. *Ral.*

A'BJECT. *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.]
1. Mean, or worthleſs. *Addiſon.*
2. Contemptible, or of no value. *Milt.*
3. Without hope or regard. *Milt.*
4. Deſtitute, mean, and deſpicable. *Dryden.*

A'BJECT. *ſ.* A man without hope. *Pſalms.*

To A'BJECT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſtate of an abject. *Boyle.*

ABJE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *abject*.] Meanneſs of mind; ſervility; baſeneſs. *Hooker.*

A'BJECTLY. *ad.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner; meanly.

A'BJECTNESS. *ſ.* [from *abject*.] Servility, meanneſs. *Green.*

ABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*habilité*, Fr.]
1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength. *Sidney.*
2. Capacity; qualification; power. *Dan.*
3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind. *Rogers.*

ABINTE'STATE. *a.* [of *ab*, from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

ABJURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]
1. To ſwear not to do ſomething. *Hale.*
2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a poſition upon oath.

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION. *ſ.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEA'TION. *ſ.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

ABLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. *a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]
1. That takes away.
2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns.

A'BLE. *a.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.]
1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon.*
2. Having power ſufficient. *South.*

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable. *Shak.*

ABLE-BODIED. *a.* Strong of body.

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment.

ABLEGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ablegate.*] A ſending abroad.

A'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *able.*] Ability of body, vigour, force. *Sidney.*

A'BLEPSY. *ſ.* [Ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of ſight. *Dict.*

A'BLUENT. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat.] That has the power of cleaning.

ABLU'TION. *ſ.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]
1. The act of cleanſing.
2. The rinſing of chymical preparations in water.
3. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial, renunciation. *Hammond.*

ABO'ARD. *a.* [from the French *à bord*, as *aller à bord, envoyer à bord.*] In a ſhip. *Raleigh.*

ABO'DE. *ſ.* [from *abide.*]
1. Habitation; dwelling; place of reſidence. *Waller.*
2. Stay; continuance in a place. *Shakſp.*
3. *To make* ABODE. To dwell; to reſide; to inhabit. *Dryd.*

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreſhow; to be a prognoſtick; to be ominous. *Shakſp.*

ABO'DEMENT. *ſ.* [from *to abode.*] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future. *Shakſp.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *aboleo*, Lat.]
1. To annul. *Hooker.*
2. To put an end to; to deſtroy. *Hayw.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *aboliſh.*] That may be aboliſhed.

ABO'LISHER. *ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] He that aboliſhes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. *Hooker.*

ABO'LITION. *ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. *Grew.*

ABO'MINABLE. *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]
1. Hateful; deteſtable. *Swift.*
2. Unclean. *Leviticus.*
3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of looſe and indeterminate cenſure. *Shakſp.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs; odiouſneſs. *Bentley.*

ABO'MINABLY. *ad.* [from *abominable.*] Exceſſively; extremely; exceedingly: in the ill ſenſe. *Arbuthnot.*

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly. *Southern.*

ABOMINA'TION. *ſ.*
1. Hatred; deteſtation. *Swift.*
2. The object of hatred. *Geneſis.*
3. Pollution; defilement. *Shakſp.*
4. The cauſe of pollution. *2 Kings.*

ABORI'GINES. *ſ.* [Lat.] The earlieſt inhabitants of a country; thoſe of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welſh in Britain.

ABO'RTION. *ſ.* [*abortio*, Lat.]
1. The act of bringing forth untimely.
2. The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbuth.*

ABO'RTIVE. *ſ.* That which is born before the due time. *Peacham.*

ABO'RTIVE. *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]
1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shakſp.*
2. Figuratively, that fails for want of time. *South.*
3. That brings forth nothing. *Milton.*

ABO'RTIVELY. *ad.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely; untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *abortive.*] The ſtate of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [from *aborto*, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a* and *bupan*, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]
1. Higher in place. *Dryden.*
2. More in quantity or number. *Exod.*
3. Higher in rank, power, or excellence. *Pſal.*
4. Superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.*
5. Beyond; more than. *Locke.*
6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*

ABO'VE. *ad.*
1. Overhead. *Bacon.*
2. In the regions of heaven. *Pope.*
3. Before. *Dryd.*

From ABOVE.
1. From a higher place. *Dryd.*
2. From heaven. *James.*

ABOVE ALL. In the firſt place; chiefly. *Dry.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open ſight; without artifice or trick. *L'Eſtrange.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. *Addiſon.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. Mentioned before.

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]
1. To have in great plenty; followed by *with* or *in.*
2. To be in great plenty.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax.]
1. Round; ſurrounding; encircling. *Dryd.*
2. Near to. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Concerning; with regard to; relating to. *Locke.*
4. Engaged in; employed upon. *Taylor.*

5. Appendant to the perſon; as, clothes, *&c.* *Milton.*
6. Relating to the perſon; as a ſervant. *Syd.*

ABO'UT. *ad.*
1. Circularly. *Shakſp.*
2. In circuit. *Shakſp.*
3. Nearly. *Bacon.*
4. Here and there; every where. *Fa. Q.*
5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point; within a ſmall time of.
6. The longeſt way; in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way. *Shakſp.*
7. To bring *about*; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes.*
8. To come *about*; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point.
9. To go *about* a thing; to prepare to do it. Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une choſe*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop.

ABRACADA'BRA. *ſ.* A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts. *Hale.*

A'BRAHAM's BALM. *ſ.* An herb.

ABRA'SION. *ſ.* [See ABRADE.]
1. The act of abrading; the rubbing off.
2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *ad.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line. *Shakſp.*

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]
1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance. *2 Macc.*
2. To contract; to diminiſh; to cut ſhort. *Locke.*
3. To deprive of. *Shakſp.*

ABRI'DGED OF. *p.* Deprived of, debarred from.

ABRI'DGER. *ſ.* [from *abridge.*]
1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. *ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]
1. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs. *Hooker.*
2. A diminution in general. *Donne.*
3. Reſtraint or abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

ABRO'ACH. *ad.* [See *To* BROACH.]
1. In a poſture to run out. *Swift.*
2. In a ſtate of being diffuſed or propagated. *Shakſp.*

ABRO'AD. *ad.* [compound of *a* and *broad.*]
1. Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milt.*
2. Out of the houſe. *Shakſp.*
3. In another country. *Hooker.*
4. In all directions; this way and that. *Dryd.*
3. Without; not within. *Hooker.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul. *Hooker.*

ABROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*

ABRU'PT. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.]
1. Broken; craggy. *Thomſon.*
2. Divided; without any thing intervening. *Milt.*
3. Sudden; without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives. *Shakſp.*
4. Unconnected. *Ben Jonſon.*

ABRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Violent and ſudden ſeparation. *Woodward.*

ABRU'PTLY. *ad.* [See ABRUPT.] Haſtily; without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney. Add.*

ABRU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *abrupt.*]
1. An abrupt manner; haſte; ſuddenneſs.
2. Unconnectedneſs; roughneſs; craggineſs. *Woodward.*

A'BSCESS. *ſ.* [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body. *Arbuth.*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off.

ABSCI'SSA. ſ. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conick ſection, intercepted between the vertex and a ſemiordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *ſ.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of cutting off. *Wiſeman.*
2. The ſtate of being cut off. *Brown.*

To ABSCO'ND. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf.

ABSCO'NDER. *ſ.* [from *abſcond.*] The perſon that abſconds.

A'BSENCE. *ſ.* [See ABSENT.]
1. The ſtate of being abſent; oppoſed to preſence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Want of appearance; in the legal ſenſe. *Add.*
3. Inattention; heedleſſneſs; neglect of the preſent object. *Addiſon.*

A'BSENT. *a.* [*abſens*, Lat.]
1. Not preſent; uſed with the particle *from.* *Pope.*
2. Abſent in mind; inattentive. *Addiſon.*

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw; to forbear to come into preſence. *Shakſp.*

ABSENTE'E. *ſ.* A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country. *Davies.*

ABSI'NTHIATED. *p.* [from *abſinthium*, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*abſiſto*, Lat.] To ſtand off; to leave off.

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.]
1. To clear; to acquit of a crime in a judicial ſenſe. *Shakſp.*
2. To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe. *Waller.*
3. To pronounce a ſin remitted; in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe. *Pope.*
4. To finiſh; to complete. Little uſed.

A'BSOLUTE. *a.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.]
1. Complete; applied as well to perſons as things. *Hooker.*
2. Unconditional; as, an *abſolute* promiſe. *South.*
3. Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace. *Stillingfl.*
4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power. *Dryden.*

A'BSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *abſolute.*]
1. Completely; without reſtriction. *Sidney.*
2. Without relation. *Hooker.*
3. Without limits or dependance. *Dryden.*
4. Without condition. *Hooker.*
5. Peremptorily; poſitively. *Milton.*

A'BSOLUTENESS. *ſ.* [from *abſolute.*]
1. Completeneſs.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Claren.*
3. Deſpotiſm. *Bacon.*

ABSOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.]
1. Acquittal.
2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance. *South.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *a.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That which abſolves.

A'BSONANT. *a.* Contrary to reaſon.

A'BSONOUS. *a.* [*abſonus*, Lat.] Abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

To ABSO'RB. *v. a.* [*abſorbeo*, Lat. preter. *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt.*]
1. To ſwallow up. *Phillips.*
2. To ſuck up. *Harvey.*

ABSO'RBENT. *ſ.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the ſoftneſs or poroſity of its parts, either eaſes the aſperities of pungent humours, or draws away ſuperfluous moiſture in the body. *Quincy.*

ABSO'RPT. *p.* [from *abſorb.*] Swallowed up. *Pope.*

ABSO'RPTION. *ſ.* [from *abſorb.*] The act of ſwallowing up. *Burnet.*

To ABSTA'IN. *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear; to deny one's ſelf any gratification.

ABSTE'MIOUS. *a.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate; ſober; abſtinent. *Arbuthnot.*

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *abſtemious.*] Temperately; ſoberly; without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off.

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping.

ABSTE'RGENT. *a.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. *v. a.* [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanſe; to purify. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

ABSTE'RSION. *ſ.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. *Bacon.*

ABSTE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *abſterge.*] That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing. *Bacon.*

A'BSTINENCE. *ſ.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.]
1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.*
2. Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. *Sh.*

A'BSTINENT. *a.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinence.

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abſtrabo*, Lat.]
1. To take one thing from another.
2. To ſeparate ideas. *Locke.*
3. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*

A'BSTRACT. *a.* [*abſtractus*, Lat.] Separated from ſomething elſe; generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abſtract* mathematicks. *Wilkins.*

A'BSTRACT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shakſp.*
2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Watts.*
3. The ſtate of being abſtracted. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED. *p. a.* [from *abſtract.*]
1. Separated. *Milton.*
2. Refined; abſtruſe. *Donne.*
3. Abſent of mind.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *ad.* With abſtraction; ſimply; ſeparately from all contingent circumſtances. *Dryden.*

ABSTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*abſtractio*, Lat.]
1. The act of abſtracting. *Watts.*
2. The ſtate of being abſtracted.
3. Abſence of mind; inattention.
4. Diſregard of worldly objects. *Pope.*

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *abſtract.*] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *abſtract.*] In an abſtract manner; abſolutely. *Bentley.*

ABSTRU'SE. *a.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.]
1. Hidden.
2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehenſion.

ABSTRU'SELY. *ad.* Obſcurely; not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *abſtruſe.*] Difficulty, or obſcurity. *Boyle.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *ſ.*
1. Abſtruſeneſs.
2. That which is abſtruſe. *Brown.*

To ABSU'ME. *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waſte. *Hale.*

ABSU'RD. *a.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.]
1. Unreaſonable; without judgment. *Bacon.*
2. Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon. *South.*

ABSU'RDITY. *ſ.* [from *abſurd.*]
1. The quality of being abſurd. *Locke.*
2. That which is abſurd. *Addiſon.*

ABSU'RDLY. *ad.* [from *abſurd.*] Improperly; unreaſonably. *Swift.*

ABSU'RDNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs; impropriety.

ABU'NDANCE. *ſ.* [*abondance*, Fr.]
1. Plenty. *Craſhaw.*
2. Great numbers. *Addiſon.*
3. A great quantity. *Raleigh.*
4. Exuberance; more than enough. *Spenſer.*

ABU'NDANT. *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.]
1. Plentiful. *Par. Loſt.*
2. Exuberant. *Arbuth.*
3. Fully ſtored; with *in.* *Burnet.*

ABU'NDANTLY. *ad.* [from *abundant.*]
1. In plenty. *Gen.*
2. Amply; liberally; more than ſufficiently. *Rogers.*

To ABU'SE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.] In *abuſe*, the verb, *ſ* has the ſound of *z*; in the noun, the common ſound.
1. To make an ill uſe of. 1 *Cor.*
2. To deceive; to impoſe upon. *Bacon.*
3. To treat with rudeneſs. *Shakſp.*

ABU'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe.*]
1. The ill uſe of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. A corrupt practice; bad cuſtom. *Swift.*
3. Seducement. *Sidney.*
4. Unjuſt cenſure; rude approach. *Milton.*

ABU'SER. *ſ.* [pronounced *abuzer.*]
1. He that makes an ill uſe.
2. He that deceives. *Denham.*
3. He that reproaches with rudeneſs.

4. A raviſher; a violater.

ABU'SIVE. *a.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Practiſing abuſe. *Pope.*
2. Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon. *Roſcommon.*
3. Deceitful. *Bacon.*

ABU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Improperly; by a wrong uſe. *Boyle.*
2. Reproachfully. *Herbert.*

To ABU'T. *v. n.* Obſolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABU'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *abut.*] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABY'SM. *ſ.* [*abyſme*, old Fr.] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs.* *Shakſp.*

ABY'SS. *ſ.* [*abyſſus*, Lat. Ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs, Gr.]
1. A depth without bottom. *Milton.*
2. A great depth; a gulf. *Dryden.*
3. That in which any thing is loſt. *Locke.*
4. The body of waters at the centre of the earth. *Burnet.*
5. In the language of divines, hell. *Roſc.*

AC, AK, or AKE. In the names of places, as *Acton*, an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACA'CIA. *ſ.* [Lat.]
1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes. *Savary.*
2. A tree commonly ſo called here.

ACADE'MIAL. *a.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity. *Wood.*

ACADE'MICAL. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity. *Wotton.*

ACADEMI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy.

ACADE'MICK. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſtudent of an univerſity. *Watts.*

ACADE'MICK. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity. *Dunciad.*

A'CADEMIST. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] The member of an academy. *Ray.*

A'CADEMY. *ſ.* [*academia*, Lat.]
1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art. *Shakſp.*
2. The place where ſciences are taught. *Dryd.*
3. An univerſity.
4. A place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or publick ſchools.

ACA'NTHUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] The herb bears-foot. *Milton.*

ACATALE'CTICK. *ſ.* [ἀκαταλήκτικος, Gr.] A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to.

To ACCE'LERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.] To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion. *Bac.*

ACCELERA'TION. *ſ.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of quickening motion.
2. The ſtate of the body accelerated. *Hale.*

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to ſet on fire. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*accenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled. *Woodw.*

A'CCENT. *ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.]
1. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing. *Shakſp.*
2. The ſound of a ſyllable.
3. The marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation. *Holder.*
4. A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments. *Prior.*

To A'CCENT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]
1. To pronounce; to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.*
2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton.*
3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accentuate.*] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

To ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]
1. To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. *Dryden.*
2. In the language of the Bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard. *Job.*

ACCEPTABI'LITY. *ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTABLE. *a.* [*acceptable*, Fr.] Grateful; pleaſing.

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*

ACCE'PTABLY. *ad.* [from *acceptable.*] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTANCE. *ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spenſer.*

ACCEPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accept.*]
1. Reception, whether good or bad.
2. Good reception; acceptance.
3. The ſtate of being acceptable; regard.
4. Acceptance in the juridical ſenſe.
5. The meaning of a word.

ACCE'PTER. *ſ.* [from *accept.*] The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION. *ſ.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] The remiſſion of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, teſtifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning. *Hammond.*

ACCE'SS. *ſ.* [*acceſſus*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]
1. The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hammond.*
2. The means, or liberty of approaching either to things or men. *Milton.*
3. Increaſe; enlargement; addition. *Bacon.*
4. The returns or fits of a diſtemper.

A'CCESSARINESS. *ſ.* [from *acceſſary.*] The ſtate of being acceſſary.

A'CCESSARY. *ſ.* He that, not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *Clarend.*

ACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*acceſſibilis*, Lat. *acceſſible*, Fr.] That may be approached.

ACCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*acceſſio*, Lat. *acceſſion*, Fr.]
1. In-

1. Increaſe by ſomething added; enlargement; augmentation.
2. The act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to; as, *acceſſion* to a confederacy.
3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *acceſſion* to the throne.

A'CCESSORILY. *ad.* [from *acceſſory*.] In the manner of an acceſſory.

A'CCESSORY. *a.* Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

A'CCESSORY. *ſ.* [*acceſſorius*, Lat. *acceſſoire*, Fr.]
1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.
2. That which does accede unto ſome principal fact or thing in law.

A'CCIDENCE. *ſ.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

A'CCIDENT. *ſ.* [*accidens*, Lat.]
1. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought. *Davies.*
2. In grammar, the property of a word. *Holder.*
3. That which happens unforeſeen; caſualty; chance. *Hooker.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *ſ.* [*accidental*, Fr.] A property noneſſential.

ACCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [from *accident*.]
1. Having the quality of an accident; noneſſential.
2. Caſual; fortuitous; happening by chance.

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *accidental*.]
1. Noneſſentially.
2. Caſually; fortuitouſly.

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *ſ.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.

ACCI'PIENT. *ſ.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver.

To ACCI'TE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call; to ſummons. *Shakſpeare.*

ACCLA'IM. *ſ.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation: poetical. *Milton.*

ACCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applauſe. *South.*

ACCLI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upward; as, the aſcent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the deſcent is the declivity. *Ray.*

ACCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLO'Y. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]
1. To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to crowd; to ſtuff full. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To fill to ſatiety. *Ray.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd; to keep a *coil* about; to buſtle; to be in a hurry. *Fairy Queen.*

A'CCOLENT. *ſ.* [*accolens*, Lat.] A borderer.

ACCO'MODABLE. *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That may be fitted. *Watts.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] To ſupply with conveniences of any kind. *Sh.*

ACCO'MMODATE. *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit.

ACCO'MMODATELY. *ad.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accommodate*.]
1. Proviſion of conveniencies.
2. *In the plural*; conveniencies; things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. Adaptation, fitneſs. *Hale.*
4. Compoſition of a difference; reconciliation; adjuſtment.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *a.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable.

ACCO'MPANIER. *ſ.* [from *accompany*.] The perſon that makes part of the company; companion.

To ACCO'MPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]
1. To be with another as a companion.
2. To join with. *Swift.*

ACCO'MPLICE. *ſ.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]
1. An aſſociate; a partaker: uſually in an ill ſenſe. *Swift.*
2. A partner, or co-operator. *Addiſon.*

To ACCO'MPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]
1. To complete; to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign. *Ezekiel.*
2. To complete a period of time. *Dan.*
3. To fulfil; as a prophecy. *Addiſon.*
4. To gain; to obtain. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To adorn; or furniſh, either mind or body. *Shakſpeare.*

ACCO'MPLISHED. *p. a.*
1. Complete in ſome qualification. *Locke.*
2. Elegant; finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments. *Milton.*

ACCO'MPLISHER. *ſ.* [from *accompliſh*.] The perſon that accompliſhes.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *ſ.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]
1. Completion; full performance; perfection. *Hayward.*
2. Completion; as, of a prophecy. *Atterb.*
3. Embelliſhment; elegance; ornament of mind or body. *Addiſon.*
4. The act of obtaining any thing. *South.*

ACCO'MPT. *ſ.* [*comte*, Fr.] An account, a reckoning. *Hooker.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *ſ.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner; a computer.

To ACCO'RD. *v. a.* [derived, by ſome, from *chorda*, the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts.] To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another. *Pope.*

To ACCO'RD. *v. n.* To agree; to ſuit one with another. *Tillotſon.*

ACCO'RD. *ſ.* [*accord*, Fr.]
1. A compact; an agreement. *Dryden.*
2. Concurrence; union of mind. *Spenſer.*
3. Harmony; ſymmetry. *Dryden.*
4. Muſical note. *Bacon.*
5. Own accord; voluntary motion. *Spenſer.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *ſ.* [from *accord*.]
1. Agreement with a perſon. *Fairfax.*
2. Conformity to ſomething. *Hammond.*

ACCO'RDANT. *a.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. *Shakſpeare.*

ACCO'RDING. *p.* [from *accord.*]
1. In a manner ſuitable to; agreeably to.
2. In proportion. *Hooker.*
3. With regard to. *Holder.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *ad.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably; ſuitably; conformably. *Shakſp.*

To ACCO'ST. *v. n.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To ſpeak to firſt; to addreſs; to ſalute. *Milton.*

ACCO'STABLE. *a.* [from *accoſt.*] Eaſy of acceſs; familiar. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *ſ.* [from the old French *accompt.*]
1. A computation of debts or expences. *Shak.*
2. The ſtate or reſult of a computation.
3. Value or eſtimation. 2 *Mac.*
4. Diſtinction; dignity; rank. *Pope.*
5. Regard; conſideration; ſake. *Locke.*
6. A narrative; relation.
7. Examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matt.*
8. The relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority. *Shakſp.*
9. Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes. *Locke.*
10. An opinion concerning things previouſly eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*
11. The reaſons of any thing collected. *Addiſ.*
12. [In law.] A writ or action brought againſt a man. *Cowell.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]
1. To eſteem; to think; to hold in opinion. *Deut.*
2. To reckon; to compute. *Holder.*
3. To give an account; to aſſign the cauſes. *Sw.*
4. To make up the reckoning; to anſwer for practices. *Dryden.*
5. To aſſign to. *Clarendon.*
6. To hold in eſteem. *Chron.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for. *Oldham.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *a.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; reſponſible for. *Shakſpeare.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *ſ.* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts. *Brown.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *ſ.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

To ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join; to link together. *Bacon.*

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCO'UTRE. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to equip. *Dryden.*

ACCO'UTREMENT. *ſ.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dreſs; equipage; trappings; ornaments. *Shak.*

ACCRE'TION. *ſ.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to increaſe it. *Bacon.*

ACCRE'TIVE. *a.* [from *accretion.*] Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanv.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, Fr.]
1. To accede to; to be added to. *Hooker.*
2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.*
3. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe; as profits. *Addiſon.*

ACCUBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient poſture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*

To ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up; to heap together. *Shak.*

ACCUMULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accumulate.*]
1. The act of accumulating.
2. The ſtate of being accumulated. *Arbuth.*

ACCU'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *accumulate.*]
1. That which accumulates.
2. That which is accumulated. *Go. of Ton.*

ACCUMULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *accumulate.*] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY. *ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs; nicety. *Delany. Arbuth.*

A'CCURATE. *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]
1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance.
2. Exact; without defect or failure. *Colſon.*

A'CCURATELY. *ad.* [from *accurate.*] Exactly; without errour; nicely. *Newton.*

A'CCURATENESS. *ſ.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs; nicety. *Newton.*

To ACCU'RSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery. *Hooker.*

ACCU'RSED. *part. a.*
1. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery. *Denham.*
2. Execrable; hateful; deteſtable. *Shakſp.*

ACCU'SABLE. *a.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That which may be cenſured; blameable; culpable. *Brown.*

ACCUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accuſe.*]
1. The act of accuſing. *Milton.*
2. The charge brought againſt any one. *Shak.*

ACCU'SATIVE. *a.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates. The 4th caſe of a noun.

ACCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *accuſe.*] That which produces or contains an accuſation. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.]
1. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
2. To blame or cenſure. *Romans.*

ACCU'SER. *ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He that brings a charge againſt another. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to endure. *Milton.*

ACCU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or habit. *Hale.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *ad.* According to cuſtom. *Bacon.*

ACCU'STOMANCE. *ſ.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY. *ad.* In a cuſtomary manner.

ACCU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual; long practiſed.

ACCU'STOMED. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual. *Shakſp.*

ACE. *ſ.* [*as*, Lat.]
1. An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice. *South.*

2. A ſmall quantity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *a.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Wanting a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RBITY. *ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]
1. A rough ſour taſte.
2. Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper. *Pope.*

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACCERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *acervate.*] The act of heaping together.

ACE'SCENT. *a.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity. *Arbuth.*

ACETO'SE. *a.* That which has in it acids. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *acetoſe.*] The ſtate of being acetoſe. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *a.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Sour. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *ſ.* [ace, Saxon; ἄχος, Greek.] A continued pain. *Shakſp.*

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain. *Glanv.*

To ACHI'EVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.]
1. To perform; to finiſh. *Dryden.*
2. To gain; to obtain. *Milton.*

ACHI'EVEMENT. *ſ.* [*achevement*, Fr.]
1. The performance of an action. *Fairy Q.*
2. The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial. *Dryd.*

ACHI'EVER. *ſ.* [from *achieve.*] He that performs what he endeavours. *Shakſpeare.*

A'CHOR *ſ.* [ἀχώρ.] A ſpecies of the herpes.

A'CID. *a.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour; ſharp. *Bacon. Quincy.*

ACI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *acid.*] Sharpneſs; ſourneſs. *Arbuth. Ray.*

A'CIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid.

ACI'DULÆ. ſ. [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*] Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum ſprings are. *Quincy.*

To ACI'DULATE. *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a ſlight degree. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.*
1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character. *Dav.*
2. To confeſs; as, a fault. *Pſalms.*
3. To own; as, a benefit. *Milton.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *a.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *ſ.* [from *acknowledge.*]
1. Admiſſion of any character in another. *Hale.*
2. Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition. *Hook.*
3. Confeſſion of a fault.
4. Confeſſion of a benefit received. *Dryden.*
5. Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion; ſuch as homage. *Spenſer.*

ACME. ſ. [ἀκμη, Gr.] The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper. *Quincy.*

ACO'LOTHIST. *ſ.* [ἀκολαθέω, Gr.] One of the loweſt order in the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe.*

A'CONITE. *ſ.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] The herb wolfsbane. In poetical language, poiſon in general. *Dryden.*

A'CORN. *ſ.* [Æcepn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and corn, corn.] The ſeed or fruit born by the oak. *Dryden.*

ACO'USTICKS. *ſ.* [Ἀκουστικὰ, of ἀκούω, Gr.]
1. The doctrine or theory of ſounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUA'INT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]
1. To make familiar with. *Davies.*
2. To inform. *Shakſpeare.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *ſ.* [*accointance*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. *Dryden. Atterb.*
2. Familiar knowledge. *South.*
3. A ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip. *Swift.*
4. The perſon with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendſhip. *Fairy Q.*

ACQUA'INTED. *a.* Familiar; well known. *Sh.*

ACQUE'ST. *ſ.* [*acqueſt*, Fr.] Acquiſition; the thing gained. *Woodward.*

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied. *South.*

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *acquieſce.*]
1. A ſilent appearance of content. *Clarendon.*
2. Satisfaction; reſt; content. *Addiſon.*
3. Submiſſion. *South.*

ACQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *acquire.*] Attainable. *Bentley.*

To ACQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's labour or power. *Shak.*

ACQUI'RED. *particip. a.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf. *Locke.*

ACQUI'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment; acquiſition. *Hayward.*

ACQUI'RER. *ſ.* [from *acquire.*] The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*acquiſitio*, Lat.]
1. The act of acquiring. *South.*
2. The thing gained; acquirement. *Denham.*

ACQUI'SITIVE. *a.* [*acquiſitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired. *Wotton.*

ACQUI'ST. *ſ.* [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment. *Milton.*

To ACQUI'T. *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr.]
1. To ſet free. *Spenſer.*
2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve. *Dryden.*
3. To clear from any obligation. *Dryden.*
4. The man *hath acquitted* himſelf well; he diſcharged his duty.

ACQUI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *acquit.*] The ſtate of being acquitted; or act of acquitting. *South.*

ACQUI'TTAL. *ſ.* A deliverance from an offence. *Cowell.*

To ACQUI'TTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. *Shakſpeare.*

ACQUI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [from *acquit.*]
1. The act of diſcharging from a debt. *Milton.*
2. A writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt. *Sh.*

A'CRE. *ſ.* [Æcpe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards. *Dict.*

A'CRID. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Having a hot biting taſte. *Arbuthnot.*

ACRI-

ACRIMO'NIOUS. *a.* Abounding with acrimony; ſharp; corroſive. *Harvey.*

A'CRIMONY. *ſ.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]
1. Sharpneſs; corroſiveneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Sharpneſs of temper; ſeverity. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *ſ.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taſte; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*

ACROAMA'TICAL. *a.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning. *Dict.*

ACRO'NYCAL. *a.* [from ἄκρος, *ſummus*, and νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term applied to the ſtars, of which the riſing and ſetting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above, or ſink below the horizon at ſunſet.

ACRO'NYCALLY. *ad.* [from *acronycal.*] At the acronycal time. *Dryden.*

A'CROSPIRE. *ſ.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds. *Mort.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. a.* Having ſprouts. *Mort.*

ACRO'SS. *ad.* Athwart; laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it. *Bacon.*

ACRO'STICK. *ſ.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

A'CROTERS, or *ACROTE'RIA. ſ.* [In architecture; from ὄκρον, Gr.] Little pedeſtals without baſes, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments. *Dict.*

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]
1. To be in action; not to reſt. *Pope.*
2. To perform the proper functions. *South.*
3. To practiſe the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's ſelf. *Dryden.*

To ACT. *v. a.*
1. To bear a borrowed character, as a ſtage-player. *Pope.*
2. To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryd.*
3. To produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South.*

ACT. *ſ.* [*actum*, Lat.]
1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryd.*
4. The doing of ſome particular thing; a ſtep taken; a meaſure executed. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A ſtate of reality. *Hooker.*
6. A part of a play during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Roſcommon.*
7. A decree of a court of juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Record of things juridically done.

A'CTION. *ſ.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]
1. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to reſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shakſp.*
3. Agency; operation. *Bentley.*
4. The ſeries of events repreſented in a fable. *Addiſon.*
5. Geſticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken. *Add.*
6. [In law.] Action perſonal belongs to a man againſt another. Action real is given to any man againſt another, that poſſeſſes the thing required or ſued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well againſt or for the thing which we ſeek, as againſt the perſon that hath it. *Cowell.*
7. In France, the ſame as *ſtocks* in England.

A'CTIONABLE. *a.* [from *action.*] That which admits an action in law; puniſhable. *Howell.*

A'CTION-TAKING. *a.* Litigious. *Shak.*

A'CTIVE. *a.* [*activus*, Lat.]
1. That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton.*
2. That which acts, oppoſed to *paſſive*. *Donne.*
3. Buſy; engaged in action; oppoſed to *idle* or *ſedentary*. *Denham.*
4. Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker.*
5. Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryden.*
6. In grammar, a verb *active* is that which ſignifies action; as, *I teach.* *Clarke.*

A'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *active.*] Buſily; nimbly.

A'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *active.*] Quickneſs; nimbleneſs. *Wilkins.*

ACTI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active. *Bacon.*

A'CTOR. *ſ.* [*actor*, Lat.]
1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon.*
2. He that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'CTRESS. *ſ* [*actrice*, Fr.]
1. She that performs any thing. *Addiſon.*
2. A woman that plays on the ſtage. *Dryden.*

A'CTUAL. *a.* [*actuel*, Fr.]
1. That which compriſes action. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Really in act; not merely potential. *Milt.*
3. In act; not purely in ſpeculation. *Dryden.*

ACTUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *actual.*] The ſtate of being actual *Cheyn.*

A'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really. *South.*

A'CTUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *actual.*] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *ſ.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The regiſter, or officer, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court. *Ayliffe.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action. *Addiſon.*

A'CTUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Put into action; brought into effect. *South.*

ACTUO'SE. *a.* [from *act.*] That which hath ſtrong powers. *Dict.*

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To ſharpen.

ACU'LEATE. *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] Prickly; that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACU'MEN. ſ. [Lat.] A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects. *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED. *particip. a.* Ending in a point; ſharp pointed. *Wiſeman.*

ACU'TE. *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.]
1. Sharp, oppoſed to *blunt*. *Locke.*
2. Ingenious, oppoſed to *ſtupid*. *Locke.*
3. Vigorous; powerful in operation. *Locke.*
4. Acute diſeaſe; any diſeaſe which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy.*

5. Acute

5. Acute accent; that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *ad.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; ſharply. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *acute.*]
1. Sharpneſs.
2. Force of intellects. *Locke.*
3. Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady. *Bro.*
4. Sharpneſs of ſound. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED. *part. a.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force. *Dict.*

A'DAGE. *ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim; a proverb. *Glanville.*

ADA'GIO. ſ. [Ital. ſignifying *at leiſure.*] A term uſed by muſicians to mark a ſlow time.

A'DAMANT. *ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat.]
1. A ſtone of impenetrable hardneſs. *Shak.*
2. The diamond. *Ray.*
3. The loadſtone. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN. *a.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE. *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]
1. Made of adamant. *Dryden.*
2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility. *Davies.*

A'DAM's-APPLE. *ſ.* [In anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADA'PT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit; to ſuit; to proportion. *Swift.*

ADAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitneſs of one thing to another. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. *ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting. *Cheyne.*

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]
1. To join ſomething to that which was before.
2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or aſcertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To eſteem; to account. *Daniel.*

A'DDER. *ſ.* [Ættep, Sax. poiſon.] A ſerpent; a viper; a poiſonous reptile. *Taylor.*

A'DDER's GRASS. *ſ.* A plant.

A'DDER's TONGUE. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

A'DDER's WORT. An herb.

ADDIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *addible.*] The poſſibility of being added. *Locke.*

A'DDIBLE. *a.* [from *add.*] Poſſible to be added. *Locke.*

A'DDICE. *ſ.* [corruptly *adze*; abere, Sax.] A kind of axe. *Moxon.*

To ADDI'CT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]
1. To devote, to dedicate. *Cor.*
2. It is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *be addicted himſelf to vice.*

ADDI'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *addicted.*] The ſtate of being addicted. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*addictio*, Lat.]
1. The act of devoting.
2. The ſtate of being devoted. *Shakſpeare.*

A'DDITAMENT. *ſ.* The addition, or thing added. *Hale.*

ADDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *add.*]
1. The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley.*
2. Additament, or the thing added. *Ham.*
3. [In arithmetick.] *Addition* is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one ſum or total. *Cocker.*
4. [In law.] A title given to a man over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname. *Cowell. Shakſp. Clarend.*

ADDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *addition.*] That which is added. *Addiſon.*

A'DDITORY. *a.* [from *add.*] That which has the power of adding. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE. *a.* [from adel, a diſeaſe, Sax.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Burton.*

To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make addle; to make barren. *Brown.*

A'DDLE-PATED. *a.* Having barren brains. *Dryden.*

To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr.]
1. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To get ready.
3. To apply to another by words.

ADDRE'SS. *ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]
1. Verbal application to any one. *Prior.*
2. Courtſhip. *Addiſon.*
3. Manner of accoſting another; as, *a man of a pleaſing addreſs.*
4. Skill; dexterity. *Swift.*
5. Manner of directing a letter.

ADDRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon that addreſſes.

ADDU'CENT. *a.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to thoſe muſcles that draw together the parts of the body. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten. *Dict.*

ADE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*ademptum*, Lat.] Privation.

ADE'NOGRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἀδηνον and γραφω, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

ADE'PT. *ſ.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] He that is completely ſkilled in the ſecrets of his art. *Pope.*

ADE'PT. *a.* Skilful; thoroughly verſed. *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE. *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*

A'DEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *adequate.*] In an adequate manner; with exactneſs of proportion. *South.*

A'DEQUATENESS. *ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; exactneſs of proportion.

To ADHE'RE. *v. a.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]
1. To ſtick to.
2. To be conſiſtent; to hold together. *Shak.*
3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion. *Shakſp. Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE. } *ſ.* [from *adhere.*]
ADHE'RENCY. }
1. The quality of adhering; tenacity.
2. Fixedneſs of mind; attachment; ſteadineſs. *Swift. Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT. *a.* [from *adhere.*]
1. Sticking to. *Pope.*
2. United with. *Watts.*

ADHE'RENT. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*] A follower; a partiſan. *Raleigh.*

ADHE'RER.

ADHE'RER. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION. *ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Boyle.*

ADHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomſon.*

To ADHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of.

ADHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. *Brown.*

ADJA'CENT. *a.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying cloſe; bordering upon ſomething. *Bacon.*

ADJA'CENT. *ſ.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *a.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *ſ.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to.

ADJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*adjectio.* Lat.]
1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in.

A'DJECTIVE. *ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad.* *Clarke.*

A'DJECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU'. *ad.* [from *à Dieu.*] Farewell. *Prior.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryd.*

To ADJO'URN. *v. a.* [*ajourner*, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time. *Bacon.*

ADJO'URNMENT. *ſ.* [*ajournement*, Fr.] A putting off till another day. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *a.* [*adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT. *ſ.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage under ground for miners. *Ray.*

ADI'TION. *ſ.* [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going from one place to another. *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]
1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties. *Locke.*
2. To ſentence to a puniſhment. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Simply, to judge; to decree. *Knolles.*

ADJUDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of granting ſomething to a litigant.

To ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugio*, Lat.] To yoke to. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT. *ſ.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help.

A'DJUNCT. *ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift.*

A'DJUNCT. *a.* Immediately conſequent. *Shak.*

ADJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjoining.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *ſ.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of propoſing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath propoſed to another. *Addiſon.*

To ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form. *Milton.*

To ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*ajuſter*, Fr.]
1. To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.*
2. To make accurate. *Locke.*
3. To make conformable. *Addiſon.*

ADJU'STMENT. *ſ.* [*ajuſtement*, Fr.]
1. Regulation; the act of putting in method. *Woodward.*
2. The ſtate of being put in method. *Watts.*

A'DJUTANT. *ſ.* A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing pay, and overſeeing puniſhment.

To ADJU'TE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur. *Jonſon.*

ADJU'TOR. *ſ.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

A'DJUTORY. *a.* That which helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT. *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; uſeful.

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further. *Dict.*

ADME'ASUREMENT. *ſ.* [See MEASURE.] The act or practice of meaſuring according to rule. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *ſ.* [*ad* and *menſura*, Lat.] The act of meaſuring to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. *ſ.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR. *a.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Dict.*

To ADMI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.]
1. To give; to afford; to ſupply. *Philips.*
2. To act as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office. *Pope.*
3. To diſtribute juſtice.
4. To diſpenſe the ſacraments. *Hooker.*
5. To tender an oath. *Shakſp.*
6. To give phyſick as it is wanted.
7. To contribute; to bring ſupplies. *Spect.*
8. To perform the office of an adminiſtrator.

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] To give as phyſick. *Woodward.*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*adminiſtratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The active or executive part of government. *Swift.*
3. Thoſe to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.
4. Diſtribution; exhibition; diſpenſation. *Hoo.*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *a.* [from *adminiſtrate.*] That which adminiſters.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *ſ.* [*adminiſtrator*, Lat.]
1. He that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate committed to his charge, and is accountable for the ſame. *Cowel. Bacon.*
2. He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts.*
3. He that conducts the government. *Swift.*

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *adminiſtrator.*] The office of adminiſtrator.

ADMINI-

ADMINISTRA'TRIX. *ſ.* [Lat.] She who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

A'DMIRABLE. *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder. *Sidney.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. } *ſ.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.]
ADMIRABI'LITY. } The quality or ſtate of being admirable.

A'DMIRABLY. *ad.* [from *admirable.*] In an admirable manner. *Addiſon.*

A'DMIRAL. *ſ.* [*admiral*, Fr.]
1. An officer or magiſtrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Cowel.*
2. The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
3. The ſhip which carries the admiral. *Knolles.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *ſ.* [from *admiral.*] The office of admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *ſ.* [*amiralté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the adminiſtration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. *Milt.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. a.* [*admiror*, Lat.]
1. To regard with wonder. *Glanville.*
2. To regard with love.

To ADMI'RE. *v. n.* To wonder. *Ray.*

ADMI'RER. *ſ.* [from *admire.*]
1. The perſon that wonders, or regards with admiration. *Addiſon.*
2. A lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *admire.*] With admiration. *Shakſpeare.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*admitto*, *admiſſum*, Lat.] Which may be admitted. *Hale.*

ADMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*admiſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being admitted. *Dryden.*
3. Admittance; the power of entering. *Woodw.*
4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]
1. To ſuffer to enter. *Pope.*
2. To ſuffer to enter upon an office. *Clarend.*
3. To allow an argument or poſition. *Fairf.*
4. To allow, or grant in general.

ADMI'TTABLE. *a.* [from *admit.*] Which may be admitted. *Ayliffe.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [from *admit.*]
1. The act of admitting; permiſſion to enter.
2. The power or right of entering. *Locke.*
3. Cuſtom. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Conceſſion of a poſition. *Brown.*

To ADMI'X. *v. a.* [*admiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle with ſomething elſe.

ADMI'XTION. *ſ.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another. *Bacon.*

ADMI'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *admix.*] The body mingled with another. *Woodward.*

To ADMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. *Dec. of Piety. Dry.*

ADMO'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] The perſon that puts another in mind of his faults or duty. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] Admonition; notice of faults or duties.

ADMONI'TION. *ſ.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counſel; gentle reproof. *Hooker.*

ADMONI'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *admonition.*] A general adviſer. A ludicrous term. *Hooker.*

ADMO'NITORY. *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admoniſhes. *Hooker.*

To ADMO'VE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. *Brown.*

ADMURMURA'TION. *ſ.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring to another.

ADO'. *ſ.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French.]
1. Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney.*
2. Buſtle; tumult; buſineſs. *Locke.*
3. More tumult and ſhow of buſineſs than the affair is worth. *L'Eſtrange.*

ADOLE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.]
ADOLE'SCENCY. } The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty. *Brown.*

To ADO'PT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]
1. To take a ſon by choice; to make him a ſon, who was not by birth.
2. To place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY. *ad.* [from *adopted.*] After the manner of ſomething adopted. *Shakſp.*

ADO'PTER. *ſ.* [from *adopt.*] He that gives ſome one by choice the right of a ſon.

ADO'PTION. *ſ.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adopting. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of being adopted. *Rogers.*

ADO'PTIVE. *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]
1. He that is adopted by another. *Bacon.*
2. He that adopts another. *Ayliffe.*

ADO'RABLE. *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored. *Cheyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *adorable.*] Worthineſs of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. *ad.* [from *adorable.*] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORA'TION. *ſ.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]
1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, diſtinct from mental reverence. *Hooker.*
2. Homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem. *Shakſpeare.*

To ADO'RE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worſhip with external homage. *Dryden.*

ADO'RER. *ſ.* [from *adore.*] He that adores; a worſhipper. *Prior.*

To ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]
1. To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments. *Cowley.*
2. To ſet out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley.*
3. To embelliſh with oratory. *Sprat.*

ADO'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Raleigh.*

ADO'WN. *ad.* [from *a* and *down.*] Down; on the ground. *Fairy Queen.*

ADO'WN. *prep.* Down toward the ground. *Dr.*

ADRE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *dread.*] In a ſtate of fear. *Sidney.*

ADR'IFT. *ad.* [from *a* and *drift.*] Floating at random.

ADRO'IT. a. [French.] Dexterous; active; ſkilful. *Jervas.*

ADRO'ITNESS. *ſ.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterity; readineſs; activity.

ADRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirſt; thirſty. *Spect.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*aſcitus*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete ſomething elſe.

ADSTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.

To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]
1. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe. *Par. L.*
2. To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize. *Eſth.*
3. To improve. *Tillotſon.*
4. To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to. *South.*
5. To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon.*
6. To propoſe; to offer to the publick. *Dryd.*

To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*
1. To come forward; to gain ground. *Parnel.*
2. To make improvement. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.*
2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover. *Walſh.*
3. Progreſſion; riſe from one point to another. *Atterbury.*
4. Improvement; progreſs toward perfection. *Hale.*

ADVA'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [*avancement*, Fr.]
1. The act of coming forward. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Improvement. *Brown.*

ADVA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *advance*.] A promoter; a forwarder. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NTAGE. *ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.]
1. Superiority. *Sprat.*
2. Superiority gained by ſtratagem. *Spenſer.*
3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Favourable circumſtance. *Waller.*
5. Gain; profit. *Job.*
6. Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

To ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To benefit. *Locke.*
2. To promote; to bring forward. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *a.* [from the verb.] Poſſeſſed of advantages. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *ſ.* Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [*avantageux*, Fr.] Profitable; uſeful; opportune. *Hammond.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *advantageous*.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arbuthnot.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *advantageous*.] Profitableneſs; uſefulneſs; convenience. *Boyle.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to ſomething; to be ſuperadded. *Ayliffe.*

ADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; ſuperadded. *Glanville.*

A'DVENT. *ſ.* [from *adventus*, Lat.] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVE'NTINE. *a.* [from *advenio*, *adventum*, Lat.] Adventitious; that which is extrinſically added. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; ſupervenient; extrinſically added. *Boyle. Dryden.*

ADVE'NTIVE. *ſ.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or perſon that comes from without. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *advent*.] Relating to the ſeaſon of advent. *Biſhop Saunderſon.*

ADVE'NTURE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayw.*
2. An enterpriſe in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard. *Dryden.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*aventurer*, Fr.]
1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In an active ſenſe, to put into the power of chance.

ADVE'NTURER. *ſ.* [*aventurier*, Fr.] He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he that puts himſelf into the hands of chance. *F. Queen.*

ADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* [*aventureux*, Fr.]
1. He that is inclined to adventures; daring; courageous. *Dryden.*
2. Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *adventurous*.] Boldly; daringly. *Shakſpeare.*

ADVE'NTURESOME. *a.* [from *adventure*.] The ſame with *adventurous*.

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *adventureſome*.] The quality of being adventureſome.

A'DVERB. *ſ.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification. *Clarke.*

ADVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or ſtructure of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY. *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *adverſe*.] Contrary to. Not in uſe.

ADVERSA'RIA. ſ. [Lat.] A common-place; a book to note in. *Bull.*

A'DVERSARY. *ſ.* [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagoniſt; enemy. *Sha.*

ADVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [*adverſativus*, Lat.] A word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety.

A'DVERSE. *a.* [*adverſus*, Lat.]
1. Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. Oppoſed to *proſperous*. *Roſcommon.*
3. Perſonally opponent. *Sidney.*

ADVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*adverſité*, Fr.]
1. Affliction; calamity.
2. The cauſe of our ſorrow; misfortune. *Shak.*
3. The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery. *Shak.*

A'DVERSELY. *ad.* [from *adverſe*.] Oppoſitely; unfortunately. *Shakſpeare.*

To ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve. *Ray.*

ADVE'RTENCE. } *ſ.* [from *advert*.] Attention to; regard to.
ADVE'RTENCY. } *Decay of Piety.*

To

To ADVERT'ISE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]
1. To inform another; to give intelligence.
2. To give notice of any thing in the publick prints.

ADVERTI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*avertiſſement*, Fr.]
1. Inſtruction; admonition. *Shakſp.*
2. Intelligence; information. *Holder.*
3. Notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER. *ſ.* [*avertiſeur*, Fr.]
1. He that gives intelligence or information.
2. That paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVERTI'SING. *a.* [from *advertiſe.*] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. *Shakſp.*

To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*adveſpero*, Lat.] To draw toward evening.

ADVI'CE. *ſ.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr.]
1. Counſel; inſtruction. *Prior.*
2. Reflection; prudent conſideration. *Shak.*
3. Conſultation; deliberation. *Bacon.*
4. Intelligence.

ADVI'CE-BOAT. *ſ.* A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE. *a.* [from *adviſe.*] Prudent; fit to be adviſed. *South.*

ADVI'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *adviſable.*] The quality of being adviſable; fitneſs; propriety.

To ADVI'SE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, Fr.]
1. To counſel. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To inform; to make acquainted.

To ADVI'SE. *v. n.*
1. To conſult; as, *he adviſed with his companions.*
2. To conſider; to deliberate. *Milton.*

ADVI'SED. *particip. a.* [from *adviſe.*]
1. Acting with deliberation and deſign; prudent; wiſe. *Bacon.*
2. Performed with deliberation; acted with deſign. *Hooker.*

ADVI'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *adviſed.*] Deliberately; purpoſely; by deſign; prudently. *Suck.*

ADVI'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *adviſed.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderſon.*

ADVI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*aviſement*, Fr.]
1. Counſel; information. *Spenſer.*
2. Prudence; circumſpection.

ADVI'SER. *ſ.* [from *adviſe.*] The perſon that adviſes; a counſellor. *Waller.*

ADULA'TION. *ſ.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment. *Clarendon.*

A'DULATOR. *ſ.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer.

A'DULATORY. *a.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering.

ADU'LT. *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; paſt the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*

ADU'LT. *ſ.* A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength. *Sharp.*

To ADU'LTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.] To commit adultery with another. *Jonſon.*

ADU'LTERANT. *ſ.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The perſon or thing which adulterates.

To ADU'LTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.]
1. To commit adultery. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To corrupt by ſome foreign admixture. *Boyle.*

ADU'LTERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Shak.*
2. Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture. *Sw.*

ADU'LTERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or ſtate of being adulterate.

ADULTERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *adulterate.*]
1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being contaminated. *Felton.*

ADU'LTERER. *ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*

ADU'LTERESS. *ſ.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

ADU'LTERINE. *ſ.* [*adulterine*, Fr.] A child born of an adultereſs.

ADU'LTEROUS. *a.* [*adulterinus*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*

ADU'LTERY. *ſ.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon. *Dryden.*

ADU'LTNESS. *ſ.* [from *adult.*] The ſtate of being adult.

ADU'MBRANT. *a.* [from *adumbrate.*] That gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To ſhadow out; to give a ſlight likeneſs; to exhibit a faint reſemblance. *Decay of Piety.*

ADU'MBRATION. *ſ.* [from *adumbrate.*]
1. The act of giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation. *Bacon.*
2. A faint ſketch.

ADUNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being united; union. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY. *ſ.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; hookedneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

ADU'NQUE. *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

A'DVOCACY. *ſ.* [from *advocate.*] Vindication; defence; apology. *Brown.*

A'DVOCATE. *ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]
1. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature. *Ayl. Dryd.*
2. He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator. *Shakſp.*
3. In the ſacred ſenſe, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*

ADVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shakſpeare.*

ADVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*advolo*, *advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to ſomething.

ADVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVO'UTRY. *ſ.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery. *Bac.*

ADVOWE'. *ſ.* He that has the right of advowſon.

ADVO'WSON. *ſ.* A right to preſent to a benefice. *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up. *Bat.*

ADU'ST. *a.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.]
1. Burned up; ſcorched. *Bacon.*
2. It is generally now applied to the humours of the body. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *a.* [See ADUST.] Burnt; dried with fire. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

ADU'STIBLE. *a.* [from *aduſt.*] That which may be aduſted, or burnt up.

ADU'STION. *ſ.* [from *aduſt.*] The act of burning up, or drying. *Harvey.*

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of the Latin language, which

which ſeems not properly to have any place in the Engliſh; therefore for *Cæſar*, we write *Ceſar*.

ÆGILOPS. *ſ.* [αἰγιλωψ, Gr.] A tumour or ſwelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the noſe. *Quincy.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *ſ.* An ointment conſiſting of honey, verdigreaſe, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL. In compound names, *all*, or *altogether*. So *Aldred, altogether reverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful.* *Gibſon.*

ÆLF. Implies aſſiſtance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious.* *Gibſon.*

AE'RIAL. *a.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it. *Prior. Newton.*
2. Produced by the air. *Dryden.*
3. Inhabiting the air. *Milton.*
4. Placed in the air. *Pope.*
5. High; elevated in ſituation. *Philips.*

A'ERIE. *ſ.* [*aire*, Fr.] A neſt of hawks and other birds of prey. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μαντις, Gr.] The art of divining the air.

AERO'METRY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μετρέω, Gr.] The art of meaſuring the air.

AERO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and σκέπτω, Gr.] The obſervation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL. *ſ.* A medicine, ſo called from its dark colour, made of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *ſ.* [ἀετὸς, an eagle.] Eagleſtone. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.]

1. At a great diſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To a great diſtance. *Dryden.*
3. *From* AFAR. From a diſtant place. *Addiſon.*
4. AFAR *off*. Remotely diſtant. *Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *participial a.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.] Frightened; terrified; afraid. *Fairy Queen. Ben Jonſon.*

A'FER. *ſ.* [Lat.] The ſouthweſt wind. *Milton.*

AFFABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] Eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcenſion. *Clarendon.*

A'FFABLE. *a.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. *Bacon.*
2. Applied to the external appearance; benign; mild.

A'FFABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *affable.*] Courteſy; affability.

A'FFABLY. *ad.* [from *affable.*] Courteouſly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. *a.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete. Not in uſe.

AFFAI'R. *ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. *Pope.*

To AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Shakſp.*

AFFE'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb *affect.*]

1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation. *Bacon.*
2. Quality; circumſtance. *Wiſeman.*

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *affecto, affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effect in any other thing. *Milton.*
2. To move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*
3. To aim at; to aſpire to. *Dryden.*
4. To tend to; to endeavour after. *Newton.*
5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love. *Hooker.*
6. To ſtudy the appearance of any thing with ſome degree of hypocriſy. *Prior.*
7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner. *Ben Jonſon.*

AFFECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance. *Spect.*

AFFE'CTED. *participial a.* [from *affect.*]

1. Moved; touched with affection. *Claren.*
2. Studied with overmuch care. *Shakſp.*
3. In a perſonal ſenſe; full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*

AFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *affected.*] In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *affected.*] The ſtate of being affected.

AFFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe or agent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Paſſion of any kind. *Sidney.*
3. Love; kindneſs; good-will to ſome perſon. *Pope.*
4. Zeal; paſſionate regard. *Bacon.*
5. State of the mind, in general. *Shakſp.*
6. Quality; property. *Holder.*
7. State of the body. *Wiſeman.*
8. Lively repreſentation in painting. *Wotton.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *a.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection.*]

1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Sprat.*
2. Fond; tender. *Sidney.*
3. Benevolent. *Rogers.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *ad.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *ſ.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondneſs; tenderneſs; good-will.

AFFE'CTIONED. *a.* [from *affection.*]

1. Affected; conceited. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Inclined; mentally diſpoſed. *Rom.*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *affect.*] In an affecting manner.

AFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *affect.*] That which affects; which ſtrongly touches. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *affectuous.*] Paſſionateneſs. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTUOUS. *a.* [from *affect.*] Full of paſſion.

AFFI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage contract. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Truſt in general; confidence. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection. *Common Prayer.*

To AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance.*]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promiſe to marriage. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To give confidence. *Pope.*

AFFI'ANCER. *ſ.* [from *affiance.*] He that makes

makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDA'TION. } *ſ.* [from *affido*, Lat. See
AFFIDA'TURE. } AFFIED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDA'VIT. *ſ.* [*affidavit* ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath.

AFFI'ED. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*.] Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakſpeare.*

AFFILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption. *Chambers.*

A'FFINAGE. *ſ.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the coppel. *Dict.*

AFFI'NED. *a.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakſpeare.*

AFFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]
1. Relation by marriage.
2. Relation to; connection with; in chymiſtry, the tendency of the body to unite itſelf to another.

To AFFI'RM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: oppoſed to the word *deny*.

To AFFI'RM. *v. a.* To declare poſitively; to ratify or approve a former law or judgment.

AFFI'RMABLE. *a.* [from *affirm.*] That which may be affirmed.

AFFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal*. *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms.

AFFIRMA'TION. *ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to *negation*. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The poſition affirmed. *Hammond.*
3. Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal*. *Hooker.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *affirm.*]
1. That which affirms: oppoſed to *negative*.
2. That which can or may be affirmed. *Newt.*
3. Poſitive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY. *ad.* [from *affirmative.*] On the oppoſite ſide; not negatively. *Brown.*

AFFI'RMER. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms. *Watts.*

To AFFI'X. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end; to ſubjoin. *Rogers.*

AFFI'X. *ſ.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A particle united to the end of a word. *Clarke.*

AFFI'XION. *ſ.* [from *affix.*]
1. The act of affixing.
2. The ſtate of being affixed.

AFFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLA'TUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] Communication of ſome ſupernatural power.

To AFFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *afflicted.*] Sorrowfulneſs; grief.

AFFLI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *afflict.*] The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *ſ.* [*affliction*, Lat.]
1. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*
2. The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery. *Addiſ.*

AFFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *afflict.*] Painful; tormenting. *South.*

A'FFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. *Wotton.*
2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*

A'FFLUENCY. *ſ.* The ſame with *affluence*.

A'FFLUENT. *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.]
1. Flowing to any part.
2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent.

A'FFLUX. *ſ.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to ſome place; affluence.
2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*

AFFLU'XION. *ſ.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourer*, *affourrager*, Fr.]
1. To yield or produce.
2. To grant, or confer any thing. *Fairy Q.*
3. To be able to ſell. *Addiſon.*
4. To be able to bear expences. *Swift.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt. *Davies.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] To fright; to terrify.

AFFRA'Y. *ſ.* A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others.

AFFRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

To AFFRI'GHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*

AFFRI'GHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Terrour; fear. *Dryden.*
2. The cauſe of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance. *B. Jonſon.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL. *a.* Full of affright or terrour; terrible; dreadful. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT. *ſ.* [from *affright.*]
1. The impreſſion of fear; terrour. *Locke.*
2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs. *Hammond.*

To AFFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.]
1. To meet face to face; to encounter. *Shakſ.*
2. To meet in a hoſtile manner, front to front. *Milton.*
3. To provoke by an open inſult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*

AFFRO'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Open oppoſition; encounter. *Milton.*
2. Inſult offered to the face. *Dryden.*
3. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*
4. Diſgrace; ſhame. *Arbuthnot.*

AFFRO'NTER. *ſ.* [from *affront.*] The perſon that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *part. a.* [from *affront.*] That has the quality of affronting. *Watts.*

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of affuſing. *Grew.*

To AFFY'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shakſpeare.*

To AFFY'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

AFI'ELD. *ad.* [from *a* and *field.*] To the field. *Gay.*

AFLA'T. *ad.* [from *a* and *flat.*] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

AFLO'AT. *ad.* [from *a* and *float.*] Floating. *Ad.*

AFO'OT. *ad.* [from *a* and *foot.*]
1. On foot; not on horſeback. *Shakſp.*
2. In action; as, *a deſign is* afoot. *Shakſp.*
3. In motion. *Shakſpeare.*

AFO'RE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore.*]
1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.
2. Sooner in time. *Shakſpeare.*

AFO'RE. *ad.*
1. In time foregone or paſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Firſt in the way. *Shakſpeare.*
3. In front; in the forepart. *Spenſer.*

AFO'REGOING. *part. a.* [from *afore* and *going.*] Going before.

AFO'REHAND. *ad.* [from *afore* and *hand.*]
1. By a previous proviſion. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. In a ſtate provided, prepared, previouſly fitted. *Bacon.*

AFO'REMENTIONED. *a.* [from *afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before. *Addiſon.*

AFO'RENAMED. *a.* [from *afore* and *named.*] Named before. *Peacham.*

AFO'RESAID. *a.* [from *afore* and *ſaid.*] Said before. *Bacon.*

AFO'RETIME. *ad.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time paſt. *Suſanna.*

AFRA'ID. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affray.*] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Dryden.*

AFRE'SH. *ad.* [from *a* and *freſh.*] Anew; again. *Watts.*

AFRO'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *front.*] In front; in direct oppoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

A'FTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]
1. Following in place. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In purſuit of. *Samuel.*
3. Behind. *Newton.*
4. Poſterior in time. *Dryden.*
5. According to. *Bacon.*
6. In imitation of. *Addiſon.*

A'FTER. *ad.*
1. In ſucceeding time. *Bacon.*
2. Following another. *Shakſpeare.*

A'FTER is compounded with many words.

A'FTERAGES. *ſ.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Succeſſive times; poſterity. *Raleigh.*

A'FTER ALL. *ad.* At laſt; in fine; in concluſion. *Atterbury.*

A'FTERBIRTH. *ſ.* [from *after* and *birth.*] The ſecundine. *Wiſeman.*

A'FTERCLAP. *ſ.* [from *after* and *clap.*] Unexpected event happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end. *Spenſer.*

A'FTERCOST. *ſ.* The expence incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mortimer.*

A'FTERCROP. *ſ.* Second harveſt. *Mortimer.*

To A'FTEREYE. *v. a.* To follow in view. *Sh.*

A'FTERGAME. *ſ.* Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs. *Wotton.*

A'FTERMATH. *ſ.* [*after* and *math*, from *mow.*] Second crop of graſs mown in autumn.

A'FTERNOON. *ſ.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*

A'FTERPAINS. *ſ.* Pains after birth.

A'FTERTASTE. *ſ.* Taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *ſ.* Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. *Dryden.*

A'FTERTIMES. *ſ.* Succeeding times. *Dryden.*

A'FTERWARD. *ad.* In ſucceeding times. *Hook.*

A'FTERWIT. *ſ.* Contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. *L'Eſtr.*

AGAI'N. *ad.* [ageen, Saxon.]
1. A ſecond time; once again. *Bacon.*
2. On the other hand. *Bacon.*
3. On another part. *Dryden.*
4. In return.
5. Back; in reſtitution: he gave it, and aſked it *again.* *Shakſpeare.*
6. In recompence: he payeth *again.* *Prov.*
7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion. *Bacon.*
8. Beſides; in any other time or place: there is not any ſuch ſeminary *again.* *Bacon.*
9. Twice as much; marking the ſame quantity once repeated: as much wit *again.* *Pope.*
10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition. *Locke.*
11. In oppoſition: thou anſwereſt *again.* *Rom.*
12. Back. *Deut.*

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ægeon, Saxon.]
1. In oppoſition to any perſon: all are *againſt* him. *Geneſis.*
2. Contrarily to; in oppoſition to: it is *againſt* his will. *Dryden.*
3. In contradiction to any opinion: tracts *againſt* popery. *Swift.*
4. With contrary motion or tendency; uſed of material action: *againſt* the ſtream. *Shakſp.*
5. Contrary to rule: *againſt* law. *Milton.*
6. Oppoſite to, in place: *againſt* the river's mouth. *Dryden.*
7. To the hurt of another: the accident is *againſt* me.
8. In expectation of: provided *againſt* the time. *Dryden.*

AGA'PE. *ad.* [*a* and *gape.*] Staring with eagerneſs. *Spectator.*

A'GARICK. *ſ.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and famale; the male is uſed only in dying; the female in medicine; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

AGA'ST. *a.* [from *agaze.*] Struck with terrour; ſtaring with amazement. *Milton.*

A'GATE. *ſ.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs. *Woodward.*

A'GATY. *a.* [from *agate.*] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze.*] To ſtrike with amazement. *Fairy Queen.*

AGE. *ſ.* [*age*, Fr.]
1. Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part, of its duration. *Shakſp.*
2. A ſucceſſion or generation of men. *Roſc.*
3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived; as, the *age* of heroes.
4. The ſpace of a hundred years.

5. The

5. The latter part of life; old age. *Prior.*
6. Maturity; ripeneſs; full ſtrength of life. *Dry.*
7. [In law.] In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of diſcretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowell.*

A'GED. *a.* [from *age.*]
1. Old; ſtricken in years. *Prior.*
2. Old; applied to inanimate things. *Still.*

A'GEDLY. *ad.* [from *aged.*] After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGE'N. *ad.* [ᵹen, Sax.] Again; in return; in recompence. *Dryden.*

A'GENCY. *ſ.* [from *agent.*]
1. The quality of acting; the ſtate of being in action. *Woodward.*
2. Buſineſs performed by an agent. *Swift.*

A'GENT. *a.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts. *Bac.*

A'GENT. *ſ.*
1. A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dryden.*
2. That which has the power of operating. *Temple.*

AGGENERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing to another body. *Brown.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *aggero*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLU'TINANTS. *ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Thoſe medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harv.*

AGGLUTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Union; coheſion. *Wiſeman.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *agglutinate.*] That has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wiſeman.*

To A'GGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *ſ.* [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandized.

A'GGRANDIZER. *ſ.* [from *aggrandize.*] The perſon that makes great another.

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]
1. To make heavy, in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation. *Milton.*
2. To make any thing worſe. *Bacon.*

AGGRAVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aggravate.*]
1. The act of aggravating.
2. The extrinſical circumſtances, which increaſe guilt or calamity. *Hammond.*

A'GGREGATE. *a.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one maſs. *Ray.*

A'GGREGATE. *ſ.* The reſult of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one maſs. *Milton.*

AGGREGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aggregate.*]
1. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*
2. The whole compoſed by the coacervation of many particulars.
3. State of being collected. *Brown.*

To AGGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*aggredior*, *aggreſſum*, Lat.] To commit the firſt act of violence. *Pr.*

AGGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] Commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity. *L'Eſtrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [from *aggreſs.*] The aſſaulter or invader: oppoſed to the *defendant.* *Pope.*

AGGRI'EVANCE. *ſ.* Injury; wrong.

To AGGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.]
1. To give ſorrow; to vex. *Spenſer.*
2. To hurt in one's right. *Granville.*

To AGGROU'P. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Italian.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST. *a.* [from *a* and ᵹaꞅt, a ghoſt.] Struck with horrour, as at the ſight of a ſpectre. *Addiſon.*

A'GILE. *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *ſ.* [from *agile.*] Nimbleneſs; quickneſs; activity.

AGI'LITY. *ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] Nimbleneſs; quickneſs; activity. *Watts.*

A'GIO. ſ. [Italian.] A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [*giſte*, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money: law term. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT. *ſ.* A *modus*, compoſition, or mean rate.

A'GITABLE. *a.* [*agitabilis*, Lat.] That may be put in motion.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]
1. To put in motion.
2. To actuate; to move. *Blackmore.*
3. To affect with perturbation.
4. To bandy; to diſcuſs; to controvert. *Boyle.*

AGITA'TION. *ſ.* [*agitatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being moved.
3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts; violent motion of the mind. *Tatler.*
5. Deliberation; the ſtate of being conſulted upon. *Swift.*

AGITA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *agitate.*] He who manages affairs.

A'GLET. *ſ.* [*aiguelette*, Fr.]
1. A tag of a point carved into ſome repreſentation of an animal. *Hayw. Shakſp.*
2. The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers.

A'GMINAL. *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL. *ſ.* [from anᵹe, grieved, and nagle, a nail.] A whitlow.

AGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line.

AGNI'TION. *ſ.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *agnoſco*, Latin.] To acknowledge; to own. *Shakſpeare.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Alluſion of one word to another. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. ſ. [Lat.] The *chaſte tree.* *Dryden.*

AGO'. *ad.* [ꝛxan, Sax.] Paſt; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has paſt ſince. *Addiſon.*

AGO'G. *ad.* In a ſtate of deſire. *South.*

AGO'ING. *ad.* [*a* and *going.*] In action. *Tat.*

AGO'NE. *ad.* [agan, Saxon.] Ago; paſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'GONISM. *ſ.* [ἀγωνισμὸς, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES. *ſ.* [ἀγωνίςης, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a publick ſolemnity for a prize. *Milton.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [*agoniſer*, Fr.] To be in exceſſive pain. *Pope.*

A'GONY. *ſ.* [ἀγὼν, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.]
1. The pangs of death. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any violent pain of body or mind. *Milt.*
3. It is particularly uſed in devotion for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.*

AGO'OD. *ad.* [*a* and *good.*] In earneſt. *Sh.*

AGO'UTY. *ſ.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigneſs of a rabbit: when chaſed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace.*] To grant favours to. *Fairy Queen.*

AGRA'RIAN. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *greaſe.*] To daub; to greaſe. *Fairy Queen.*

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agréer*, Fr.]
1. To be in concord. *Pope.*
2. To yield to. *Burnet.*
3. To ſettle terms by ſtipulation. *Matthew.*
4. To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller. *Matthew.*
5. To be of the ſame mind or opinion. *Clar.*
6. To be conſiſtent. *Mark.*
7. To ſuit with. *Locke.*
8. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body. *Arb.*

To AGRE'E. *v. a.*
1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenſer.*
2. To reconcile. *Roſcommon.*

AGRE'EABLE. *a.* [*agréable*, Fr.]
1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with. *Temple.*
2. Pleaſing. *Addiſon.*

AGRE'EABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *agreeable.*]
1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to. *Locke.*
2. The quality of pleaſing. *Collier.*
3. Reſemblance; likeneſs. *Grew.*

AGRE'EABLY. *ad.* [from *agreeable.*] Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to. *Swift.*

AGRE'ED. *particip. a.* [from *agree.*] Settled by conſent. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *agree.*] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

AGRE'EMENT. *ſ.* [*agrément*, French.]
1. Concord. *Eccluſ.*
2. Reſemblance of one thing to another. *Locke.*
3. Compact; bargain. *Arbuthnot.*

A'GRICULTURE. *ſ.* [*agricultura*, Latin.] Tillage; huſbandry. *Pope.*

A'GRIMONY. *ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

AGRO'UND. *ad.* [from *a* and *ground.*]
1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing further. *Raleigh.*
2. Hindered in the progreſs of affairs.

A'GUE. *ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. *Denham.*

A'GUED. *a.* [from *ague.*] Struck with an ague; ſhivering. *Shakſpeare.*

A'GUE-FIT. *ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit.*] The paroxyſm of the ague. *Shakſpeare.*

A'GUE-TREE. *ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree.*] Saſſafras. *Dict.*

A'GUISH. *a.* [from *ague.*] Having the qualities of an ague. *Granville.*

A'GUISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *aguiſh.*] The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*
1. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure. *Iſaiah.*
2. Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Pſal.*
3. Moſt frequently compaſſion and complaint. *Prior.*

AHA! AHA! *interject.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Pſalms.*

AHE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *head.*]
1. Further onward than another. *Dryden.*
2. Headlong; precipitant.

AHE'IGHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high. *Shakſpeare.*

AHOUA'I. ſ. The name of a plant. *Miller.*

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour. *Waller.*

AID. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Help; ſupport. *Pope.*
2. The perſon that gives help; a helper; an auxiliary. *Tobit.*
3. [In law.] A ſubſidy; money granted. *Cowell.*

A'IDANCE. *ſ.* [from *aid.*] Help; ſupport: a word little uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

A'IDANT. *a.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

A'IDER. *ſ.* [from *aid.*] A helper; an ally. *Bacon.*

A'IDLESS. *a.* [from *aid.*] Helpleſs; unſupported. *Milton.*

A'IGULET. *ſ.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Fairy Queen.*

To AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Saxon.]
1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Gen.*
2. To affect in any manner. *Dryden.*

AIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe. *Pope.*

A'ILING. *particip. a.* Sickly.

A'ILMENT. *ſ.* [from *ail.*] Pain; diſeaſe. *Granville.*

To AIM. *v. n.* [*eſmer*, Fr.]
1. To direct a miſſive weapon, as to a mark. *Pope.*
2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps, toward any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotſon.*
3. To gueſs.

To

To AIM. *v. a.* To direct the miſſile weapon. *Dryden.*

AIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The direction of a miſſive weapon. *Dryd.*
2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An intention; a deſign. *Pope.*
4. The object of a deſign. *Locke.*
5. Conjecture; gueſs. *Shakſpeare.*

AIR. *ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]
1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe. *Watts.*
2. The ſtate of the air with regard to health. *Bacon.*
3. A ſmall gentle wind. *Milton.*
4. Any thing light or uncertain. *Shakſp.*
5. The open weather. *Dryden.*
6. Vent; emiſſion into the air. *Dryden.*
7. Publication; expoſure to the publick. *Pope.*
8. Poetry; a ſong. *Milton.*
9. Muſick, whether light or ſerious. *Pope.*
10. The mien, or manner of the perſon. *Ad.*
11. An affected or laboured manner of geſture; affectation. *Swift.*
12. Appearance. *Pope.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe or open to the air. *Dryden.*
2. To give enjoyment of the air. *Addiſon.*

A'IRBLADDER. *ſ.* [from *air* and *bladder.*]
1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The bladder in fiſhes, by the contraction and dilatation of which they riſe or fall. *Cudworth.*

A'IRBUILT. *a.* [from *air* and *built.*] Built in the air. *Pope.*

A'IRDRAWN. *a.* Painted in air. *Shakſp.*

A'IRER. *ſ.* [from *To air.*] He that expoſes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. *ſ.* [from *air* and *hole.*] A hole to admit air.

A'IRINESS. *ſ.* [from *airy.*]
1. Expoſure to the air.
2. Lightneſs; gayety; levity. *Felton.*

A'IRING. *ſ.* [from *air.*] A ſhort journey to take the air. *Addiſon.*

A'IRLESS. *a.* [from *air.*] Without communication with the free air. *Shakſpeare.*

A'IRLING. *ſ.* [from *air.*] A young gay perſon. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'IRPUMP. *ſ.* [from *air* and *pump.*] A machine by means of which the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels. *Chambers.*

A'IRSHAFT. [from *air* and *ſhaft.*] A paſſage for the air into mines. *Ray.*

A'IRY. *a.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]
1. Compoſed of air. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to air. *Boyle.*
3. High in air. *Addiſon.*
4. Light as air; unſubſtantial. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple.*
6. Fluttering; looſe; full of levity. *Dryd.*
7. Gay; ſprightly; full of mirth; lively; light of heart. *Taylor.*

AISLE. *ſ.* The walk in a church. *Addiſon.*

AIT. *ſ.* A ſmall iſland in a river.

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἄχος, Gr.] To feel a laſting pain. *Locke.*

AKIN. *a.* [from *a* and *kin.*]
1. Related to; allied to by blood. *Sidney.*
2. Allied to by nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'LABASTER. *ſ.* [ἀλάβαστρον.] A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds; the white is moſt common. *Shakſpeare.*

A'LABASTER. *a.* Made of alabaſter. *Addiſ.*

ALA'CK! *interject.* Alas! an expreſſion of ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

ALA'CKADAY! *interject.* A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ALA'CRITY. *ſ.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulneſs; ſprightlineſs; gayety. *Dryden.*

ALAMO'DE. *ad.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the faſhion.

ALA'ND. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land.*] At land; landed. *Dryden.*

ALA'RM. *ſ.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms.]
1. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms. *Pope.*
2. Notice of any danger approaching; ſudden terrour.
3. Any tumult or diſturbance. *Pope.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.*
1. To call to arms. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger. *Tickell.*
3. To diſturb. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL. *ſ.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; ſurpriſing.

ALA'RMPOST. *ſ.* [from *alarm* and *poſt.*] The poſt appointed by each body of men to appear at.

ALA'RUM. *ſ.* See ALARM. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* See ALARM. *Shakſp.*

ALA'S! *interject.* [*helas*, French.]
1. A word expreſſing lamentation. *Pope.*
2. A word of pity. *Shakſpeare.*

ALA'TE. *ad.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately.

ALB. *ſ.* [*albus*, Lat.] A ſurplice.

ALBE'IT. *ad.* Although; notwithſtanding; though it ſhould be. *South.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *a.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Reſembling an albugo.

ALBU'GO. ſ. [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs.

A'LCAHEST. *ſ.* An univerſal diſſolvent.

ALCA'ID. *ſ.*
1. The governour of a caſtle. *Dryden.*
2. In Spain, the judge of a city. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA. ſ. An Egyptian plant uſed in dying. *Brown.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *ad.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymiſt. *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST. *ſ.* [from *alchymy.*] One who purſues

purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY. *ſ.* [of *al*, Arab. and χημια, Gr.]
1. The more ſublime chymiſtry, which propoſes the tranſmutation of metals. *Donne.*
2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons. *Bacon. Milton.*

A'LCOHOL. *ſ.* A high rectified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*] To rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

A'LCORAN. *ſ.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda. *Saunderſon.*

A'LCOVE. *ſ.* [*alcova*, Span.] A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, in which is placed a bed of ſtate. *Trevoux.*

A'LDER. *ſ.* [*alnus*, Latin.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel. The wood will endure long under ground, or in water. *Pope.*

ALDERLI'EVEST. *a.* Moſt beloved. *Shakſp.*

A'LDERMAN. *ſ.* [from *ald*, old, and *man.*] The ſame as ſenator; a governour or magiſtrate. *Pope.*

A'LDERMANLY. *ad.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman. *Swift.*

A'LDERN. *a.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder. *May.*

ALE. *ſ.* [ealc, Saxon.]
1. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shak.*
2. A merry meeting uſed in country places. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'LEBERRY. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpirits and ſugar, and ſops of bread.

A'LEBREWER. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that profeſſes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*

A'LECONNER. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *con.*] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes.

A'LECOST. *ſ.* The name of an herb. *Dict.*

A'LEGAR. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *aigre*, Fr. ſour.] Sour ale.

A'LEHOOF. *ſ.* [from *ale* and hoof, head.] Ground-ivy; once uſed for hops. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *houſe.*] A tipling-houſe. *South.*

A'LEHOUSEKEEPER. *ſ.* [from *alehouſe* and *keeper.*] He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

A'LEKNIGHT. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *knight.*] A pot-companion; a tippler. Obſolete. *Camden.*

ALE'MBICK. *ſ.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fume, comes out in drops. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length.*] At full length.

ALE'RT. *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.]
1. Watchful; vigilant.
2. Briſk; pert; petulant. *Addiſon.*

ALE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *alert.*] The quality of being alert; pertneſs. *Addiſon.*

A'LEWASHED. *a.* [from *ale* and *waſh.*] Soaked in ale. *Shakſpeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *wife.*] A woman that keeps an alehouſe. *Swift.*

A'LEXANDERS. *ſ.* [*ſmyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

A'LEXANDER's FOOT. *ſ.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE. *ſ.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander.* This verſe conſiſts of twelve ſyllables. *Pope.*

ALEXIPHA'RMICK. *a.* [from ἀλεξέω and φάρμακον.] That which drives away poiſon; antidotal. *Brown.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *a.* That which drives away poiſon.

A'LGATES. *ad.* [*all* and *gate.*] On any terms. Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *ſ.* [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known.

ALGEBRA'ICAL. } *a.* Relating to alge-
ALGEBRA'ICK. } bra.

ALGEBRA'IST. *ſ.* [from *algebra.*] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra. *Graunt.*

A'LGID. *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGI'DITY. *ſ.* Chilneſs; cold. *Dict.*

ALGI'FICK. *a.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR. ſ. [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs.

A'LGORISM. } *ſ.* Arabick words, uſed to
A'LGORITHM. } imply the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. ad. A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe; as, Mallet, *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwiſe* Malloch.

A'LIBLE. *a.* [*alibilis*, Latin.] Nutritive; nouriſhing. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land. *Dryden.*
2. Eſtranged from; not alied to. *Rogers.*

A'LIEN. *ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. A foreigner; not a deniſon; a ſtranger. *Davies. Addiſon.*
2. [In law.] One born in a ſtrange country, and never franchiſed. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1. To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.*
2. To

2. To eſtrange; to turn away the mind or affection. *Clarenden.*

A'LIENABLE. *a.* [from *To alienate.*] That may be transferred. *Dennis.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Latin.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections. *Till.*

A'LIENATE. *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to. *Swift.*

ALIENA'TION. *ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property. *Atterb.*

2. The ſtate of being alienated.

3. Change of affection. *Bacon.*

4. Diſorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. a.* [alihtan, Saxon.]

1. To come down. *Dryden.*

2. To fall down. *Dryden.*

ALI'KE. *ad.* [from *a* and *like.*] With reſemblance; in the ſame manner. *Pope.*

A'LIMENT. *ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; nutriment; food. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *aliment.*] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nouriſhes. *Brown.*

ALIME'NTARINESS. *ſ.* [from *alimentary.*] The quality of being alimentary. *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY. *a.* [from *aliment.*]

1. That which belongs to aliment. *Arbuth.*

2. That which has the power of nouriſhing. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aliment.*] The quality of nouriſhing. *Bacon.*

ALIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *alimony.*] That which nouriſhes. *Harvey.*

A'LIMONY. *ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] Legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to the wife upon the account of ſeparation. *Hudibras.*

A'LIQUANT. *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT. *a.* [*aliquot*, Latin.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, ſuch as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an *aliquot* part of 12.

A'LISH. *a.* [from *ale.*] Reſembling ale. *Mortimer.*

ALI'VE. *a.* [from *a* and *live.*]

1. In the ſtate of life; not dead. *Dryden.*

2. Unextinguiſhed; undeſtroyed; active. *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; ſprightly. *Clariſſa.*

4. It is uſed to add an emphaſis; as, the beſt man *alive.* *Clarendon.*

A'LKAHEST. *ſ.* An univerſal diſſolvent, or liquor which has the power of reſolving all things into their firſt principles.

ALKALE'SCENT. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKALI. *ſ.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glaſſwort.] Any ſubſtance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

A'LKALINE. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That has the qualities of alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make alkaline.

ALKA'LIZATE. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That has the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating.

A'LKANET. *ſ.* [*anchuſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI. ſ. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the ſame denomination; popularly alſo called *winter cherry.* *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES. ſ. A confection, whereof the *kermes* berries are the baſis. *Chambers.*

ALL. *a.* [Æll, Saxon.]

1. The whole number; every one. *Tillotſon.*

2. The whole quantity; every part. *Locke.*

ALL. *ſ.*

1. The whole. *Prior.*

2. Every thing. *Shakſpeare.*

ALL. *ad.* [See ALL. *a.*]

1. Quite; completely. *Locke.*

2. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.*

All is much uſed in compoſition.

ALL-BEARING. *a.* [from *all* and *bear.*] Omniparous. *Pope.*

ALL-CHE'ERING. *a.* [from *all* and *cheer.*] That gives gayety to all. *Shakſpeare.*

ALL-CO'NQUERING. *a.* That ſubdues every thing. *Miltor.*

ALL-DEVOU'RING. *a.* [from *all* and *devour.*] That eats up every thing. *Pope.*

ALLFOU'RS. *ſ.* [from *all* and *four.*] A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HAIL. *ſ.* [from *all* and *hail*, for health.] All health. *Walſh.*

ALL-HALLOWN. *ſ.* [from *all* and *hallowed*] The time about All-ſaints day. *Shakſpeare.*

ALL-HALLOWTIDE. *ſ.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term near All-ſaints, or the firſt of November. *Bacon.*

ALL-HEAL. *ſ.* [*panax*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *iron-wort.*

ALL-JUDGING. *a.* [from *all* and *judge.*] That has the ſovereign right of judgment. *Rowe.*

ALL-KNOWING. *a.* [from *all* and *know.*] Omniſcient; all-wiſe. *Atterbury.*

ALL-SEE'ING. *a.* [from *all* and *ſee.*] That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *ſ.* The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome; the ſecond of November. *Shakſpeare.*

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [from *all* and *ſufficient.*] Sufficient to every thing. *Hook. Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *a.* [from *all* and *wiſe.*] Poſſeſt of infinite wiſdom. *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS. ſ. The tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make

it fitter for coinage. In this ſenſe, moſt authors write *alloy*. See ALLOY.

2. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its qualities. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repreſs. *Shakſp.*

ALLA'Y. *ſ.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs. *Hud.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled. *Newton.*

ALLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *allay.*] The perſon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *allay.*] That which has the power of allaying. *Shakſpeare.*

ALLEGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *allege.*]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed. *Shakſp.*

3. An excuſe; a plea. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Latin.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuſe, or argument. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *a.* [from *allege.*] That may be alleged. *Brown.*

ALLE'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *allege.*] The ſame with *allegation.*

ALLE'GER. *ſ.* [from *allege.*] He that alleges. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *ſ.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government. *Clarend.*

ALLE'GIANT. *a.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance.* *Shakſp.*

ALLEGO'RICK. *a.* [from *allegory.*] Not real; not literal. *Milton.*

ALLEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not literal. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner. *Pope.*

To A'LLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory, to form an allegory. *Locke.*

A'LLEGORY. *ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben Jonſon.*

ALLE'GRO. ſ. A word denoting in muſick a ſprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU'JAH. ſ. A word of ſpiritual exultation; *Praiſe God.* *Gov. of Tongue.*

To ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.] To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften. *Bentley.*

ALLEVIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alleviate.*]

1. The act of making light. *South.*

2. That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

A'LLEY. *ſ.* [*allée.* Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*

2. A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet. *Shakſpeare.*

ALLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of connexion with another by confederacy; a league.

2. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.*

4. The perſons allied to each other. *Addiſon.*

5. Similarity of qualities; natural tendency to conjunction or cooperation.

ALLI'CIENCY. *ſ.* [*allicio*, Latin.] The power of attracting. *Glanvill.*

To A'LLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alligate.*]

1. The act of tying together.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America. *Garth.*

ALLI'SION. *ſ.* [*allido*, *alliſum*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another. *Woodward.*

ALLOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *a.* [from *allodium.*] Not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. ſ. A poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLO'NGE. *ſ.* [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A paſs or thruſt with a rapier.

2. A long rein in which a horſe is exerciſed.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* To ſet on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo.* *Philips.*

A'LLOQUY. *ſ.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot.*]

1. To diſtribute by lot.

2. To grant. *Dryden.*

3. To diſtribute; to give each his ſhare. *Tat.*

ALLO'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *allot.*] The part; the ſhare. *Rogers.*

ALLO'TTERY. *ſ.* [from *allot.*] That which is granted to any in a diſtribution. *Shakſp.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr.]

1. To admit; not to contradict. *Locke.*

2. To grant; to yield. *Locke.*

3. To permit. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To authorize. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To give to; to pay to. *Waller.*

6. To make abatement, or proviſion. *Addiſon.*

7. To praiſe; to commend. Obſolete.

ALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *allow.*]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.*

2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbury.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *allowable.*] Lawfulneſs; exemption from prohibition. *South.*

ALLO'WANCE. *ſ.* [from *allow.*]

1. Admiſſion without contradiction. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licence. *Hooker.*

3. Permiſſion. *Locke.*

4. An appointment for any uſe. *Bacon.*

5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour. *Swift.*

6. Eſta-

6. Eſtabliſhed character. *Shakſpeare.*

ALLO'Y. *ſ.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baſer metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.*

To ALLU'DE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention. *Burnet.*

ALLU'MINOR. *ſ.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowell.*

To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr.] To entice to any thing. *Milton.*

ALLU'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Something ſet up to entice birds. *Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *allure.*] Enticement; temptation. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *ſ.* [from *allure.*] Enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *alluring.*] Enticement; temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLU'SION. *ſ.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] A hint; an implication. *Burnet.*

ALLU'SIVE. *a.* [*alludo*, *alluſum*, Latin.] Hinting at ſomething. *Rogers.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *alluſive.*] In an alluſive manner. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *alluſive.*] The quality of being alluſive.

ALLU'VION. *ſ.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carriage of any thing to ſomething elſe by water.

2. The thing carried by water. *Cowell.*

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy. *Pope.*

2. To make a relation between two things. *Dryden.*

ALLY'. *ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion. *Temple.*

ALMACA'NTER. *ſ.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER's STAFF. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK. *ſ.* [from *al*, Arabick, and *μὴν*, a month.] A calendar. *Dryden.*

ALMANDINE. *ſ.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarſer and lighter than the oriental. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *almighty.*] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Taylor.*

ALMI'GHTY. *a.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Geneſis. Shak.*

A'LMOND. *ſ.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of the almond tree. *Locke.*

AL'MONDS *of the throat*, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces. *Wiſeman.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE. *ſ.* A peculiar kind of furnace uſed in refining. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER. *ſ.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer employed in the diſtribution of charity. *Dryden.*

A'LMONRY. *ſ.* [from *almoner.*] The place where alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST. *ad.* [from *all* and *moſt.*] Nearly; well nigh. *Bentley.*

ALMS. *ſ.* [*eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given in relief of the poor. *Swift.*

A'LMSBASKET. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *baſket.*] The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'LMSDEED. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *deed.*] A charitable gift. *Shakſpeare.*

A'LMSGIVER. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *giver.*] He that ſupports others by his charity. *Bacon.*

A'LMSHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *houſe.*] A hoſpital for the poor. *Pope.*

A'LMSMAN. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A man who lives upon alms. *Shakſpeare.*

A'LMUG-TREE. *ſ.* A tree mentioned in ſcripture.

A'LNAGAR. *ſ.* A meaſure by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *ſ.* [from *aulnage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *ſ.* *Alnight* is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt. *Bacon.*

A'LOES. *ſ.* [אלהים]

1. A precious wood uſed in the Eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold. *Savary.*

2. A tree which grows in hot countries. *Miller.*

3. A medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them to the ſun.

ALOE'TICAL. *a.* [from *aloes.*] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes. *Wiſeman.*

ALO'FT. *ad.* [*loffter*, to lift up, Dan.] On high; in the air. *Suckling.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above. *Milton.*

A'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀλογία.] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.]

1. Without another; ſingle. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; ſolitary. *Sidney.*

ALO'NG. *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length. *Dryden.*

2. Through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe. *Bacon.*

3. [from *allonger*, Fr.] Forward; onward.

ALO'NGST. *ad.* Through the length. *Knolles.*

ALO'OF. *ad.* [*all off*; that is, *quite off.*] At a diſtance; remotely. *Dryden.*

ALO'UD. *ad.* [from *a* and *loud.*] Loudly; with a great noiſe. *Waller.*

ALO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *low.*] In a low place; not aloft. *Dryden.*

A'LPHA. *ſ.* The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet, anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt. *Revelation.*

A'LPHABET. *ſ.* [from *ἄλφα*, *alpha*, and *βῆτα*, *beta*, the two firſt letters of the Greeks.] The letters or elements of ſpeech. *Dryden.*

ALPHA-

ALPHABE'TICAL. *a.* [from *alphabet.*] According to the ſeries of letters. *Swift.*

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *alphabetical.*] According to the order of the letters. *Holder.*

ALRE'ADY. *ad.* [from *all* and *ready.*] At this preſent time. *Pope.*

ALS. *ad.* [*als*, Dutch.] Alſo. *Spenſer.*

A'LSO. *ad.* [from *all* and *ſo.*] In the ſame manner; likewiſe. *Burnet.*

A'LTAR. *ſ.* [*altare*, Lat.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*

2. The table in Chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered. *Shakſpeare.*

A'LTARAGE. *ſ.* [*altaragium*, Latin.] An emolument from oblations. *Ayliffe.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacham.*

To A'LTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, French.]

1. To change; to make otherwiſe than it is. *Stilling fleet.*

2. To take off from a perſuaſion, practice, or ſect. *Dryden.*

To A'LTER. *v. n.* To become otherwiſe than it was; to be changed; to ſuffer change.

A'LTERABLE. *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That may be altered or changed by ſomething elſe. *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable.

A'LTERABLY. *ad.* [from *alterable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERANT. *a.* [*alterant*, French.] That has the power of producing changes in any thing. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, French.]

1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*

2. The change made. *Hooker.*

A'LTERATIVE. *a.* [from *alter.*] Medicines called *alterative*, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION. *ſ.* [*altercation*, French.] Debate; controverſy. *Hakewill.*

ALTE'RN. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

ALTE'RNACY. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; reciprocal. *South.*

ALTE'RNATE. *ſ.* [from *alternate*, *a.*] Viciſſitude. Not generally uſed. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alterno*, Latin.]

1. To perform by turns. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

ALTE'RNATELY. *ad.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal ſucceſſion; by turns. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things. *Brown.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken. *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *ad.* [from *alternative.*] By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or ſtate of being alternative. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal ſucceſſion; viciſſitude. *Brown.*

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though.*] Notwithſtanding; however. *Swift.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] Pompous language. *Dict.*

ALTI'METRY. *ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights.

ALTI'SONANT. *a.* [*altiſonus*, Lat.] High ſounding; pompous in ſound. *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE. *ſ.* [*altitudo*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; ſpace meaſured upward. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence. *Swift.*

5. Higheſt point. *Shakſpeare.*

A'LTOGETHER. *ad.* [from *all* and *together.*] Completely; without reſtriction; without exception. *Swift.*

A'LUDEL. *ſ.* [from *a* and *lutum.*] *Aludels* are ſubliming pots uſed in chymiſtry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency. *Boyle.*

ALUM-STONE. *ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery, made by burning alum. *Wiſeman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum. *Wiſeman.*

A'LWAYS. *ad.* [ealleþæza, Saxon.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time. *Pope.*

2. Conſtantly; without variation. *Dryden.*

A. M. *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts.

AM. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be.* See To BE. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *amabilis*, Latin.] Loveline's. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

AMADO'T. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

AMAI'N. *ad.* [from *main*, or *maigne*, old Fr.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden.*

AMA'LGAM. } *ſ.* The mixture of metals
AMA'LGAMA. } procured by amalgation. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. n.* [properly *to marry together.*] To unite metals with quickſilver.

AMALGAMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *amalgamate.*] The act or practice of amalgamating metals. *Bacon.*

AMANDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *amando*, Latin.] The act of ſending on a meſſage.

AMANUE'NSIS. *ſ.* [Latin.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *ſ.* [*amaranthus*, Latin.]

1. The name of a plant.

2. In poetry, an imaginary flower unfading. *Milton.*

AMARA'NTHINE. *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of amaranths. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE. *ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs. *Harvey.*

AMA'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *amaſs.*] A heap; an accumulation. *Glanville.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amaſſer*, French.]

1. To collect together into one heap or maſs. *Atterbury.*

2. To add one thing to another. *Pope.*

To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate.*] To terrify; to ſtrike with horrour. Old word.

A'MATORY. *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love. Little uſed. *Bramhal.*

AMAURO'SIS. ſ. [ἀμαυρόω, Gr.] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuſe with terrour. *Ezekiel.*

2. To put into confuſion with wonder. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity. *Shakſpeare.*

AMA'ZE. *ſ.* [from the verb *amaze.*] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton. Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *ad.* [from *amazed.*] Confuſedly; with amazement. *Macbeth.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *amazed.*] The ſtate of being amazed; wonder; confuſion. *Shakſpeare.*

AMA'ZEMENT. *ſ.* [from *amaze.*]

1. Confuſed apprehenſion; extreme fear; horrour. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Extreme dejection. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration. *Waller.*

4. Wonder at an unexpected event. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING. *particip. a.* [from *amaze.*] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing. *Addiſon.*

AMA'ZINGLY. *ad.* [from *amazing.*] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment. *Watts.*

A'MAZON. [a and μάζω, Gr.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts. A virago. *Shakſpeare.*

AMBA'GES. ſ. [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke.*

AMBASSA'DE. *ſ.* Embaſſy. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

AMBA'SSADOUR. *ſ.* [*ambaſſadeur*, French.] A perſon ſent in a publick manner from one ſovereign power to another. The perſon of an ambaſſadour is inviolable. *Dryden.*

AMBA'SSADRESS. *ſ.* [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambaſſadour.

2. A woman ſent on a meſſage. *Rowe.*

A'MBASSAGE. *ſ.* [from *ambaſſadour.*] An embaſſy. *Bacon.*

A'MBER. *ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick ſea. *Addiſon.*

A'MBER. *a.* Conſiſting of amber. *Shakſp.*

AMBER-DRI'NK. *ſ.* Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon.*

A'MBERGRIS. *ſ.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *gray.*] A fragrant drug that melts almoſt like wax, commonly of a grayiſh or aſh colour, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the ſeacoaſts of ſeveral warm countries, and on the weſtern coaſts of Ireland. *Waller.*

A'MBER-SEED, or *muſk-ſeed*, reſembles millet. *Chambers.*

A'MBER-TREE. *ſ.* A ſhrub, whoſe beauty is in its ſmall evergreen leaves. *Miller.*

AMBIDE'XTER. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A man who has equally the uſe of both his hands. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ambidexter.*]

1. The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands.

2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *a.* [from *ambidexter*, Latin.]

1. Having, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand. *Brown.*

2. Double dealing; practiſing on both ſides. *L'Eſtrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ambidextrous.*] The quality of being ambidextrous.

A'MBIENT. *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing. *Newton.*

A'MBIGU. ſ. [French.] An entertainment, conſiſting of a medley of diſhes. *King.*

AMBIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification. *South.*

AMBI'GUOUS. *a.* [*ambiguus*, Latin.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarend.*

2. Uſing doubtful expreſſions. *Dryden.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambiguous.*] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBI'LOGY. *ſ.* [*ambo*, Lat. and λόγος, Gr.] Talk of ambiguous ſignification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Uſing ambiguous expreſſions. *Dict.*

A'MBIT. *ſ.* [*ambitus*, Latin.] The compaſs or circuit of any thing. *Grew.*

AMBI'TION. *ſ.* [*ambitio*, Latin.]

1. The deſire of preferment or honour. *Sid.*

2. The deſire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*

AMBI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ambitioſus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; deſirous of advancement; aſpiring. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambitious.*] With eagerneſs of advancement or preference. *Dry.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being ambitious.

A'MBITUDE. *ſ.* [*ambio*, Latin.] Compaſs; circuit.

To A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, French, *ambulo*, Latin.]

1. To

1. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryd.*
2. To move eaſily. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To move with ſubmiſſion. *Rowe.*
4. To walk daintily. *Shakſpeare.*

A'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A pace or movement in which the horſe removes both his legs on one ſide; an eaſy pace.

A'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *to amble.*] A pacer.

A'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ambling.*] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA. ſ. [ἀμβροσία.]
1. The imaginary food of the gods.
2. The name of a plant.

AMBRO'SIAL. *a.* [from *ambroſia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; delicious. *Pope.*

A'MBRY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *almonry.*]
1. The place where alms are diſtributed.
2. The place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping are kept.

AMBS-ACE. *ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace.*] A double ace. *Bramhall.*

AMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking. *Brown.*

A'MBULATORY. *a.* [*ambulo*, Latin.]
1. That which has the power or faculty of walking. *Wilkins.*
2. That which happens during a paſſage or walk. *Wotton.*
3. Moveable; ſhifting place.

A'MBURY. *ſ.* A bloody wart on a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *ſ.* [*embuſcade*, Fr.] A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others; ambuſh. *Addiſon.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *ſ.* [*embuſcada*, Span.] A private poſt in order to ſurpriſe. *Shakſp.*

A'MBUSH. *ſ.* [*embuſche*, Fr.]
1. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden.*
2. The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait. *Milton.*
3. The ſtate of lying in wait. *Hayward.*
4. The perſons placed in private ſtations. *Sb.*

A'MBUSHED. *a.* [from *ambuſh.*] Placed in ambuſh. *Dryden.*

A'MBUSHMENT. *ſ.* [from *ambuſh.*] Ambuſh; ſurpriſe. *Spenſer.*

AMBU'STION. *ſ.* [*ambuſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a ſcald.

A'MEL. *ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled.* *Boyle.*

AME'N. ad. [Hebrew.] A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*; at the end of a creed, *ſo it is.* *Shakſpeare.*

AME'NABLE. *a.* [*ameſnable*, French.] Reſponſible; ſubject ſo as to be liable to account. *Davies.*

A'MENANCE. *ſ.* [from *amener*, French.] Conduct; behaviour. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, French.]
1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong.
2. To reform the life. *Jeremiah.*
3. To reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*

AME'NDE. ſ. [French.] A fine, by which recompence is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault.

AME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *amend.*] The perſon that amends any thing.

AME'NDMENT. *ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.]
1. A change from bad for the better. *Ray.*
2. Reformation of life. *Hooker.*
3. Recovery of health. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [In law.] The correction of an error committed in proceſs.

AME'NDS. *ſ.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompence; compenſation. *Raleigh.*

AME'NITY. *ſ.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Agreeableneſs of ſituation. *Brown.*

To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To puniſh with a fine or penalty. *Milton.*

AME'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *amerce.*] The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender. *Spenſer.*

AME'RCER. *ſ.* [from *amerce.*] He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanor.

AMES-ACE. *ſ.* [*ambs-ace.*] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [from *a* and *method.*] Out of method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *ſ.* [ἀμέθυστος, Gr.] A precious ſtone of a violate colour, bordering on purple, ſuppoſed to hinder drunkenneſs. The oriental *amethyſt* is the moſt valuable. *Savary.*

A'METHYSTINE. *a.* [from *amethyſt.*] Reſembling an amethyſt.

A'MIABLE. *a.* [*amiable*, French.]
1. Lovely; pleaſing; worthy to be loved. *Hooker.*
2. Pretending love; ſhewing love. *Shakſp.*

A'MIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *amiable.*] Lovelineſs; power of raiſing love. *Addiſon.*

A'MIABLY. *ad.* [from *amiable.*] In ſuch a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *amicable.*] Friendlineſs; good-will.

A'MICABLY. *ad.* [from *amicable.*] In a friendly way. *Prior.*

A'MICE. *ſ.* [*amict*, Fr.] The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Paradiſe Regained.*

AMI'D. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid.*]
AMI'DST. }
1. In the midſt; middle. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Mingled with; ſurrounded by. *Dryden.*
3. Among. *Addiſon.*

AMI'SS. *ad.* [*a* and *miſs.*]
1. Faultily; criminally. *Addiſon.*
2. In an ill ſenſe. *Fairfax.*
3. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing. *Dryden.*
4. Impaired in health.

AMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*amiſſio*, Latin.] Loſs.

To AMI'T. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To loſe. *Brown.*

A'MITY. *ſ.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friendſhip. *Denh.*

AMMO'NIAC. *ſ.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and is ſuppoſed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile ſalt of two kinds. The ancient was a native ſalt, generated in inns where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, uſed to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and they urining in the ſtables, out of this urine aroſe a kind of ſalt, denominated *Ammoniac*. The modern *ſal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt, with ſoot, and a little ſea ſalt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymiſts imitate the Egyptian *ſal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common ſalt to five of urine: with which ſome mix that quantity of ſoot.

AMMONI'ACAL. *a.* [from *ammoniac.*] Having the properties of ammoniac gum or ſalt.

AMMUNI'TION. *ſ.* [*munition*, Fr.] Military ſtores. *Clarendon.*

AMMUNI'TION-BREAD. *ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies.

A'MNESTY. *ſ.* [ἀμνηστία.] An act of obliviion. *Swift.*

A'MNION. } [Lat.] The innermoſt mem-
A'MNIOS. } brane with which the fetus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMO'MUM. *ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

AMO'NG. }
AMO'NGST. } *prep.* amanz, Saxon.]

1. Mingled with. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number *Addiſon.*

A'MORIST. *ſ.* [from *amour.*] An inamorato; a gallant. *Boyle.*

A'MOROUS. *a.*

1. Enamoured. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Prior.*
3. Belonging to love. *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *amorous.*] Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *amorous.*] Fondneſs; lovingneſs. *Boyle.*

AMO'RT. *a.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

AMORTIZA'TION. } *ſ.* [*amortiſſement*, Fr.]
AMO'RTIZEMENT. } The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*

To AMO'RTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, French.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation. *Blount.*

To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Latin.]

1. To remove from a poſt or ſtation.
2. To remove; to move; to alter. *F. Queen.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.] To riſe in the accumulative quantity. *Burnet.*

AMO'UNT. *ſ.* The ſum total. *Thomſon.*

AMO'UR. *ſ.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*

AMPHI'BIOUS. *a.* [ἄμφι and βίος.] That can live in two elements. *Arbuthnot.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀμφιβολόγια, Gr.] Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *a.* [ἄμφι and βάλλω, Gr.] Toſſed from one to another; ſtriking each way. *Howell.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. *ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφισβαίνη, Gr.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads. *Milton.*

AMPHI'SCII. *ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι, Gr.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *ſ.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, Gr.] A building in a circular or oval form; having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats, one above another. *Dryden.*

A'MPLE. *a.* [*amplus*, Latin.]

1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomſon.*
2. Great in bulk. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unlimited; without reſtriction. *Dryden.*
4. Liberal; large; without parſimony. *Hooker.*
5. Large; ſplendid. *Clarendon.*
6. Diffuſive; not contracted.

A'MPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ample.*] Largeneſs; ſplendour. *South.*

To AMPLIATE. *v. a.* To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.*
2. Diffuſeneſs. *Holder.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*amplification*, Fr.]

1. Enlargement; extenſion.
2. Exaggerated repreſentation. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER. *ſ.* [from *To amplify.*] One that exaggerates. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge. *Bacon.*
2. To exaggerate any thing. *Davies.*
3. To improve by new additions. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.*

1. To lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion. *Watts.*
2. To form pompous repreſentations. *Pope.*

A'MPLITUDE. *ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr.]

1. Extent. *Glanville.*
2. Largeneſs; greatneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Capacity. *Paradiſe Regained.*
4. Splendour; grandeur. *Bacon.*
5. Copiouſneſs; abundance. *Watts.*
6. *Amplitude*, in aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt and weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun, or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting.

A'MPLY. *ad.* [*ample*, Fr.]

1. Largely; liberally. *Atterbury.*
2. At large; without reſerve. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
3. Copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail. *Dryd.*

To A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb. *Wiſeman.*

AMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Brown.*

A'MULET. *ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended remedy;

remedy; a thing put about the neck, for preventing or curing. *Brown.*

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]
1. To entertain with tranquillity. *Walſh.*
2. To draw on from time to time.

AMU'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment. *Rogers.*

AMU'SER. *ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes.

AMU'SIVE. *a.* [from *amuſe.*] That has the power of amuſing. *Thomſon.*

AMY'GDALATE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Reſembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon.]
1. One, but with leſs emphaſis; as *an* ox. *Locke.*
2. Any, or ſome. *Locke.*

ANA. ſ. [ἀνὰ.] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley.*

ANA. ſ. Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllable of their articles; as, *Scaligerana.*

ANACA'MPTICK. *a.* [ἀναπάμπω.] Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACA'MPTICKS. *ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *ſ.* Any medicine that works upward.

ANA'CHORETE. } [ἀναχωρήτης.] A monk
ANA'CHORITE. } who leaves the convent for a more ſolitary life.

ANA'CHRONISM. *ſ.* [from ἀνὰ and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time. *Dryden.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *ſ.* [ἀνὰ and κλάω.] The doctrine of reflected light; dioptricks.

ANADIPLO'SIS. ſ. [ἀναδιπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *a.* [ἀναγάγη.] That contributes or ralates to ſpiritual elevation. *Dict.*

A'NAGRAM. *ſ.* [ἀνὰ and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed, as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.* *Howel.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀναληπτικὸς.] Comforting; corroborating. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *a.* [from *analogy.*] Uſed by way of analogy. *Watts.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *a.* [ἀνὰ and λόγος.] Having analogy; having ſomething parallel. *Arbuth.*

ANA'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀναλόγια.]
1. Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects. *South.*
2. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, from *love*, is formed *loved.*

ANA'LYSIS. *ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.]
1. A ſepatation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A conſideration of any thing in parts. *Newt.*
3. A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICAL. *a.* [from *analyſis.*]
1. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles. *Boyle.*
2. That which proceeds by analyſis. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *analytical.*] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compounds into ſimples.

ANALY'TICK. *a.* The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts. *Hudibras.*

To A'NALYZE. *v. a.* [ἀναλύω.] To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. *Boyle.*

A'NALYZER. *ſ.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS. ſ. [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; perſpective projection, ſo that at one point of view, it ſhall appear deformed, in another, an exact repreſentation.

ANA'NAS. ſ. The pineapple. *Thomſon.*

ANA'PHORA. ſ. [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word.

A'NARCH. *ſ.* An author of confuſion. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHIAL. *a.* [from *anarchy.*] Confuſed; without rule. *Cheyne.*

A'NARCHY. *ſ.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a ſtate without magiſtracy. *Swift.*

ANASA'RSA. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and σάρξ.] A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

ANASTOMO'SIS. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] The inoſculation of veſſels.

ANA'STROPHE. ſ. [ἀναστροφὴ.] A figure whereby words which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANA'THEMA. ſ. [ἀνάθεμα.] A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority. *South.*

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *anathema.*] That has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority. *Hammond.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANA'TOCISM. *ſ.* [*anatociſmus*, Latin.] The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt.

ANATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *anatomy.*]
1. Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.*
2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

ANA'TOMIST. *ſ.* [ἀνατομὸς.] He that ſtudies

dies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection. *Prior.*

To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]
1. To diſſect an animal. *Hooker.*
2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakſpeare.*

ANA'TOMY. *ſ.* [ἀνατομία.]
1. The art of diſſecting the body. *Pope.*
2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body. *Dryden.*
3. The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.*
4. A ſkeleton. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A thin meagre perſon. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NCESTOR. *ſ.* [*anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends. *Dryden.*

A'NCESTREL. *a.* [from *anceſtor.*] Claimed from anceſtors. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY. *ſ.* [from *anceſtor.*]
1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors. *Pope.*
2. The honour of deſcent; birth. *Addiſon.*

A'NCHENTRY. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity of a family: properly *ancientry.* *Shak.*

A'NCHOR. *ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]
1. A heavy iron, to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing which confers ſtability. *Hebr.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.*
2. To ſtop at; to reſt on. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NCHOR. *Anchoret*, an abſtemious recluſe. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold.*]
1. The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor. *Watton.*
2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NCHORED. *particip. a.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *ſ.* [contracted from *ana-*
A'NCHORITE. } *choret*, ἀναχωρίτης.] A recluſe; a hermit. *Sprat.*

ANCHO'VY. *ſ.* [from *anchova.*] A little ſea fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT. *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.]
1. Old; not modern.
2. Old; that has been of long duration. *Ral.*
3. Paſt; former. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NCIENT. *ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip.

A'NCIENT. *ſ.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol*; now *Enſign.* *Shakſpeare.*

A'NCIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ancient.*] In old times. *Sidney.*

A'NCIENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NCIENTS. *ſ.* Thoſe that lived in old times, oppoſed to the moderns.

A'NCONY. *ſ.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.* The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined.

A'NDIRON. *ſ.* Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL. *a.* [from ἀνὴρ and γύνη.] Hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *ad.* [from *androgynal.*] With two ſexes.

ANDRO'GYNUS. *ſ.* [See ANDROGYNAL.] A hermaphrodite.

A'NECDOTE. *ſ.* [ἀ ἐκδοτον.] Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory. *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the wind.

ANE'MONE. *ſ.* [ἀνεμώνη.] The windflower. *Miller.*

A'NEMOSCOPE. *ſ.* [ἄνεμος and σκόπος.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* [Scotch.]
1. Concerning; about.
2. Over againſt; oppoſite to. *Dict.*

ANES. *ſ.* The ſpires or beards of corn. *Dict.*

A'NEURISM. *ſ.* [ἀνευρύνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which they become exceſſively dilated. *Sharp.*

ANE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *new.*]
1. Over again; another time. *Prior.*
2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOUS. *a.* [*anfractus*, Latin.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding paſſages. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

A'NGEL. *ſ.* [Ἄγγελος.]
1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.*
2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *angels of darkneſs.* *Revelation.*
3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God.*
4. In the ſtyle of love, a beautiful perſon. *Sh.*
5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, rated at ten ſhillings. *Bacon.*

A'NGEL. *a.* Reſembling angels. *Pope.*

ANGE'LICA. *ſ.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]
1. Reſembling angels. *Raleigh.*
2. Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*
3. Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *angelical.*] Excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Angelical; above human. *Pope.*

A'NGELOT. *ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGELSHOT. *ſ.* [from *angel* and *ſhot.*] Chainſhot. *Dict.*

A'NGER. *ſ.* [angꝛ, Saxon.]
1. *Anger* is uneaſineſs upon receipt of any injury. *Locke.*
2. Smart of a ſore. *Temple.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*

A'NGERLY. *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shak.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A deſcription of veſſels in the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from ἀγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed-pod.

A'NGLE. [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other. *Stone.*

A'NGLE. *ſ.* [*angel*, German.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fiſh with a rod and hook. *Waller.*
2. To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *ſ.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The ſtick to which the fiſher's line and hook are hung. *Addiſon.*

A'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *angle.*] He that fiſhes with an angle. *Dryden.*

A'NGLICISM. *ſ.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] An Engliſh idiom.

A'NGOBER. *ſ.* A kind of pear.

A'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NGRY. *a.* [from *anger.*]
1. Touched with anger. *Geneſis.*
2. Having the appearance of anger. *Prov.*
3. Painful; inflamed. *Wiſeman.*

A'NGUISH. *ſ.* [from *angoiſſe*, Fr.] Exceſſive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*

A'NGUISHED. *a.* [from *anguiſh.*] Exceſſively pained. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *a.* [from *angle.*] Having angles or corners. *Newton.*

ANGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *angular.*] With angles. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *a.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *a.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST. *a.* [*anguſtus*, Lat.] Narrow; ſtrait;

ANGUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *anguſtus*, Lat.] The act of making narrow; the ſtate of being narrowed. *Wiſeman.*

ANHELA'TION. *ſ.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of painting.

ANHELO'SE. *a.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath. *Dict.*

A'NIENTED. *a.* [*anneantir*, Fr.] Fruſtrated. Not in uſe.

ANI'GHTS. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night.*] In the night-time. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NIL. *ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS. } *ſ.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The old
ANI'LITY. } age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *a.* [from *animate.*] That which may be put into life. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*animadverſio*, Lat.]
1. Reproof; ſevere cenſure. *Clarendon.*
2. Puniſhment. *Swift.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *animadvert.*] That has the power of judging. *Glanville.*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]
1. To paſs cenſures upon. *Dryden.*
2. To inflict puniſhments. *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *animadvert.*] He that paſſes cenſures, or inflicts puniſhments. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *ſ.* [*animal*, Lat.]
1. A living creature corporeal. *Ray.*
2. By way of contempt, we ſay a ſtupid man is a *ſtupid animal.*

A'NIMAL. *a.* [*animalis*, Lat.]
1. That which belongs or relates to animals. *Watts.*
2. *Animal* is uſed in oppoſition to *ſpiritual.*

ANIMA'LCULE. *ſ.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A ſmall animal. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *animal.*] The ſtate of animal exiſtence. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.]
1. To quicken; to make alive.
2. To give powers to. *Dryden.*
3. To encourage; to incite. *Knolles.*

A'NIMATE. *a.* [from *To animate.*] Alive; poſſeſſing animal life. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED. *particip. a.* [from *animate.*] Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*

A'NIMATION. *ſ.* [from *animate.*]
1. The act of animating or enlivening. *Bac.*
2. That which animates. *Brooks.*
3. The ſtate of being enlivened.

A'NIMATIVE. *a.* [from *animate.*] That has the power of giving life.

ANIMA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *animate.*] That which gives life. *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE. *a.* [*animoſus*, Lat.] Full of ſpirit; hot. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY. *ſ.* [*animoſitas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity. *Swift.*

A'NISE. *ſ.* [*aniſum*, Lat.] A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet ſcented ſeeds. *Miller.*

A'NKER. *ſ.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid meaſure, the fourth part of the awm, and contains two ſtekans; each ſtekan conſiſts of ſixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE. *ſ.* [ancleop, Saxon.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *ſ.* [from *ankle* and *bone.*] The bone of the ankle. *Peacham.*

A'NNALIST. *ſ.* [from *annals.*] A writer of annals. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *ſ.* [*annales*, Lat.] Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time. *Rogers.*

A'NNATS. *ſ.* [*annates*, Lat.] Firſt-fruits. *Cowell.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. n.* [ælan, Saxon.]
1. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may be fixed. *Dryden.*
2. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat.]
1. To unite to at the end.
2. To unite a ſmaller thing to a greater. *Ral.*

ANN'EX. *ſ.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION. *ſ.* [from *annex.*]
1. Conjunction; addition. *Hammond.*
2. Union; coalition; conjunction. *Ayliffe.*

ANNE'XION. *ſ.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT. *ſ.* [from *annex.*]
1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed. *Shakſpeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE. *a.* [from *annihilate.*] That which may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]
1. To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.*
2. To deſtroy. *Raleigh.*
3. To annul. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing; the ſtate of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *ſ.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.]
1. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year. *Stilling fleet.*
2. The act of celebration of the anniverſary. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *a.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual. *Ray.*

A'NNO DO'MINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the ſeventeen hundred and fifty-firſt year from the birth of our Saviour.

A'NNOLIS. ſ. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explication; note. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR. *ſ.* [Lat.] A writer of notes; a commentator. *Felton.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr.]
1. To publiſh; to proclaim. *Milton.*
2. To declare by a judicial ſentence. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex. *Sidney.*

ANNO'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation. *Dryden.*

ANNOY'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *annoy.*]
1. That which annoys. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The act of annoying. *South.*

ANNO'YER. *ſ.* [from *To annoy.*] The perſon that annoys.

A'NNUAL. *a.* [*annuel*, Fr.]
1. That which comes yearly. *Pope.*
2. That which is reckoned by the year. *Sh.*
3. That which laſts only a year. *Ray.*

A'NNUALLY. *ad.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year. *Brown.*

ANNU'ITANT. *ſ.* [from *annuity.*] He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY. *ſ.* [*annuité*, Fr.]
1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. *Cowel.*
2. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.]
1. To make void; to nullify. *Rogers.*
2. To reduce to nothing. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of rings. *Ray.*

A'NNULET. *ſ.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]
1. A little ring.
2. [In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIA'TION-DAY. *ſ.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed Virgin; ſolemnized on the twenty-fifth of March. *Taylor.*

A'NODYNE. *a.* [from *α* and ὀδύνη, Gr.] That which has the power of mitigating pain. *Dryd.*

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*, part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]
1. To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shak.*
2. To be rubbed upon. *Dryden.*
3. To conſecrate by unction. *Shakſpeare.*

ANO'INTER. *ſ.* [from *anoint.*] The perſon that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *ſ.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity. *Diſt.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *a.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular: term of aſtronomy.

ANO'MALOUS. *a.* [*α priv.* and ὁμαλὸς.] Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke.*

ANO'MALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly.

ANO'MALY. *ſ.* [*anomalie*, Fr.] Irregularity; deviation from rule. *South.*

A'NOMY. *ſ.* [*α priv.* and νόμος.] Breach of law. *Bramhall.*

ANO'N. *ad.*
1. Quickly; ſoon. *Waller.*
2. Now and then. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*α priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name. *Ray.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name. *Swift.*

ANORE'XY. *ſ.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency. *Quinc.*

ANO'THER. *a.* [from *an* and *other.*]
1. Not the ſame. *Locke.*
2. One more. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any other. *Samuel.*
4. Not one's ſelf. *South.*
5. Widely different. *South.*

ANO'THER-GAINES. *a.* Of another kind. Obſolete. *Sidney.*

ANO'THER-GUESS. *a.* Of another kind. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NSATED. *a.* [*anſatus*, Lat.] Having handles.

To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [anꝺpaman, Saxon.]
1. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion. *Dryden.*
2. To ſpeak in oppoſition. *Matthew. Boyle.*
3. To be accountable for. *Brown.*
4. To vindicate; to give a juſtificatory account of. *Swift.*
5. To give an account. *Temple.*

6. To correſpond to; to ſuit with. *Prov.*
7. To be equivalent to. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
8. To ſatisfy any claim or petition. *Raleigh.*
9. To act reciprocally upon. *Dryden.*
10. To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe. *Taylor.*
11. To bear proportion to. *Swift.*
12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. *Atterbury.*
13. To comply with. *Shakſpeare.*
14. To ſucceed; to produce the wiſhed event. *Bacon.*
15. To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons. *Shakſpeare.*
16. To be over-againſt any thing. *Shakſp.*

A'NSWER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is ſaid in return to a queſtion, or poſition. *Atterbury.*
2. Confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *ſ.* He that makes a trade of writing anſwers. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *a.* [from *anſwer.*]
1. That to which a reply may be made.
2. Obliged to make an account. *Swift.*
3. Correſpondent. *Sidney.*
4. Proportionate. *Milton.*
5. Suitable; ſuited. *Milton.*
6. Equal. *Raleigh.*
7. Relative; correlative. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *anſwerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably. *Brerewood.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *anſwerable.*] The quality of being anſwerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER. *ſ.* [from *anſwer.*]
1. He that anſwers.
2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt. *Swift.*

ANT. *ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An emmet; a piſmire. *Pope.*

A'NTBEAR. *ſ.* [from *ant* and *bear.*] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*

A'NTHILL. *ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill.*] The ſmall protuberance of earth in which ants make their neſts. *Addiſon.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or *and if it.*

ANTA'GONIST. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.]
1. One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton.*
2. Contrary. *Addiſon.*
3. [In anatomy.] The *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome others. *Arb.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which ſoftens pain.

ANTANACLA'SIS. ſ. [from ἀνταναάκλασις.]
1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary ſignification.
2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis. *Smith.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀφροδίτη.] Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀποπλήξις.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἀρκτικὸς.] Relating to the ſouthern pole. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἀρθρῖτις.] Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἀσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.

A'NTE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſition; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood: *ante* in compoſition ſignifies *before*, as *antediluvian*; *anti* ſignifies *againſt*, as *antifebrile*, good againſt fevers.

A'NTEACT. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *act.*] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulo*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENCE. *ſ.* [from *antecede.*] The act or ſtate of going before. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENT. *a.* [*antecedens*, Latin.] Going before; preceding. *South.*

ANTECE'DENT. *ſ.* [*antecedens*, Latin.]
1. That which goes before. *South.*
2. [In grammar.] The noun to which the relative is ſubjoined.
3. [In logick.] The firſt propoſition of an enthymeme. *Watts.*

ANTECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *antecedent.*] Previouſly. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR. ſ. [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Dict.*

ANTECHA'MBER. *ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber.*] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Addiſon.*

To A'NTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *dodatum*, Latin.]
1. To date earlier than the real time. *Donne.*
2. To date ſomething before the proper time. *Pope.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]
1. Exiſting before the deluge. *Woodward.*
2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge. *Brown.*

A'NTELOPE. *ſ.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spenſer.*

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *a.* [*ante* and *meridian.*] Being before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἐμέω.] That has the power of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *a.* [*ante* and *mundus*, Lat.] That which was before the world.

A'NTEPAST. *ſ.* [*ante* and *paſtum*, Lat.] A foretaſte. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT. *ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Latin.] The laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπίληψις.] A medicine againſt convulſions. *Brown.*

To A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To prefer. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Latin.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTE-

ANTERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *anterieur*,] Priority; the ſtate of being before.

ANTE'RIOUR. *a.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*

ANTES. ſ. [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *ſtomach.*] A cavity that leads into the ſtomach.

ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἕλμινθος.] That which kills worms. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NTHEM. *ſ.* [ἀνθυμνος.] A holy ſong. *Add.*

ANTHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀνθολογία.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions.
3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY's FIRE. *ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

A'NTHRAX. ſ. [ἄνθραξ] A ſcab or blotch which burns the ſkin; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος and λόγω.] The doctrine of the ſtructure or nature of men.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI. ſ. [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω.] Maneaters; cannibals. *Shakſpeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN. *ſ.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakſpeare* from *anthropophagi.* *Shakſpeare.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω.] The quality of eating human fleſh. *Brown.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος and σοφία.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ὕπνος.] That which has the power of preventing ſleep.

ANTI [ἀντὶ.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek; it ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and *acidus*, ſour.] Contrary to ſourneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICHA'MBER. *ſ.* Corruptly written for *antechamber.*

ANTICHRI'STIAN. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and χριστιανος.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. *ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Oppoſition or contrariety to chriſtianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Contrariety to chriſtianity.

To ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him. *Hammond.*
2. To take up before the time. *Dryden.*
3. To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething which is not yet, as if it really was. *Denham.*
4. To preclude. *Shakſpeare.*

ANTICIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *anticipate.*]

1. The act of taking up ſomething before its time. *Holder.*
2. Foretaſte. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known. *Derham.*

A'NTICK. *a.* [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculouſly wild. *Dryden.*

A'NTICK. *ſ.*

1. He that plays antics, or uſes odd geſticulation; a buffoon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Odd appearance. *Spenſer.*

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick.*] To make antics. *Shakſpeare.*

A'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *antick.*] With odd poſtures. *Shakſpeare.*

ANTICLI'MAX. ſ. [from ἀντὶ and κλίμαξ.] A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt. *Addiſon.*

ANTICONVU'LSIVE. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and *convulſive.*] Good againſt convulſions. *Floyer.*

A'NTICOR. ſ. [ἀντὶ and *cor.*] A preternatural ſwelling in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICO'URTIER. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and *courtier.*] One who oppoſes the court.

ANTIDO'TAL. *a.* [from *antidote.*] That which has the quality of counteracting poiſon. *Brown.*

A'NTIDOTE. *ſ.* [ἀντίδοτος.] A medicine given to expel poiſon. *Dryden.*

ANTIFE'BRILE. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *febris.*] Good againſt fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTILO'GARITHM. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *logarithm.*] The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant, or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and μοναρχία.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon. *Addiſon.*

ANTIMO'NIAL. *a.* [from *antimony.*] Made of antimony. *Blackmore.*

A'NTIMONY. *ſ.* *Antimony* is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature. Mines of metals afford it. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glaſs. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRI'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and νεφρίτικος.] Good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALY'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and παράλυσις.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *antipathy.*] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howel.*

ANTI'PATHY. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and πάθος; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily: oppoſed to *ſympathy.* *Locke.*

ANTIPERI'STASIS. ſ. [ἀντὶ and περίστασις.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *peſtilential.*] Efficacious againſt the plague. *Harv.*

ANTIPHRA'SIS. ſ. [ἀντὶ and φράσις.] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTI'PODAL. *a.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*

ANTI'PODES. ſ. [ἀντὶ and πόδες.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours. *Waller.*

A'NTIPOPE. *ſ.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *pope.*] He that uſurps the popedom. *Addiſon.*

ANTIPTO'SIS. *ſ.* [*ἀντίπτωσις.*] A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY. *ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Latin.] A man ſtudious of antiquity. *Pope.*

A'NTIQUARY. *a.* Old; antique. *Shakſp.*

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Latin.] To make obſolete. *Addiſon.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *antiquated.*] The ſtate of being obſolete.

ANTI'QUE. *a.* [*antique*, French.]

1. Ancient; not modern. *Shakſp.*
2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.*
3. Of old faſhion. *Smith.*
4. Odd; wild; antick. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE. *ſ.* [from *antique*, *a.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *ſ.* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique. *Addiſon.*

ANTI'QUITY. *ſ.* [*antiquitas*, Latin.]

1. Old times. *Addiſon.*
2. The ancients. *Raleigh.*
3. Remains of old times. *Bacon.*
4. Old age. *Shakſpeare.*

ANTI'SCII. *ſ.* [*ἀντίσκια.*] The people who have their ſhadows projected oppoſite ways. The people of the north are *Antiſcii* to thoſe of the ſouth; one projecting ſhadows at noon toward the north, the other toward the ſouth. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *ſcorbutum.*] Good againſt the ſcurvy. *Arbuth.*

ANTI'SPASIS. *ſ.* [*ἀντισπάω.*] The revulſion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *a.* [*ἀντίσπασμος.*] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *a.* [*ἀντισπάστικος.*] That cauſes a revulſion of the humours.

ANTISPLE'NETICK. *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *ſplenetick.*] Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI'STROPHY. *ſ.* [*ἀντιστρόφη.*] In an ode ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *ſtruma.*] Good againſt the kingſevil. *Wiſeman.*

ANTI'THESIS. *ſ.* In the plural *antitheſes.* [*ἀντὶ θεσις.*] Oppoſition; contraſt. *Pope.*

A'NTITYPE. *ſ.* [*ἀντίτυπος.*] That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type. A term of theology. *Burnet.*

ANTITY'PICAL. *a.* [from *antitype.*] That which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *venereal.*] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe. *Wiſeman.*

A'NTLER. *ſ.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Branch of a ſtag's horns. *Prior.*

ANTŒ'CI. *ſ.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *οἰκέω.*] Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'TIA. *ſ.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *ὄνομα*, a name.] A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity. We ſay the Orator, for Cicero. *Smith.*

A'NTRE. *ſ.* [*antre*, Fr.] A cavern; a den. *Sh.*

A'NVIL. *ſ.* [ænpille, Saxon.]

1. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shak.*

ANXI'ETY. *ſ.* [*anxietas*, Latin.]

1. Trouble of mind about ſome future event; ſolicitude. *Tillotſon.*
2. Depreſſion; lowneſs of ſpirits. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NXIOUS. *a.* [*anxius*, Latin.]

1. Diſturbed about ſome certain event. *Pope.*
2. Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anxious.*] Solicitouſly; unquietly. *South.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *anxious.*] The quality of being anxious.

A'NY. *a.* [anig, enig, Saxon.]

1. Every; whoever; whatever. *Pope.*
2. It is uſed in oppoſition to *none.* *Deut.*

A'ORIST. *ſ.* [*ἀόριστος.*] Indefinite.

AO'RTA. *ſ.* [*ἀορτὴ.*] The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *ad.* [from *a* and *pace.*]

1. Quick; ſpeedily. *Tillotſon.*
2. Haſtily. *Atterbury.*

APAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *ἀπαγωγὴ.*] Such as does not prove the thing directly; but ſhews the abſurdity which ariſes from denying it. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *ad.* [*apart*, French.]

1. Separately from the reſt in place. *Claren.*
2. In a ſtate of diſtinction. *Dryden.*
3. At a diſtance; retired from the other company. *Shakſpeare.*

APA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*apartement*, French.] A room; a ſet of rooms. *Addiſon.*

A'PATHY. *ſ.* [*α* and *πάθος.*] Exemption from paſſion. *South.*

APE. *ſ.* [*ape*, Icelandiſh.]

1. A kind of monkey. *Glanville.*
2. An imitator. *Shakſpeare.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape.*] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addiſon.*

APE'AK. *ad.* [*à pique*, Fr.] In a poſture to pierce; formed with a point.

A'PEPSY. *ſ.* [*ἀπεψία.*] A loſs of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

APE'RIENT. *a.* [*aperio*, Lat.] Gently purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

APE'RITIVE. *a.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] That which has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*

APE'RT. *a.* [*apertus*, Latin.] Open.

APE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *apertus*, Latin.]

1. An opening; a paſſage; a gap. *Wotton.*
2. The act of opening. *Wiſeman.*

A'PERTLY. *ad.* [*apertè*, Latin.] Openly.

A'PERTNESS. *ſ.* [from *apert.*] Openneſs. *Holder.*

A'PERTURE. *ſ.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening. *Holder.*
2. An open place. *Glanville.*

APE'TALOUS. *a.* [of *α* and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.

APEX. *ſ.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point. *Woodward.*

APHÆ'RESIS. *ſ.* [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. *ſ.* *aphelia*, plur. [ἀπὸ ἥλιος.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun. *Cheyne.*

APHILA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [ἀφιλανθρωπία.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHORISM. *ſ.* [ἀφορισμὸς.] A maxim; an unconnected poſition. *Rogers.*

APHORI'STICAL. *a.* [from *aphoriſm.*] Written in ſeparated unconnected ſentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *aphoriſtical.*] In the form of an aphoriſm. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *a.* [ἀφροδίτη.] Re-
APHRODISI'ACK. } lating to the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PIARY. *ſ.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

API'ECE. *ad.* [*a* and *piece.*] To the part or ſhare of each. *Hooker. Swift.*

A'PISH. *a.* [from *ape.*]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Foppiſh; affected. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Silly; affected. *Glanville.*
4. Wanton; playful. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *apiſh.*] In an apiſh manner.

A'PISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *apiſh.*] Mimickry; foppery.

API'TPAT. *ad.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*

APLU'STRE. *ſ.* [Latin.] The enſign in ſea-veſſels. *Addiſon.*

APO'CALYPSE. *ſ.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; a word uſed only of the ſacred writings. *Milton.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *a.* [from *apocalypſe.*] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*

APO'COPE. *ſ.* [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure, when the laſt letter or ſyllable of a word is taken away; as *apoplex*, for *apoplexy.*

APOCRU'STICK. *a.* [ἀποκρούσικα.] Repelling and aſtringent. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *ſ.* [from ἀποκρύπτω.] Books appended to the ſacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *a.* [from *apocrypha.*]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker.*
2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addiſon.*

APO'CRYPHALLY. *ad.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *ſ.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainty.

APODI'CTICAL. *a.* [from ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtrative. *Brown.*

APODI'XIS. *ſ.* [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtration.

APOGÆ'ON. } *ſ.* [ἀπόγη.] A point in the
A'POGEE. } heavens, in which the ſun,
APOGE'UM. } or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *a.* That which is ſaid
APOLOGE'TICK. } in defence of any thing. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*] To plead in favour. *Pope.*

A'POLOGUE. *ſ.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.] Defence; excuſe. *Tillotſon.*

APOMECO'METRY. *ſ.* [from ἀπὸ, μῆκος, and μέτρον.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEURO'SIS. *ſ.* [from ἀπὸ and νεῦρον.] An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*

APO'PHASIS. *ſ.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις.] A figure by which the orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate. *Smith.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *a.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *ſ.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable ſaying. *Prior.*

APO'PHYGE. *ſ.* [ἀποφυγὴ, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; the ſpring of a column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. *ſ.* [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs. *Wiſeman.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *apoplexy.*]
APOPLE'CTICK. } Relating to an apoplexy. *Derham. Wiſeman.*

A'POPLEXY. *ſ.* [ἀπόπληξις.] A ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation by a diſeaſe. *Arbuth.*

APO'RIA. *ſ.* [ἀπορία.] A figure by which the ſpeaker doubts where to begin. *South.*

APORRHO'EA. *ſ.* [ἀπορρόη.] Effluvium; emanation. *Granville.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. *ſ.* [ἀποσιώπησις.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech. *Smith.*

APO'STASY. *ſ.* [ἀποστασις.] Departure from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion. *Sprat.*

APO'STATE. *ſ.* [*apoſtata*, Lat. ἀποστατης.] One that has forſaken his religion. *Rogers.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [from *apoſtate.*] After the manner of an apoſtate. *Sandys.*

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apoſtate.*] To forſake one's religion. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *apoſteme.*] To ſwell and corrupt into matter. *Wiſeman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *apoſtemate.*] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME. } *ſ.* [ἀποστημα.] A hollow
A'POSTUME. } ſwelling, filled with purulent matter; an abſceſs. *Wiſeman.*

APO'STLE. *ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀποστολος.] A per-

A perſon ſent with mandates: particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel. *Locke.*

APO'STLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or dignity of an apoſtle. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *a.* [from *apoſtolick.*] Delivered by the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICK. *a.* [from *apoſtle.*] Taught by the apoſtles. *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE. ſ. [ἀποστροφὴ.]

1. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a *comma*; as, *tho'*, for *though*. *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *ſ.* A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. *Harvey.*

APO'THECARY. *ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale. *South.*

A'POTHEGM. *ſ.* [properly *apophthegm.*] A remarkable ſaying. *Watts.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *ſ.* [from ἀπὸ and θεὸς.] Deification. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *ſ.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω, to boil.] A decoction. *Wiſeman.*

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr.] To fright; to depreſs. *Clarendon.*

APPA'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *appal.*] Depreſſion; impreſſion of fear. *Bacon.*

A'PPANAGE. *ſ.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands ſet apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; ſhow. *Pope.*

APPA'REL. *ſ.* [*apparcil*, Fr.]

1. Dreſs; veſture. *Shakſpeare.*

2. External habiliments. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe. *Samuel.*

2. To cover or deck. *Bentley.*

APPA'RENT. *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.]

1. Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; not real. *Hale.*

3. Viſible. *Atterbury.*

4. Open; diſcoverable. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Certain; not preſumptive. *Shakſpeare.*

APPA'RENTLY. *ad.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly. *Tillotſon.*

APPARI'TION. *ſ.* [from *appareo*, Latin.]

1. Appearance; viſibility. *Milton.*

2. A viſible object. *Tatler.*

3. A ſpectre; a walking ſpirit. *Locke.*

4. Something only apparent, not real. *Devh.*

5. The viſibility of ſome luminary. *Brown.*

APPA'RITOR. *ſ.* [from *appareo*, Latin.] The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court; a ſummoner. *Ayliffe.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To ſatisfy: *well appayed*, is pleaſed; *ill appayed*, is uneaſy. *Milton.*

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

2. To accuſe. *Bacon.*

2. To cenſure; to reproach. *Dryden.*

APPE'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *appeach.*] Charge exhibited againſt any man. *Watton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Latin.]

1. To transfer a cauſe from one to another. *Hooker.*

2. To refer to another as judge. *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witneſs. *Locke.*

4. To charge with a crime. *Shakſpeare.*

APPE'AL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A provocation from an inferiour to a ſuperiour judge. *Dryden.*

2. In the common law, an accuſation. *Cowel.*

3. A ſummons to anſwer a charge. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon any as witneſs. *Bacon.*

APPE'ALANT. *ſ.* [from *appeal.*] He that appeals. *Shakſpeare.*

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Latin.]

1. To be in ſight; to be viſible. *Prior.*

2. To become viſible as a ſpirit. *Acts.*

3. To ſtand in the preſence of ſome ſuperiour; to offer himſelf to the judgment of a tribunal. *Pſalms.*

4. To be the object of obſervation. *Pſalms.*

5. To exhibit one's ſelf before a court. *Shak.*

6. To be made clear by evidence. *Spenſer.*

7. To ſeem: in oppoſition to reality. *Sidney.*

8. To be plain beyond diſpute. *Arbuthnot.*

APPE'ARANCE. *ſ.* [from *To appear.*]

1. The act of coming into ſight.

2. The thing ſeen.

3. Phenomenon; any thing viſible. *Glanv.*

4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden.*

5. Outſide; ſhow. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company. *Addiſon.*

7. Apparition; ſupernatural viſibility. *Addiſ.*

8. Exhibition of the perſon to a court. *Shak.*

9. Open circumſtances of a caſe. *Swift.*

10. Preſence; mien. *Addiſon.*

11. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.*

APPE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *To appear.*] The perſon that appears. *Brown.*

APPE'ASABLE. *a.* [from *appeaſe.*] Reconcileable.

APPE'ASABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *appeaſe.*] Reconcileableneſs.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiſer*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a ſtate of peace. *Daviet.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile. *Milton.*

APPE'ASEMENT. *ſ.* [from *appeaſe.*] A ſtate of peace. *Hayward.*

APPE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *appeaſe.*] He that pacifies; he that quiets diſturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *ſ.* [*appello*, Latin, to call.]

1. A challenger. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*

APPE'LLATE. *ſ.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The perſon appealed againſt. *Ayliffe.*

APPELLA'TION. *ſ.* [*appellatio*, Latin.] Name. *Brown.*

APPE'LLATIVE. *ſ.* [*appellativum*, Latin.] Names for a whole rank of beings, are called *appellatives*. *Watts.*

APPE'LLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY. *a.* [from *appeal*.] That which contains an appeal.

APPE'LLEE. *ſ.* One who is accuſed. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND. *v. n.* [*appendo*, Lat.]
1. To hang any thing upon another.
2. To add to ſomething as an acceſſory.

APPE'NDAGE. *ſ.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence. *Taylor.*

APPE'NDANT. *a.* [French.]
1. Hanging to ſomething elſe.
2. Annexed; concomitant. *Rogers.*
3. In law, any thing belonging to another, as *acceſſorium principali*. *Cowel.*

APPE'NDANT. *ſ.* An accidental or adventitious part. *Grew.*

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing. *Hale.*

APPENDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *appendicate*.] Annexion. *Hale.*

APPE'NDIX. *ſ.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]
1. Something appended or added. *Stilling fl.*
2. An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*

To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]
1. To belong to as of right. *Raleigh.*
2. To belong to by nature. *Bacon.*

APPERTAI'NMENT. *ſ.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

APPE'RTENANCE. *ſ.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*

APPE'RTINENT. *a.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating. *Shakſpeare.*

APPETENCE. } *ſ.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Car-
A'PPETENCY. } nal deſire. *Milton.*

APPETIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *appetible*.] The quality of being deſirable. *Bramhall.*

A'PPETIBLE. *a.* [*appetibilis*, Latin.] Deſirable, *Bramhall.*

A'PPETITE. *ſ.* [*appetitus*, Latin.]
1. The natural deſire of good. *Hooker.*
2. The deſire of ſenſual pleaſure. *Dryden.*
3. Violent longing. *Clarendon.*
4. Keenneſs of ſtomach; hunger. *Bacon.*

APPETI'TION. *ſ.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Deſire. *Hammond.*

A'PPETITIVE. *a.* That which deſires. *Hale.*

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]
1. To praiſe by clapping the hands.
2. To praiſe in general. *Pope.*

APPLA'UDER. *ſ.* [from *applaud*.] He that praiſes or commends. *Glanville.*

APPLA'USE. *ſ.* [*applauſus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expreſſed. *Dryden.*

A'PPLE. *ſ.* [æppel, Saxon.]
1. The fruit of the apple-tree. *Pope.*
2. The pupil of the eye. *Deut.*

A'PPLEWOMAN. *ſ.* [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that ſells apples. *Arbuthnot.*

APPLI'ABLE. *a.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied. *Shakſpeare.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLE. *a.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. *Dryden.*

A'PPLICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *applicable*.] Fitneſs to be applied. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *applicable*.] In ſuch manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE. *ſ.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter. *Chambers.*

APPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *apply*.]
1. The act of applying any thing to another.
2. The thing applied.
3. The act of applying to any perſon as a petitioner. *Swift.*
4. The employment of any means for a certain end. *Locke.*
5. Intenſeneſs of thought; cloſe ſtudy. *Locke.*
6. Attention to ſome particular affair. *Addiſ.*

A'PPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *apply*.] That may be applied. *Bramhall.*

A'PPLICATORY. *ſ.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

To APPLY'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Latin.]
1. To put one thing to another. *Dryden.*
2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Add.*
3. To make uſe of, as relative or ſuitable. *Dryden.*
4. To be put to a certain uſe. *Clarendon.*
5. To uſe as means to an end. *Rogers.*
6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy. *Watts.*
7. To have recourſe to, as a petitioner. *Swift.*
8. To endeavour to work upon. *Rogers.*
9. To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*

To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]
1. To fix any thing. *Galatians.*
2. To ſettle any thing by compact. *Judges.*
3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*
4. To furniſh in all points; to equip; to ſupply with all things neceſſary. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER. *ſ.* [from *appoint*.] He that ſettles or affixes.

APPO'INTMENT. *ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.]
1. Stipulation. *Job.*
2. Decree; eſtabliſhment. *Hooker.*
3. Direction; order. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Equipment; furniture. *Shakſpeare.*
5. An allowance paid to any man.

To APPO'RTION. *v. n.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions. *Collier.*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *ſ.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing into portions.

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put queſtions to. *Bacon.*

A'PPOSITE. *a.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Wotton. Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *appoſite*.] Properly; fitly; ſuitably. *South.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *ſ.* [from *appoſite*.] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs. *Hale.*

APPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing.

APPRAI'SER. *ſ.* [from *appraiſe.*] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To lay hold on. *Taylor.*
2. To ſeize, in order for trial or puniſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. To conceive by mind. *Stillingfleet.*
4. To think on with terrour; to fear. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker. *Glanville.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. *Brown.*

APPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*apprehenſio*, Lat.]
1. The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.*
2. Opinion; ſentiment; conception. *South.*
3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. *Milton.*
4. Fear. *Addiſon.*
5. Suſpicion of ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Seizure. *Shakſpeare.*

APPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
1. Quick to underſtand. *South.*
2. Fearful. *Tillotſon.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *apprehenſive.*] In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *apprehenſive.*] The quality of being apprehenſive. *Holder.*

APPRE'NTICE. *ſ.* [*apprenti*, French.] One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradeſman ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art. *Dryden.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice. *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude. *Shak.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter. *Dighy.*

To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform. *Cheyne.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]
1. To draw near, locally. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To draw near, as time. *Gay.*
3. To make a progreſs toward, mentally. *Locke.*
4. To have a natural affinity; to be near in natural qualities.

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.*
1. To bring near to. *Dryden.*
2. To come near to.

APPRO'ACH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing near. *Denham.*
2. Acceſs. *Bacon.*
3. Hoſtile advance. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Means of advancing. *Dryden.*

APPRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *approach.*] The perſon that approaches. *Shakſpeare.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near. *Brown.*

APPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of approving or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The liking of any thing. *South.*
3. Atteſtation; ſupport. *Shakſpeare.*

APPRO'OF. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Commendation. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

To APPROPI'NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw near to. Not in uſe. *Hud.*

APPRO'PRIABLE. *a.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated. *Brown.*

To APPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr.]
1. To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon. *Roſcommon.*
2. To claim or exerciſe; to claim to himſelf by an excluſive right. *Milton.*
3. To make peculiar; to annex. *Locke.*
3. [In law.] To alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; conſigned to ſome particular uſe or perſon. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *appropriate.*]
1. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe. *Locke.*
2. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shak.*
3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word. *Locke.*
4. [In law.] A ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſes, or dean and chapter, biſhoprick or college. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated beneſice. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'VABLE. *a.* That which merits approbation. *Brown.*

APPRO'VAL. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation. *Temple*

APPRO'VANCE. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation. Not in uſe. *Thomſon.*

To APPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, French.]
1. To like; to be pleaſed with. *Hooker.*
2. To expreſs liking. *Locke.*
3. To prove; to ſhow. *Tillotſon.*
4. To experience. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To make or ſhew to be worthy of approbation. *Rogers.*

APPRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *approve.*]
1. He that approves.
2. He that makes trial. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [In law.] One that confeſſing felony of himſelf, accuſes another. *Cowel.*

APPRO'XIMATE. *a.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Latin.] Near to. *Brown.*

APPROXIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *approximate.*]
1. Approach to any thing. *Brown.*
2. Continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer to the quantity ſought.

APPU'LSE. *ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing. *Holder.*

A'PRICOT, or APRICOCK. *ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.

A'PRIL. *ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt. *Peacham.*

A'PRON. *ſ.*
1. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean. *Addiſon.*
2. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN. *ſ.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A workman; an artificer. *Shakſpeare.*

A'PRONED. *a.* [from *apron.*] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. ſ. apſides, plural. [ἁψις.] The higher *apſis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT. *a.* [*aptus*, Latin.]
1. Fit. *Hooker.*
2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*
3. Inclined; led to. *Bentley.*
4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit. *Shakſp.*
5. Qualified for. *2 Kings.*

To APT. *v. a.* [*aptus*, Latin.]
1. To ſuit; to adapt. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To fit; to qualify. *Denham.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Latin.] To make fit.

A'PTITUDE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. Fitneſs. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Diſpoſition. *Locke.*

A'PTLY *ad.* [from *apt.*]
1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*
2. Juſtly; pertinently. *Addiſon.*
3. Readily; acutely: as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *apt.*]
1. Fitneſs; ſuitableneſs. *Norris.*
2. Diſpoſition to any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion. *Bacon.*
4. Tendency. *Addiſon.*

A'PTOTE. *ſ.* [of α and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with caſes.

A'QUA. ſ. [Latin.] Water.

AQUA FORTIS. ſ. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat: the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*.

AQUA MARINA. This ſtone ſeems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA VI'TÆ. [Latin.] Brandy.

AQUA'TICK. *a.* [*aquaticus*, Latin.]
1. That which inhabits the water. *Ray.*
2. That which grows in the water. *Mort.*

A'QUATILE. *a.* [*aquatilis*, Latin.] That which inhabits the water.

A'QUEDUCT. *ſ.* [*aquæductus*, Latin.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addiſ.*

A'QUEOUS. *a.* [from *aqua*, water, Latin.] Watery. *Ray.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [*aquoſitas*, Lat.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'QUILINE. *a.* [*aquilinus*, Latin.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked. *Dryden.*

AQUO'SE. *a.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

AQUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *aquoſe.*] Waterineſs.

A. R. anno regni; that is, in the year of the reign.

A'RABLE. *a.* [from *aro*, Latin.] Fit for tillage. *Dryden.*

ARACHNOI'DES. ſ. [from ἀράχνη, a ſpider, and εἶδος, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb. *Derham.*

ARA'IGNEE. ſ. A term in fortification; a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb. *Derham.*

ARA'TION. *ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing. *Cowley.*

A'RATORY. *a.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] That which contributes to tillage.

A'RBALIST. *ſ.* [*arcus* and *baliſta.*] A croſs-bow. *Camden.*

A'RBITER. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit. *Bacon.*
2. A judge. *Temple.*

A'RBITRABLE. *a.* [from *arbitror*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*

ARBI'TRAMENT. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*

A'RBITRARILY. *ad.* [from *arbitrary.*] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely. *Dryden.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *arbitrarius*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *arbitrarious.*] According to mere will and pleaſure. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY. *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Latin.]
1. Deſpotick; abſolute. *Prior.*
2. Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Latin.]
1. To decide; to determine. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To judge of. *Milton.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment. *South.*

A'RBITRARINESS. *ſ.* [from *arbitrary.*] Deſpoticalneſs. *Temple.*

ARBITRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *arbitrate.*]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent. *Cowel.*
2. A governour; a preſident. *Par. Loſt.*
3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice. *Addiſon.*
4. The determiner. *Shakſpeare.*

ARBI'TREMENT. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]
1. Deciſion; determination. *Hayward.*
2. Compromiſe. *Bacon.*

A'RBORARY. *a.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Dict.*

ARBO'REOUS. *a.* [*arboreus*, Lat.] Belonging to trees. *Brown.*

A'RBORET.

A'RBORET. *ſ.* [*arbor*, Latin, a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub. *Milton.*

A'RBORIST. *ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy. *Howel.*

A'RBOROUS. *a.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR. *ſ.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower. *Dryden.*

A'RBUSCLE. *ſ.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub.

A'RBUTE. *ſ.* [*arbutus*, Latin.] Strawberry tree. *May.*

ARC. *ſ.* [*arcus*, Latin.]

1. A ſegment; a part of a circle. *Newton.*
2. An arch. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over. *Pope.*

ARCA'NUM. *ſ. in the plural* arcana. [Lat.] A ſecret.

ARCH. *ſ.* [*arcus*, Latin.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Locke.*
2. A building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges. *Dryden.*
3. Vault of heaven. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A chief. *Shakſpeare.*

To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcus*, Latin.]

1. To build arches. *Pope.*
2. To cover with arches. *Howel.*

ARCH. *a.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief.]

1. Chief; of the firſt claſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Waggiſh; mirthful. *Swift.*

ARCH, in compoſition, chief, of the firſt claſs.

ARCHA'NGEL. *ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels. *Norris.*

ARCHA'NGEL. *ſ.* A plant. *Deadnettle.*

ARCHANGE'LICK. *a.* [from *archangel.*] Belonging to archangels. *Milton.*

ARCHBE'ACON. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon.*] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal. *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP. *ſ.* [*arch* and *biſhop.*] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *ſ.* [from *archbiſhop.*] The ſtate, province, or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter.*] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. *ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Latin.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office. *Ayliffe.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon. *Carew.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to ſome ſovereign princes, as of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

ARCHDU'CHESS. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs.*] The ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria.

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher.*] Chief philoſopher. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRE'LATE. *ſ.* [*arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRE'SBYTER. *ſ.* [*arch* and *preſbyter.*] Chief preſbyter. *Ayliffe.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀρχαῖος and λόγος.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *a.* [from *archaiology.*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. *ſ.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phraſe. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *particip. a.* [from *To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakſpeare.*

A'RCHER. *ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow. *Prior.*

A'RCHERY. *ſ.* [from *archer.*]

1. The uſe of the bow. *Camden.*
2. The act of ſhooting with the bow. *Shak.*
3. The art of an archer. *Craſhaw.*

A'RCHES COURT. *ſ.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone pillars, built archwiſe. *Cowel.*

A'RCHETYPE. *ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made. *Watts.*

A'RCHETYPAL. *a.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original. *Norris.*

A'RCHEUS. *ſ.* [from ἀρχὸς.] A power that preſides over the animal economy.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *a.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archbiſhop.

A'RCHITECT. *ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A profeſſor of the art of building. *Wotton.*
2. A builder. *Milton.*
3. The contriver of any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *architect.*] That performs a work of architecture. *Derham.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *a.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and τέκτων.] That has the power and ſkill of an architect. *Boyle.*

A'RCHITECTURE. *ſ.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or ſcience of building. *Blackm.*
2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building. *Burnet.*

A'RCHITRAVE. *ſ.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and *trabs*, Lat.] That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. *Wotton.*

A'RCHIVES. *ſ. without a ſingular.* [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records of ancient writings are kept. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *ad.* [*arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*

ARCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arcto*, Lat.] Confinement.

A'RCTICK. *a.* [from ἄρκτος.] Northern. *Philips.*

A'RCUATE. *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Bacon.*

ARCUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arcuate.*]

1. The

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, bending down to the ground the branches, which ſpring from the offſets.

ARCUBA'LISTER. *ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta*.] A croſsbow man. *Camden.*

ARD. Signifies natural diſpoſition: as, *Goddard* is a divine. *Gibſon on Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *ſ.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerneſs. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *a.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]
1. Hot; burning; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Fierce; vehement. *Dryden.*
3. Paſſionate; affectionate. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *ad.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprat.*

A'RDOUR. *ſ.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]
1. Heat.
2. Heat of affection; as love, deſire, courage. *South.*
3. The perſon ardent or bright. *Milton.*

ARDU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS. *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.]
1. Lofty; hard to climb. *Pope.*
2. Difficult. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be*.

A'REA. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries. *Watts.*
2. Any open ſurface. *Wotton.*

To ARE'AD. *v. a.* To adviſe; to direct. Little uſed. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

AREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying. *Bacon.*

To A'REFY. *v. n.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry. *Bacon.*

ARENA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand.] Sandy. *Woodward.*

ARENO'SE. *a.* [from *arenoſe*, Lat.] Sandy.

ARE'NULOUS. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly.

AREO'TICK. *a.* [ἀραιότικα.] Efficacious in opening the pores.

A'RGENT. *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.]
1. Having the white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen.
2. Silver; bright like ſilver.

A'RGIL. *ſ.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *argil*.] Clayey; conſiſting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. *a.* [from *argil*.] Conſiſting of clay; clayiſh. *Brown.*

A'RGOSY. *ſ.* [from *Argo*, the name of Jaſon's ſhip.] A large veſſel for merchandiſe; a carrack. *Shakſpeare.*

To A'RGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Latin.]
1. To reaſon; to offer reaſons. *Locke.*
2. To perſuade by argument. *Congreve.*
3. To diſpute. *Locke.*

To A'RGUE. *v. a.*
1. To prove any thing by argument. *Donne.*
2. To debate any queſtion.
3. To prove as an argument. *Milton.*
4. To charge with, as a crime. *Dryden.*

A'RGUER. *ſ.* [from *argue*.] A reaſoner; a diſputer. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RGUMENT. *ſ.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]
1. A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing. *Locke.*
2. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing. *Milton. Sprat.*
3. The contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract. *Dryden.*
4. Controverſy. *Locke.*

ARGUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *argument*.] Belonging to argument. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *argument*.] Reaſoning; the act of reaſoning.

ARGUME'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *argument*.] Conſiſting of argument; containing argument. *Atterbury.*

A'RGUTE. *a.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]
1. Subtile; witty; ſharp.
2. Shrill.

A'RID. *a.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up. *Arbuthnot.*

ARI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *arid*.]
1. Dryneſs; ſiccity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A kind of inſenſibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderneſs. *Norris.*

A'RIES. *ſ.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Thomſon.*

To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Latin.] To butt like a ram; to ſtrike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arietate*.]
1. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon.*
3. The act of ſtriking or conflicting in general. *Glanville.*

ARIE'TTA. *ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

ARI'GHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *right*.]
1. Rightly; without errour. *Dryden.*
2. Rightly; without crime. *Pſalms.*
3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned. *Dryden.*

ARIOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*bariolus*, Lat.] Soothſaying. *Brown.*

To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip. *ariſen*.
1. To mount upward as the ſun. *Dryden.*
2. To get up as from ſleep, or from reſt. *Proverbs.*
3. To come into view, as from obſcurity. *Matthew.*
4. To revive from death. *Iſaiah.*
5. To proceed, or have its original. *Dryden.*
6. To enter upon a new ſtation. *Cowley.*
7. To commence hoſtility. 1 *Samuel.*

ARISTO'CRACY. *ſ.* [ἄριστος and κρατεῖν.] That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *ariſtocracy*.] Relating

Relating to ariſtocracy. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ariſtocratical.*] An ariſtocratical ſtate.

ARI'THMANCY. *ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς and μαντεία.] A foretelling future events by numbers.

ARITHME'TICAL. *a.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick. *Newton.*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETI'CIAN. *ſ.* [from *arithmetick.*] A maſter of the art of numbers. *Addiſon.*

ARI'THMETICK. *ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς and μέτρεω.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation. *Taylor.*

ARK. *ſ.* [*arca*, Lat. a cheſt.]

1. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge. *Milton.*
2. The repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM. *ſ.* [earm, eorm, Saxon.]

1. The limb which reaches from the ſhoulder to the hand. *Dryden.*
2. The large bough of a tree. *Sidney.*
3. An inlet of water from the ſea. *Norris.*
4. Power; might: as, the ſecular *arm.* *Shakſpeare.*

ARM'S END. A due diſtance. A phraſe taken from boxing. *Sidney.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. *Pope.*
2. To plate with any thing that may add ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To furniſh; to fit up. *Walton.*

To ARM. *v. n.*

1. To take arms. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To provide againſt. *Spenſer.*

ARMA'DA. ſ. [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea. *Fairfax.*

ARMADI'LLO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A fourfooted animal of Braſil, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales like armour.

A'RMAMENT. *ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A naval force.

A'RMATURE. *ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour; ſomething to defend the body from hurt. *Ray.*

A'RMED *Chair. ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair.

ARME'NIAN *Bole. ſ.* A fat medicinal kind of earth.

ARME'NIAN *Stone. ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black, and yellow.

ARME'NTAL. } *a.* Belonging to a drove or
ARME'NTINE. } herd of cattle.

A'RMGAUNT. *a.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm; or rather ſlender with want. *Shakſpeare.*

A'RMHOLE. *ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder. *Bacon.*

ARMI'GEROUS. *a.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *a.* [from *armilla*, Lat.] Surrounded with rings.

A'RMILLATED. *a.* [*armillatus*, Latin.] Wearing bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS. [In a ſhip.] The ſame with waſteclothes.

ARMI'POTENCE. *ſ.* [*arma* and *potentia*, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *a.* [*armipotens*, Latin.] Mighty in war. *Dryden.*

A'RMISTICE. *ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce.

A'RMLET. *ſ.* [from *arm.*]

1. A little arm.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm. *Donne.*

ARMONI'ACK. *ſ.* [erroneouſly ſo written for *ammoniac.*] The name of a ſalt generated by the urine of camels that brought viſitants to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, now counterfeited by the chymiſts.

A'RMORER. *ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons. *Pope.*
2. He that dreſſes another in armour. *Shak.*

ARMO'RIAL. *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheons of a family.

A'RMORY. *ſ.* [from *armour.*]

1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe. *South.*
2. Armour; arms of defence. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
3. Enſigns armorial. *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR. *ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive arms. *South.*

A'RMOUR-BEARER. *ſ.* [from *armour* and *bear.*] He that carries the armour of another. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT. *ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place under the ſhoulder. *Swift.*

ARMS. *ſ. without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Latin.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence. *Pope.*
2. A ſtate of hoſtility. *Shakſpeare.*
3. War in general. *Dryden.*
4. Action; the act of taking arms. *Milton.*
5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY. *ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*
2. A great number. *Shakſpeare.*

AROMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aroma*, Lat.
AROMA'TICK. } ſpice.]

1. Spicy. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; ſtrong-ſcented. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *ſ.* Spices. *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aromatize.*] The act of ſcenting with ſpices.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate with ſpices. *Bacon.*
2. To ſcent; to perfume. *Brown.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *ariſe.*

ARO'UND. *ad.* [from *a* and *round.*]

1. In a circle. *Dryden.*
2. On every ſide.

ARO'UND. *prep.* About; encircling, ſo as to encompaſs. *Dryden.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouſe.*]
1. To wake from ſleep.
2. To raiſe up; to excite. *Thomſon.*

ARO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *row.*] In a row. *Sidney. Dryden.*

ARO'YNT. *ad.* Begone; away. *Shakſpeare.*

A'RQUEBUSE. *ſ.* A hand-gun. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER. *ſ.* [from *arquebuſe.*] A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe. *Knolles.*

ARRA'CK. *ſ.* A ſpirit procured by diſtillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa-nut tree.

ARRA'CK. *ſ.* One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed. *Mortimer.*

To ARRA'IGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order]
1. To ſet a thing in order, in its place: a priſoner is ſaid to be *arraigned*, when he is brought forth to his trial. *Cowel.*
2. To accuſe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy or in ſatire. *South.*

ARRA'IGNMENT. *ſ.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden.*

To ARRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe. *F. Queen.*

ARRA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in order. *Cheyne.*

A'RRANT. *a.* [from *errant.*] Bad in a high degree. *Dryden.*

A'RRANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; ſhamefully. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'RRAS. *ſ.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapeſtry. *Denham.*

ARRA'UGHT. *a.* Seized by violence. Out of uſe. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRA'Y. *ſ.* [*arroy*, Fr.]
1. Dreſs. *Dryden.*
2. Order of battle.
3. [In law.] The ranking or ſetting. *Cowel.*

To ARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]
1. To put in order.
2. To deck; to dreſs. *Dryden.*

ARRA'YERS. *ſ.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARRE'AR. *ſ.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] That which remains behind unpaid, though due. *Locke.*

ARRE'ARAGE. *ſ.* The remainder of an account. *Howel.*

ARRENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] The licenſing an owner of lands in the foreſt to encloſe.

ARREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]
1. Snatched away.
2. [from *adrepo*, Lat.] Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *ſ.* [from *arreſter*, French, to ſtop.]
1. [In law.] A ſtop or ſtay. An *arreſt* is a reſtraint of a man's perſon. *Cowel.*
2. Any caption. *Taylor.*

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arreſter*, Fr.]
1. To ſeize by a mandate from a court. *Sh.*
2. To ſeize any thing by a law. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſeize; to lay hands on. *South.*
4. To withhold; to hinder. *Davies.*
5. To ſtop motion. *Boyle.*

ARRE'ST. *ſ.* A mangey humour between the ham and the paſtern of the hinder legs of a horſe. *Dict.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Latin.]
1. To laugh at.
2. To ſmile; to look pleaſantly upon one. Not uſed.

ARRIE'RE. ſ. [French.] The laſt body of an army; the rear. *Hayward.*

ARRI'SION. *ſ.* [from *arriſio*, Lat.] A ſmiling upon. Not uſed.

ARRI'VAL. *ſ.* [from *arrive.*] The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpoſe. *Waller.*

ARRI'VANCE. *ſ.* [from *arrive.*] Company coming. *Shakſpeare.*

To ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.]
1. To come to any place by water.
2. To reach any place by travelling. *Sidney.*
3. To reach any point. *Locke.*
4. To gain any thing. *Addiſon.*
5. To happen. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE. } *ſ.* [*arrogantia*, Latin.]
A'RROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's ſelf. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANT. *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Haughty; proud. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrogant.*] In an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *arrogant.*] Arrogance.

To A'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims. *Ral.*

ARROGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud manner.

ARRO'SION. *ſ.* [from *aroſus*, Latin.] A gnawing.

A'RROW. *ſ.* [ꝑnepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow. *Hayward.*

A'RROWHEAD. *ſ.* [from *arrow* and *head.*] A water plant.

A'RROWY. *a.* [from *arrow.*] Conſiſting of arrows. *Par. Loſt.*

ARSE. *ſ.* [ꝑnpe, Sax.] The buttocks.
To bang an ARSE: To be tardy; ſluggiſh.

ARSE-FOOT. *ſ.* A kind of water fowl.

ARSE-SMART. *ſ.* A plant.

A'RSENAL. *ſ.* [*arſenal*, Ital.] A repoſitory of things requiſite to war; a magazine. *Addiſon.*

ARSE'NICAL. *a.* [from *arſenick.*] Containing arſenick. *Woodward.*

ARSE'NICK. *ſ.* [ἀρσενικον.] A ponderous mineral ſubſtance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives whiteneſs to metals in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon. *Woodward.*

ART. *ſ.* [*art*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]
1. The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct. *Pope.*
2. A ſcience: as, the liberal arts. *B. Jonſon.*
3. A trade. *Boyle.*
4. Art-

4. Artfulneſs; ſkill; dexterity. *Shakſp.*
5. Cunning.
6. Speculation. *Shakſpeare.*

ARTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *artery*.] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery. *Blackmore.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *ſ.* [from ἀρτηρία, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery.

A'RTERY. *ſ.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*

A'RTFUL. *a.* [from *art* and *full*.]
1. Performed with art. *Dryden.*
2. Artificial; not natural.
3. Cunning; ſkilful; dexterous. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *artful*.] With art; ſkilfully. *Rogers.*

A'RTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *artful*.]
1. Skill. *Cheyne.*
2. Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *arthritis*.]
ARTHRI'TICK. }
1. Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbuth.*
2. Relating to joints. *Brown.*

ARTHRI'TIS. ſ. [ἀρθρίτις.] The gout.

A'RTICHOKE. *ſ.* [*artichaut*, Fr.] This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree. *Miller.*

A'RTICK. *a.* [It ſhould be written *arctick*.] Northern. *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *ſ.* [*articulus*, Latin.]
1. A part of ſpeech, as *the*, *an*.
2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. *Tillotſon.*
3. Term; ſtipulation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtipulate; to make terms. *Donne.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles. *Taylor.*

ARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*arcicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints.

ARTI'CULATE. *a.* [from *articulus*, Latin.]
1. Diſtinct. *Milton.*
2. Branched out into articles. *Bacon.*

To ARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *article*.]
1. To form words; to ſpeak as a man. *Glan.*
2. To draw up in articles. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make terms. *Shakſpeare.*

ARTI'CULATELY. *ad.* [from *articulate*.] In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'CULATENESS. *ſ.* [from *articulate*.] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *articulate*.]
1. The juncture, or joint of bones. *Ray.*
2. The act of forming words. *Holder.*
3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.

A'RTIFICE. [*artificium*, Latin.]
1. Trick; fraud; ſtratagem. *South.*
2. Art; trade.

ARTI'FICER. *ſ.* [*artifex*, Latin.]
1. An artiſt; a manufacturer. *Sidney.*
2. A forger; a contriver. *Par. Loſt.*
3. A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Jonſon.*

ARTIFI'CIAL. *a.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]
1. Made by art; not natural. *Wilkins.*
2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Artful; contrived with ſkill. *Temple.*

ARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *artificial*.]
1. Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance. *Ray.*
2. By art; not naturally. *Addiſon.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *artificial*.] Artfulneſs.

ARTI'LLERY. *ſ. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]
1. Weapons of war. *Bible.*
2. Cannon; great ordnance. *Denham.*

ARTISA'N. [French.]
1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art. *Wotton.*
2. Manufacturer; low tradeſman. *Addiſon.*

A'RTIST. *ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]
1. The profeſſor of an art. *Newton.*
2. A ſkilful man; not a novice. *Locke.*

A'RTLESLY. *ad.* [from *artleſs*.] In an artleſs manner; naturally; ſincerely. *Pope.*

A'RTLESS. *a.* [from *art* and *leſs*.]
1. Unſkilful. *Dryden.*
2. Void of fraud: as, an *artleſs* maid.
3. Contrived without ſkill: as, an *artleſs* tale.

To A'RTUATE. *v. a.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of, or like reeds.

ARUNDI'NEOUS. *a.* [*arundineus*, Latin.] Abounding with reeds.

AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]
1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In the manner that. *Dryden.*
3. That; in a conſequential ſenſe. *Wotton.*
4. In the ſtate of another. *A. Philips.*
5. Under a particular conſideration. *Gay.*
6. Like; of the ſame kind with. *Watts.*
7. In the ſame degree with. *Blackmore.*
8. As if; in the ſame manner. *Dryden.*
9. According to what. *1 Cor.*
10. As it were; in ſome ſort. *Bacon.*
11. While; at the ſame time that. *Addiſon.*
12. Becauſe. *Taylor.*
13. As being. *Bacon.*
14. Equally. *Dryden.*
15. How; in what manner. *Boyle.*
16. With; anſwering to *like* or ſame. *Shak.*
17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as*. *Bentley.*
18. Going before, *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as* being ſometimes underſtood. Bright *as* the ſun. *Glanville.*
19. Anſwering to *ſuch*. *Tillotſon.*
20. Having *ſo* to anſwer it; in the conditional ſenſe. *Locke.*
21. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally. *Dryden.*
22. In a ſenſe of compariſon, followed by *ſo*. *Pope.*
23. AS FOR; with reſpect to. *Dryden.*
24. AS TO; with reſpect to. *Swift.*
25. AS WELL AS; equally with. *Locke.*
26. AS THOUGH; as if. *Sharp.*

A'SAFOETIDA. ſ. A gum or reſin brought from

from the East Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.

ASARABA'CCA. *ſ.* [*aſarum*, Latin.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ASBE'STINE. *a.* [from *aſbeſtos.*] Something incombuſtible.

ASBE'STOS. *ſ.* [ἀσβεστος.] A ſort of native foſſil ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCA'RIDES. *ſ.* [ἀσκαρίδης, from ἀσκαρίζω,] to leap.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*aſcendo*, Latin.]

1. To mount upward. *Milton.*
2. To proceed from one degree of excellence to another. *Watts.*
3. To ſtand higher in genealogy. *Broome.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Delany.*

ASCE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from *aſcend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to have great influence.
2. Height; elevation. *Temple.*
3. Superiority; influence. *Clarendon.*
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward. *Ayliffe.*

ASCE'NDANT. *a.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering. *South.*
2. In an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon. *Brown.*

ASCE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *aſcend.*] Influence; power. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*aſcenſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of aſcending or ariſing, frequently applied to the viſible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. *Milton.*
2. The thing riſing or mounting. *Brown.*

ASCE'NSION-DAY. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thurſday; the Thurſday but one before Whitſuntide.

ASCE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *aſcend.*] In a ſtate of aſcent. *Brown.*

ASCE'NT. *ſ.* [*aſcenſus*, Latin.]

1. Riſe; the act of riſing. *Milton.*
2. The way by which one aſcends. *Bacon.*
3. An eminence, or high place. *Addiſon.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*aſcertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to eſtabliſh. *Locke.*
2. To make confident. *Hammond.*

ASCERTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] The perſon that proves or eſtabliſhes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] A ſettled rule. *Swift.*

ASCE'TICK. *a.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in exerciſes of devotion and mortification. *South.*

ASCE'TICK. *ſ.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris.*

A'SCII. *ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [*a* and σκιὰ.] Thoſe people who, at certain times of the year, have no ſhadow at noon; ſuch are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCI'TES. *ſ.* [from ἄσκος, a bladder.] A particular ſpecies of dropſy; a ſwelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravaſation of water.

ASCI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aſcites.*] Dropſical;
ASCI'TICK. } hydropical.

ASCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*aſcititius*, Latin.] Supplemental; additional. *Pope.*

ASCRI'BABLE. *a.* [from *aſcribe.*] That which may be aſcribed. *Boyle.*

To ASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*aſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To attribute to as a cauſe. *Dryden.*
2. To attribute to as a poſſeſſor. *Tillotſon.*

ASCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*aſcriptio*, Lat.] The act of aſcribing. *Dict.*

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*aſcriptitius*, Latin.] That which is aſcribed.

ASH. *ſ.* [æſc, Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*

A'SH-COLOURED. *a.* [from *aſh* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and gray. *Woodward.*

ASHA'MED. *a.* [from *ſhame.*] Touched with ſhame. *Taylor.*

A'SHEN. *a.* [from *aſh.*] Made of aſh wood. *Dry.*

A'SHES. *ſ.* *wants the ſingular.* [æſca, Sax.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby.*
2. The remains of the body. *Pope.*

ASHWE'DNESDAY. *ſ.* The firſt day of Lent; ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

A'SHLAR. *ſ.* [with maſons.] Freeſtone as it comes out of the quarry.

A'SHLERING. *ſ.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHO'RE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſhore.*]

1. On ſhore; on the land. *Raleigh.*
2. To the ſhore; to the land. *Milton.*

A'SHWEED. *ſ.* [from *aſh* and *weed.*] An herb.

A'SHY. *a.* [from *aſh.*] Aſh-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitiſh gray. *Shakſpeare.*

ASI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſide.*]

1. To one ſide. *Dryden.*
2. To another part. *Bacon.*
3. From the company. *Mark.*

A'SINARY. *a.* [*aſinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

A'SININE. *a.* [from *aſinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs. *Milton.*

To ASK. *v. a.* [ærcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg. *Swift.*
2. To demand; to claim. *Dryden.*
3. To inquire; to queſtion. *Jeremiah.*
4. To require, as needful. *Addiſon.*

ASKA'NCE. } *ad.* Sidewiſe; obliquely. *Milt.*
ASKA'UNCE. }

ASKA'UNT. *ad.* Obliquely; on one ſide. *Dry.*

A'SKER. *ſ.* [from *aſk.*]

1. Petitioner. *South.*
2. Inquirer. *Digby.*

A'SKER. *ſ.* A water newt.

ASKE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſkew.*] Aſide; with contempt; contemptuouſly. *Prior.*

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *ſlake*, or *ſlack.*] To remit; to ſlacken. *Spenſer.*

ASLA'NT.

ASLA'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſlant.*] Obliquely; on one ſide. *Dryden.*

ASLE'EP. *a.* [from *a* and *ſleep.*]
1. Sleeping; at reſt. *Dryden.*
2. To ſleep. *Milton.*

ASLO'PE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſlope.*] With declivity; obliquely. *Hudibras.*

ASP, or A'SPICK. *ſ.* A kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die by ſleep and lethargy. *Milton.*

ASP. *ſ.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPA'LATHUS. ſ.
1. A plant called the roſe of Jeruſalem.
2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the taſte, and anciently in much repute as an aſtringent, but now little uſed.

ASPA'RAGUS. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

A'SPECT. *ſ.* [*aſpectus*, Latin.]
1. Look; air; appearance. *Burnet.*
2. Countenance; look. *Pope.*
3. Glance; view; act of beholding. *Milton.*
4. Direction toward any point; poſition. *Sw.*
5. Diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe; relation. *Locke.*
6. Diſpoſition of a planet to other planets. *Bentley.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aſpicio*, Latin.] To behold. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *a.* [*aſpectabilis*, Latin.] Viſible. *Ray.*

ASPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *aſpect.*] Beholding; view. *Bacon.*

A'SPEN, or ASP. *ſ.* [eppe, Saxon.] A tree, the leaves of which always tremble. *Spenſer.*

A'SPEN. *a.* [from *aſp* or *aſpen.*]
1. Belonging to the aſp-tree. *Gay.*
2. Made of aſpen wood.

A'SPER. a. [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aſpero*, Latin.] To make rough. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſperate.*] A making rough.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*aſper* and *folium*, Latin.] Plants ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *ſ.* [*aſperitas*, Latin.]
1. Unevenneſs; roughneſs of ſurface. *Boyle.*
2. Roughneſs of ſound.
3. Roughneſs or ruggedneſs of temper; moroſeneſs; ſourneſs. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſpernatio*, Latin.] Neglect; diſregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS. *a.* [*aſper*, Latin.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aſpergo*, Latin.] To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*aſperſio*, Latin.]
1. A ſprinkling. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Calumny; cenſure. *Dryden.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *a.* [from *aſphaltos.*] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*

ASPHA'LTOS. ſ. [ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.] A ſolid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the *Lacus Aſphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHA'LTUM. ſ. [Latin.] A bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon.

A'SPHODEL. *ſ.* [*aſphodelus*, Latin.] Day-lily. *Pope.*

A'SPICK. *ſ.* [See ASP.] The name of a ſerpent. *Addiſon.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.] To pronounce with full breath: as, *horſe*, *hog.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.] To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *a.* [*aſpiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*

ASPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſpiratio*, Latin.]
1. A breathing after; an ardent wiſh. *Watts.*
2. The act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant after ſomething higher. *Sidney. Daniel.*
2. To riſe high. *Waller.*

ASPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſportatio*, Latin.] A carrying away. *Dict.*

ASQUI'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſquint.*] Obliquely; not in the ſtraight line of viſion. *Sw.*

ASS. *ſ.* [*aſinus*, Latin.]
1. An animal of burden. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt. *Shakſpeare.*

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*aſſailer*, French.]
1. To attack in a hoſtile manner; to aſſault; to fall upon. *Spenſer.*
2. To attack with argument, or cenſure. *Pope.*

ASSA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *aſſail.*] That which may be attacked. *Shakſpeare.*

ASSA'ILANT. *ſ.* [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*

ASSA'ILANT. *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milt.*

ASSA'ILER. *ſ.* [from *aſſail.*] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*

ASSAPA'NICK. *ſ.* The flying ſquirrel.

ASSA'RT. *ſ.* [*eſſart*, French.] An offence committed in the foreſt, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowell.*

ASSA'SSIN. } *ſ.* [*aſſaſſin*, Fr.] A murderer; one that kills by ſudden violence. *Pope.*
ASSA'SSINATE. }

ASSA'SSINATE. *ſ.* [from *aſſaſſin.*] The crime of an aſſaſſin; murder. *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin.*]
1. To murder by violence. *Dryden.*
2. To waylay; to take by treachery. *Milt.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] The act of aſſaſſinating. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] Murderer; mankiller.

ASSA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſatus*, roaſted, Lat.] Roaſting. *Brown.*

ASSA'ULT. *ſ.* [*aſſault*, French.]
1. Storm; oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege*. *Bacon.*
2. Violence. *Spenſer.*
3. Inva-

3. Invaſion; hoſtility; attack. *Clarendon.*
4. [In law.] A violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon. *Cowel.*

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTER. *ſ.* [from *aſſault.*] One who violently aſſaults another. *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y. *ſ.* [*eſſayer*, French.]
1. Examination. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In law.] The examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market. *Cowel.*
3. The firſt entrance upon any thing. *Spenſer.*
4. Attack; trouble. *Spenſer.*

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, French.]
1. To make trial of. *Hayward.*
2. To apply to, as the touchſtone in *aſſaying* metals. *Milton.*
3. To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*

ASSA'YER. *ſ.* [from *aſſay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver. *Cowel. Woodw.*

ASSECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſectatio*, Latin.] Attendance.

ASSECU'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſequor*, *aſſecutum*, Lat. to obtain.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *ſ.* [*aſſemblage*, French.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*aſſembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shakſp.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together. *Dan.*

ASSE'MBLY. *ſ.* [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakſpeare.*

ASSE'NT. *ſ.* [*aſſenſus*, Latin.]
1. The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*
2. Conſent; agreement. *Hooker.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*aſſentire*, Latin.] To concede; to yield to. *Acts.*

ASSENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery. *Dict.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſſent.*] Conſent. *Brown.*

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſero*, Latin.]
1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*
2. To affirm.
3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *aſſert.*]
1. The act of aſſerting. *Brown.*
2. Poſition advanced.

ASSE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *aſſert.*] Poſitive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTOR. *ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Prior.*

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*aſſervio*, Latin.] To ſerve, help, or ſecond. *Dict.*

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *aſſeſtare*, Italian.] To charge with any certain ſum. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*aſſeſſio*, Latin.] A ſitting down by one. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *to aſſeſs.*]
1. The ſum levied on certain property.
2. The act of aſſeſſing. *Howel.*

ASSE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*aſſeſſor*, Latin.]
1. The perſon that ſits by the judges. *Dryd.*
2. He that ſits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.*
3. [from *aſſeſs.*] He that lays taxes.

A'SSETS. *ſ. without the ſingular.* [*aſſez*, Fr.] Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden which is caſt upon the executor or heir. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* To affirm with
To ASSE'VERATE. } great ſolemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſeverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*

A'SSHEAD. *ſ.* [from *aſs* and *head.*] A blockhead. *Shakſpeare.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *ſ.* [*aſſiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rog.*

ASSI'DUOUS. *a.* [*aſſiduus*, Lat.] Conſtant in application. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *aſſiduous.*] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*

ASSI'ENTO. ſ. [In Spaniſh, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with ſlaves.

To ASSI'GN. *v. n.* [*aſſigner*, French.]
1. To mark out; to appoint. *Addiſon.*
2. To fix with regard to quality or value. *Locke.*
3. [In law.] To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *a.* [from *aſſign.*] That may be marked out, fixed, or made over. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſignatio*, Latin.]
1. An appointment to meet: uſed generally of love appointments. *Swift.*
2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNE'E. *ſ.* [*aſſigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNER. *ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon. *Locke.*

ASSI'MILABLE. *a.* [from *aſſimilate.*] That may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe. *Brown.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.* [*aſſimilo*, Latin.]
1. To convert to the ſame nature with another thing. *Newton.*
2. To bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance. *Sw.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*] Likeneſs. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*]
1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being aſſimilated. *Brown.*
3. The act of growing like ſome other being. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSI'ST. *v. a.* [*aſſiſter*, Fr. *aſſiſto*, Lat.] To help. *Romans.*

ASSI'STANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſiſtance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance. *Stilling fleet.*

ASSI'STANT. *a.* [from *aſſiſt.*] Helping; lending aid. *Hale.*

ASSI'STANT. *ſ.* [from *aſſiſt.*] A perſon engaged

gaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial. *Bacon.*

ASSI'ZE. *ſ.* [*aſſiſe*, French, a ſitting.]
1. An aſſembly of knights and other ſubſtantial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or ſtatute.
4. The courts where the writs are taken. *Cowel.*
5. Any court of juſtice. *Dryden.*
6. *Aſſize of bread*, meaſure or quantity, in proportion to the price.
7. Meaſure; rate. *Spenſer.*

To ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *aſſize.*] An officer that has the care of weights and meaſures. *Chamb.*

ASSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, French.]
1. To unite with another as a confederate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dry.*
3. To accompany. *Shakſpeare.*

ASSO'CIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Confederate. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A partner. *Sidney.*
2. A confederate. *Hooker.*
3. A companion. *Wotton.*

ASSOCIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſociate.*]
1. Union; conjunction; ſociety. *Hooker.*
2. Confederacy. *Hooker.*
3. Partnerſhip. *Boyle.*
4. Connection. *Watts.*
5. Appoſition; union of matter. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſonance*, Fr.] Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *a.* [*aſſonant*, Fr.] Reſembling another ſound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſortir*, Fr.] To range in claſſes.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot*; *aſſoter*, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenſer.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [ꝛpæt, Saxon.]
1. To mitigate; to ſoften. *Addiſon.*
2. To appeaſe; to pacify. *Clarendon.*
3. To eaſe.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate. *Geneſis.*

ASSUA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] What mitigates or ſoftens. *Spenſer.*

ASSUA'GER. *ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] One who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *aſſuage.*] Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Lat.] To ſubject to. *Shakſpeare.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*aſſuefacio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being accuſtomed. *Brown.*

ASSUE'TUDE. *ſ.* [*aſſuetudo*, Latin.] Accuſtomance; cuſtom. *Bacon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*aſſumo*, Latin.]
1. To take. *Pope.*
2. To take upon one's ſelf. *Dryden.*
3. To arrogate; to claim or ſeize unjuſtly. *Collier.*

4. To ſuppoſe ſomething without proof. *Boyle.*
5. To appropriate. *Clarendon.*

ASSU'MER. *ſ.* [from *aſſume.*] An arrogant man. *South.*

ASSU'MING. *participial a.* [from *aſſume.*] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden.*

ASSU'MPSIT. ſ. [*aſſumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promiſe made by word, whereby a man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowel.*

ASSU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*aſſumptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf. *Hammond.*
2. The ſuppoſition of any thing without further proof. *Norris.*
3. The thing propoſed; a poſtulate. *Dryden.*
4. The taking up any perſon into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*

ASSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*aſſumptivus*, Latin.] That is aſſumed.

ASSU'RANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſurance*, French.]
1. Certain expectation. *Tillotſon.*
2. Secure confidence; truſt. *Spenſer.*
3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge. *South.*
4. Firmneſs; undoubting ſteadineſs. *Rogers.*
5. Confidence; want of modeſty. *Sidney.*
6. Freedom from vicious ſhame. *Locke.*
7. Ground of confidence; ſecurity; ſufficient reaſon for truſt or belief. *Davies.*
8. Spirit; intrepidity. *Dryden.*
9. Sanguinity; readineſs to hope. *Hamm.*
10. Teſtimony of credit. *Tillotſon.*
11. Conviction. *Tillotſon.*
12. Inſurance.

To ASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*aſſurer*, French.]
1. To give confidence by a firm promiſe. *Maccabees.*
2. To ſecure another. *Rogers.*
3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear. *Milton.*
4. To make ſecure. *Spenſer.*
5. To affiance; to betroth. *Shakſpeare.*

ASSU'RED. *participial a.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.*
2. Certain; not doubting. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Immodeſt; viciouſly confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *ad.* [from *aſſured.*] Certainly; indubitably. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS. *ſ.* [from *aſſured.*] The ſtate of being aſſured; certainty.

ASSU'RER. *ſ.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. He that gives aſſurance.
2. He that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

A'STERISK. *ſ.* A mark in printing; as *. *Grew.*

A'STERISM. *ſ.* [*aſteriſmus*, Latin.] A conſtellation. *Bentley.*

A'STHMA. *ſ.* [ασθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough. *Floyer.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aſthma.*] Troubled with an aſthma.
ASTHMA'TICK. } *Floyer.*

AS'TE'RN. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtern.*] In the hinder part of the ſhip; behind the ſhip. *Dry.*

To ASTE'RT. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſtartle; to fright. *Spenſer.*

ASTO'NIED. *participial a.* A word uſed for *aſtoniſhed*. *Iſaiah.*

To ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To confound with fear or wonder; to amaze. *Addiſ.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *aſtoniſh.*] Quality to excite aſtoniſhment.

ASTO'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [*eſtonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind. *South.*

To ASTO'UND *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To aſtoniſh; to confound with fear or wonder. *Milton.*

ASTRA'DDLE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtraddle.*] With one's legs acroſs any thing. *Dict.*

A'STRAGAL. *ſ.* [ἀστράγαλος.] A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Spect.*

A'STRAL. *a.* [from *aſtrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the ſtars. *Dryden.*

ASTRA'Y. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtray.*] Out of the right way. *Milton.*

To ASTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*aſtrictio*, Latin.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *aſtrict.*] Styptick; binding.

ASTRI'CTORY. *a.* [*aſtrictorius*, Lat.] Aſtringent.

ASTRI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtride.*] With the legs open. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*aſtrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having ſtars. *Dict.*

To ASTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Latin.] To make a contraction; to make the parts draw together. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY. *ſ.* [from *aſtringe.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*aſtringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting. *Bacon.*

ASTRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἄστρον and γράφω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars.

A'STROLABE. *ſ.* [ἀστρολάβιον, of ἀστὴρ, a ſtar, and λαβεῖν, to take.] An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun or ſtars, at ſea.

ASTRO'LOGER. *ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat.] One that, ſuppoſing the influence of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events. *Swift.*

ASTROLO'GIAN. *ſ.* [from *aſtrology.*] Aſtrologer. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL. } *a.* [from *aſtrology.*]
ASTROLO'GICK. } Relating to aſtrology; profeſſing aſtrology. *Wotton.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *aſtrology.*] In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *aſtrology.*] To practice aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars. *Swift.*

ASTRO'NOMER. *ſ.* [from ἄστρον and νόμος.] He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions. *Locke.*

ASTRONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *aſtronomy.*]
ASTRONO'MICK. } Belonging to aſtronomy. *Brown.*

ASTRONO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *aſtronomical.*] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY. *ſ.* [ἀστρονομία.] A mixed mathematical ſcience teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. *Cowley.*

A'STRO-THEOLOGY. *ſ.* [*aſtrum* and *theologia*, Lat.] Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies. *Derham.*

ASU'NDER. *ad.* [ąrunꝺꝛan, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together. *Davies.*

ASY'LUM. *ſ.* [ἄσυλον.] A ſanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe.*

ASY'MMETRY. *ſ.* [from ἀσυμμετρία.] Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion. *Grew.*

A'SYMPTOTE. *ſ.* [from ἀσυμπίπτω.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which would never meet. *Grew.*

ASY'NDETON. ſ. [ἀσύνδετον.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, denotes the nearneſs of the place: as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it. *Stilling fleet.*
2. *At* before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event: he roſe *at* ten. *Swift.*
3. *At* before a cauſal word ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with*: he did it *at* a touch. *Dryden.*
4. *At* before a ſuperlative adjective implies *in the ſtate*: as, *at moſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, *&c.* *South.*
5. *At* ſignifies the particular condition of the perſon: as, *at* peace. *Swift.*
6. *At* ſometimes marks employment or attention: buſy *at* his taſk. *Pope.*
7. *At* is ſometimes the ſame with *furniſhed with*, after the French *a*: as, a man *at* arms. *Shakſpeare.*
8. *At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is: he lives *at* Barnet. *Pope.*
9. *At* ſometimes ſignifies an immediate conſequence of: he ſwooned *at* the ſight. *Hale.*
10. *At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act: he eats *at* his own coſt. *Dryden.*
11. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*: noting ſituation. *Swift.*
12. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on*: he comes *at* call. *Dryden.*
13. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to. *Dryden.*
14. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. *Collier.*
15. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action. *Dryden.*
16. *At* means ſometimes application to. *Pope.*
17. *At all.* In any manner. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors. *Dryden.*

ATARA'XIA. } *ſ.* Exemption from vexation;
A'TARAXY. } tranquillity. *Glanville.*

ATE. The preterite of *eat.* *South.*

ATHA'NOR. ſ. A digeſting furnace to keep heat for a long time.

A'THEISM. *ſ.* [from *atheiſt.*] The diſbelief of a God. *Tillotſon.*

A'THEIST. *ſ.* [ἄθεος.] One that denies the exiſtence of a God. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *a.* Atheiſtical; denying God. *Milton.*

ATHEI'STICAL. *a.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm; impious. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *atheiſtical.*] In an atheiſtical manner. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *atheiſtical.*] The quality of being atheiſtical. *Hammond.*

ATHEI'STICK. *a.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm. *Ray.*

A'THEOUS. *a.* [ἄθεος.] Atheiſtick; godleſs. *Milton.*

ATHERO'MA. ſ. [ἀθέρωμα.] A ſpecies of wen. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. *Wiſeman.*

ATHI'RST. *ad.* [from *a* and *thirſt.*] Thirſty; in want of drink. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *a.* [from *athleta*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to wreſtling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; luſty; robuſt. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]
1. Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing. *Bacon.*
2. Through. *Addiſon.*

ATHWA'RT. *ad.*
1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Sh.*
2. Wrong. *Shakſpeare.*

ATI'LT. *ad.* [from *a* and *tilt.*]
1. With the action of a man making a thruſt. *Hudibras.*
2. In the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *ſ.*
1. A collection of maps.
2. A large ſquare folio.
3. Sometimes the ſupporter of a building.
4. A rich kind of ſilk. *Spectator.*

A'TMOSPHERE. *ſ.* [ἀτμὸς and σφαῖρα.] The air that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides. *Locke.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL. *a.* [from *atmoſphere.*] Belonging to the atmoſphere. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *ſ.* [*atomus*, Latin.]
1. Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided. *Ray.*
2. Any thing extremely ſmall. *Shakſpeare.*

ATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *atom.*]
1. Conſiſting of atoms. *Brown.*
2. Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*

A'TOMIST. *ſ.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the *atomical* philoſophy. *Locke.*

A'TOMY. *ſ.* An atom. *Shakſpeare.*

To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [*to be at one.*]
1. To agree; to accord. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſtand as an equivalant for ſomething. *Locke.*

To ATO'NE. *v. a.* To expiate. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT. *ſ.* [from *atone.*]
1. Agreement; concord. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent. *Swift.*

ATO'P. *ad.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top; at the top. *Milton.*

ATRABILA'RIAN. *a.* [from *atra* and *bilis*, Lat.] Melancholy. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRIBILA'RIOUS. *a.* Melancholick.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *atrabilarious.*] The ſtate of being melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATRAME'NTOUS. *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *a.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous. *Ayliffe.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *ſ.* [*atrocitas*, Latin.] Horrible wickedneſs.

A'TROPHY. *ſ.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nouriſhment; a diſeaſe. *Milton.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]
1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend. *Cowel.*
2. To ſeize. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To lay hold on. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To win; to gain over; to enamour. *Milt.*
5. To fix to one's intereſt. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.] Adherence; regard. *Addiſon.*

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]
1. To aſſault an enemy. *Philips.*
2. To impugn in any manner.

ATTA'CK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An aſſault. *Pope.*

ATTA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *attack.*] The perſon that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, French.]
1. To gain; to procure. *Tillotſon.*
2. To overtake. *Bacon.*
3. To come to. *Milton.*
4. To reach; to equal. *Bacon.*

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*
1. To come to a certain ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing attained. Not uſed. *Glanville.*

ATTAI'NABLE. *a.* [from *attain.*] That which may be attained; procurable. *Tillotſon.*

ATTAI'NABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable. *Cheyne.*

ATTAI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *to attaint.*]
1. The act of attainting in law. *Bacon.*
2. Taint; ſoil; diſgrace. *Shakſpeare.*

ATTAI'NMENT. *ſ.* [from *attain.*]
1. That which is attained; acquiſition. *Grew.*
2. The act or power of attaining. *Hooker.*

To ATTAI'NT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To *attaint* is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence. A man

man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by proceſs. *Spenſer.*
2. To taint; to corrupt. *Shakſpeare.*

ATTA'INT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing injurious: as illneſs, wearineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Stain; ſpot; taint. *Shakſpeare.*

ATTA'INTURE. *ſ.* [from *attaint.*] Reproach; imputation. *Shakſpeare.*

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt. Not uſed.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]
1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe. *Bacon.*
2. To regulate; to ſoften. *Bacon.*
3. To mix in juſt proportions. *Spenſer.*
4. To fix to ſomething elſe. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething. *Hammond.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.*
2. To try; to endeavour. *Maccabees.*

ATTE'MPT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An attack. *Bacon.*
2. An eſſay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks. *Shakſpeare.*

ATTE'MPTER. *ſ.* [from *attempt.*]
1. The perſon that attempts. *Milton.*
2. An endeavourer. *Glanville.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.]
1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. *Shak.*
2. To wait on as a ſervant. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.*
4. To be preſent with, upon a ſummons. *Clarendon.*
5. To be appendant to. *Arbuthnot.*
6. To wait on, as on a charge. *Spenſer.*
7. To be conſequent to. *Clarendon.*
8. To remain to; to await. *Locke.*
9. To wait for inſidiouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.*
11. To ſtay for. *Dryden.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To yield attention. *Taylor.*
2. To ſtay; to delay. *Davies.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *ſ.* [*attendance*, Fr.]
1. The act of waiting on another. *Shakſp.*
2. Service. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The perſons waiting; a train. *Milton.*
4. Attention; regard. *Timothy.*
5. Expectation. Not uſed. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT. *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as ſubordinate, or conſequential. *Milt.*

ATTE'NDANT. *ſ.*
1. One that attends. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One that belongs to the train. *Dryden.*
3. One that waits as a ſuitor or agent. *Burnet.*
4. One that is preſent at any thing. *Swift.*
5. A concomitant; a conſequent. *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *attend.*] Companion; aſſociate. *Ben Jonſon.*

ATTE'NT. *a.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive. *Chronicles. Taylor.*

ATTE'NTATES. *ſ.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding. *Locke.*

ATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfulneſs; attention. *Shakſpeare.*

ATTE'NUANT. *a.* [*attenuans*, Latin.] That has the power of making thin or ſlender. *Newton.*

To ATTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin or ſlender. *Boyle.*

ATTE'NUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Made thin or ſlender. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or ſlender. *Bacon.*

A'TTER. *ſ.* [ater, Sax.] Corrupt matter. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Latin.]
1. To bear witneſs of; to witneſs. *Addiſon.*
2. To call to witneſs. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Teſtimony; atteſtation. *Milton.*

ATTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *atteſt.*] Teſtimony; evidence. *Woodward.*

ATTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by.

To ATTI'NGE. *v. a.* [*attinger*, Fr.] To touch lightly. Not uſed.

To ATTI'RE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to habit; to array. *Spenſer.*

ATTI'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; dreſs. *Davies.*
2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or ſtag.
3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire.*

ATTI'RER. *ſ.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dreſſer.

A'TTITUDE. *ſ.* [*attitude*, Fr.] The poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed. *Prior.*

ATTO'LLENT. *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which raiſes or lifts up. *Derham.*

ATTO'RNEY. *ſ.* [*attornatus*, low Lat.]
1. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs in their abſence.
2. *Attorneys* in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity. *Shakſpeare.*
3. It was anciently uſed for thoſe who did any buſineſs for another. *Shakſpeare.*

To ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform by proxy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To employ as a proxy. *Shakſpeare.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *ſ.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney. *Shakſpeare.*

ATTO'URNMENT. *ſ.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Cowel.*

To ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attrabo*, *attractum*, Latin.]

1. To draw to ſomething. *Brown.*
2. To allure; to invite. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing. *Hudibras.*

ATTRACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*attractatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Diſt.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw. *Ray.*

ATTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *attract.*]
1. The power of drawing any thing. *Bacon. Newton.*
2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shak.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *attract.*]
1. Having the power to draw any thing. *Blackmore.*
2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *ſ.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts. *Brown.*

A'TTRAHENT. *ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws. *Glanville.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be aſcribed or attributed. *Hale.*

To ATTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Latin.]
1. To aſcribe as a quality. *Tillotſon.*
2. To impute, as to a cauſe. *Newton.*

A'TTRIBUTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh.*
2. Quality adherent. *Bacon.*
3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. *Addiſon.*
4. Reputation; honour. *Shakſpeare.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [from *To attribute.*] Qualities aſcribed. *Shakſpeare.*

ATTRI'TE. *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*

ATTRI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *ſ.* [*attritio*, Latin.]
1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one againſt another. *Woodward.*
2. Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]
1. To make any thing muſical. *Milton.*
2. To tune one thing to another.

ATWE'EN. *ad.* or *prep.* Betwixt; between. *Spenſer.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* In the middle of two things. *Spenſer.*

To AVA'IL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, French.]
1. To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden.*
2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt. *Pope.*

AVA'IL. *ſ.* [from *To avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *avail.*]
1. Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker.*
2. Powerful; having force. *Atterbury.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *avail.*] Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed. *Hale.*

AVAI'LABLY. *ad.* [from *available.*] Powerfully; profitably.

AVA'ILMENT. *ſ.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, Fr. to let ſink.] To let fall; to depreſs. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To ſink. *Spenſer.*

AVA'NT-GUARD. *ſ.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire. *Dryden.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *a.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous. *Broome.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Shakſpeare.*

A'UBURNE. *a.* [from *auburn*, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour. *Phillips.*

A'UCTION. *ſ.* [*auctio*, Latin.]
1. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another.
2. The things ſold by auction. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *a.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*

A'UCTIONIER. *ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *a.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increaſing quality. *Diſt.*

AUCUPA'TION. *ſ.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*audacieux*, Fr.] Bold; impudent. *Dryden.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently. *Shakſpeare.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs. *Tatler.*

A'UDIBLE. [from *audibilis*, Latin.]
1. That may be perceived by hearing. *Grew.*
2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *audible.*] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *ad.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be heard. *Milton.*

A'UDIENCE. *ſ.* [*audience*, French.]
1. The act of hearing. *Milton.*
2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing. *Hooker.*
3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear. *Atterbury.*
4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage. *Dryden.*

A'UDIENCE *Court.* A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court.

A'UDIT. *ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account. *Shakſpeare.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take an account finally. *Arbuthnot.*

AUDI-

AUDI'TION. *ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *ſ.* [*auditor*, Latin.]
1. A hearer. *Sidney.*
2. A perſon employed to take an account ultimately. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A king's officer, who yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

A'UDITORY. *a.* [*auditorius*, Latin.] That has the power of hearing. *Newton.*

A'UDITORY. *ſ.* [*auditorium*, Latin.]
1. An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear. *Atterbury.*
2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS. *ſ.* [from *auditor.*] A woman that hears. *Milton.*

To AVE'L. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away. *Brown.*

A'VE MARY. *ſ.* A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shakſpeare.*

A'VENAGE. *ſ.* [of *avena*, oats, Latin.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

To AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*avenger*, Fr.]
1. To revenge. *Iſaiah.*
2. To puniſh. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGEANCE. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Puniſhment. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge.

AVE'NGER. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*]
1. Puniſher. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*

A'VENS. *ſ.* Herb bennet.

AVE'NTURE. *ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance; cauſing a man's death without felony. *Cowel.*

A'VENUE. *ſ.* [*avenue*, French.]
1. A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.*
2. An alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.

To AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr.] To declare poſitively. *Prior.*

A'VERAGE. *ſ.* [*averagium*, Latin.]
1. That duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king. *Chambers.*
2. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *ſ.* [from *aver.*] Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*

AVE'RNAT. *ſ.* A ſort of grape.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *averſor*, Latin.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*

AVE'RSE. *a.* [*averſus*, Latin.]
1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.*
2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to. *Prior.*

AVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *averſe.*]
1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly. *Brown.*

AVE'RSENESS. *ſ.* [from *averſe.*] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs. *Atterbury.*

AVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*averſion*, French.]
1. Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation. *Milton.*
2. The cauſe of averſion. *Pope.*

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Latin.]
1. To turn aſide; to turn off. *Shakſp. Dry.*
2. To put by. *Sprat.*

AUF. *ſ.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow. See OAF.

A'UGER. *ſ.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes. *Moxon.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, apht, Saxon.] Any thing. *Addiſon.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, French.] To increaſe; to make bigger, or more. *Fairfax.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To increaſe; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*

A'UGMENT. *ſ.* [*augmentum*, Latin.]
1. Increaſe. *Walton.*
2. State of increaſe. *Wiſeman.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *augment.*]
1. The act of increaſing or making bigger. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being made bigger. *Bentley.*
3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Hooker.*

A'UGUR. *ſ.* [*augur*, Latin.] One who pretends to predict future events by the flight of birds. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To gueſs; to conjecture by ſigns. *Dryden.*

To A'UGURATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Latin.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *augur.*] The practice of augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURER. *ſ.* [from *augur.*] The ſame with augur. *Shakſpeare.*

AUGU'RIAL. *a.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURY. *ſ.* [*augurium*, Latin.]
1. The act of prognoſticating by omens. *Swift.*
2. The rules obſerved by augurs. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*

AUGU'ST. *a.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*

A'UGUST. *ſ.* [*Auguſtus*, Latin.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *auguſt.*] Elevation of look; dignity.

A'VIARY. *ſ.* [from *avis*, Lat.] A place encloſed to keep birds. *Evelyn.*

AVI'DITY. *ſ.* [*avidité*, Fr.] Greedineſs; eagerneſs.

AVI'TIOUS. *a.* [*avitus*, Latin.] Left by a man's anceſtors. Not uſed.

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, French.]
1. To counſel. *Spenſer.*
2. To bethink himſelf. *Spenſer.*
3. To conſider. *Spenſer.*

AULD. *a.* [old, Saxon.] Old. *Shakſpeare.*

AULE'TICK. *a.* [αυλ, Gr.] Belonging to pipes.

AU'LICK. *a.* [*aulicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *ſ.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French meaſure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr.] To variegate. *Fairy Queen.*

AUNT. *ſ.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father or mother's ſiſter. *Pope.*

AVOCA'DO. *ſ.* A plant.

To A'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call away.

AVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *avocate.*]
1. The act of calling aſide. *Dryden.*
2. The buſineſs that calls. *Hale.*

To AVO'ID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, French.]
1. To ſhun; to eſcape. *Tillotſon.*
2. To endeavour to ſhun; to ſhift off. *Shak.*
3. To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon.*
4. To oppoſe; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*

To AVO'ID. *v. n.*
1. To retire. 1 *Sam.*
2. To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*

AVO'IDABLE. *a.* [from *avoid.*] That may be avoided or eſcaped. *Locke.*

AVO'IDANCE. *ſ.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The act of avoiding. *Watts.*
2. The courſe by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*

AVO'IDER. *ſ.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The perſon that ſhuns any thing.
2. The perſon that carries any thing away.
3. The veſſel in which things are carried away.

AVO'IDLESS. *a.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable. *Dennis.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS. *ſ.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen. *Arbuthnot.*

AVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away. *Brown.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, French.]
1. To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*
2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenſer.*
3. To vindicate; to juſtify. *Shakſpeare.*

AVO'UCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence. *Shakſpeare.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *a.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *ſ.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To juſtify; not to diſſemble. *Swift.*

AVO'WABLE. *a.* [from *avow.*] That may be openly declared.

AVO'WABLY. *ad.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner. *Clarendon.*

AVO'WAL. *ſ.* [from *avow.*] Juſtificatory declaration.

AVOWE'E. *ſ.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs.

AVO'WER. *ſ.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or juſtifies. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *ſ.* [from *avow.*] Where one takes a diſtreſs, the taker ſhall juſtify, for what cauſe he took it; which is called his *avowry.*

AVO'WSAL. *ſ.* [from *avow.*] A confeſſion.

AVO'WTRY. *ſ.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

A'URATE. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

AURE'LIA. *ſ.* [Lat.] A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects; the chryſalis. *Ray.*

A'URICLE. *ſ.* [from *auricula*, Latin.]
1. The external ear.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.

AURI'CULA. *ſ.* Bear's-ear; a flower.

AURI'CULAR. *a.* [from *auricula*, Lat.]
1. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing. *Sh.*
2. Secret; told in the ear.

AURI'CULARLY. *ad.* In a ſecret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

AURI'FEROUS. *a.* [*aurifer*, Latin.] That which produces gold. *Thomſon.*

AURIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*auriga*, Latin.] The act of driving carriages. Not uſed.

AURO'RA. *ſ.* [Lat.]
1. A ſpecies of crowfoot.
2. The goddeſs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

AURUM fulminans. [Lat.] A preparation made by diſſolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with ſalt of tartar; whence it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a piſtol. *Garth.*

AUSCULTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *auſculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or liſtening to.

A'USPICE. *ſ.* [*auſpicium*, Latin.]
1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
2. Protection; favour ſhewn. *B. Jonſon.*
3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*

AUSPI'CIAL. *a.* [from *auſpice.*] Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *auſpice.*]
1. With omens of ſucceſs.
2. Proſperous; fortunate. *Dryden.*
3. Favourable; kind; propitious. *Shakſp.*
4. Lucky; happy; applied to things. *Roſc.*

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *auſpicious.*] Happily; proſperouſly.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *auſpicious.*] Proſperity; happineſs.

AUSTE'RE. *a.* [*auſterus*, Latin.]
1. Severe; harſh; rigid. *Rogers.*
2. Sour of taſte; harſh; aſtringent. *Blackm.*

AUSTE'RELY. *ad.* [from *auſtere.*] Severely; rigidly. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

AUSTE'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]
1. Severity; ſtrictneſs; rigour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Roughneſs in taſte; aſtringency.

AUSTE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]
1. Severity; mortified life; ſtrictneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Sourneſs of temper.
3. Cruelty; harſh diſcipline. *Roſcommon.*

A'USTRAL. *a.* [*auſtralis*, Latin.] Southern.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auſter*, Lat.] To tend toward the ſouth. *Brown.*

A'USTRINE. *a.* [from *auſtrinus*, Latin.] Southern.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *a.* Authentick. *Hale.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *ad.* [from *authentical.*] With circumſtances requiſite to procure authority. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *authentical.*]

tical.] The quality of being authentick; genuineneſs. *Addiſon.*

AUTHENTI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineneſs.

AUTHE'NTICK. *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority. *Cowley.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *authentick.*] Authenticity.

A'UTHOR. *ſ.* [*auctor*, Latin.]

1. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing. *Dryden.*
3. The firſt writer of any thing. *Dryden.*
4. A writer in general. *Shakſpeare.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE. *a.* [from *authority.*]

1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority; poſitive. *Swift.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. *ad.* [from *authoritative.*]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a ſhew of authority.
2. With due authority. *Hale.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *authoritative.*] Authoritative appearance.

AUTHO'RITY. *ſ.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Influence; credit. *Locke.*
3. Power; rule. *1 Tim.*
4. Support; countenance. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. Teſtimony. *Sidney.*
6. Credibility. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *authorize.*] Eſtabliſhment by authority. *Hale.*

To AU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any perſon. *Dryden.*
2. To make any thing legal. *Dryden.*
3. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority. *Hooker.*
4. To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right. *Locke.*
5. To give credit to any perſon or thing. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. *ſ.* [αὐτοκράτεια.] Independent power.

AU'TOGRAPHY. *ſ.* [αὐτογραφὸν.] A particular perſon's own writing; the original.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing.

AUTOMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having the power of moving itſelf.

AUTO'MATON. *ſ.* [αὐτόματον.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itſelf the power of motion. *Brown.*

AUTO'NOMY. *ſ.* [αὐτονομία.] The living according to one's mind and preſcription. Not in uſe.

A'UTOPSY. *ſ.* [αὐτοψία.] Ocular demonſtration. *Ray.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *autopſy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AUTO'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AU'TUMN. *ſ.* [*autumnus*, Latin.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter. *Philips.*

AUTU'MNAL. *a.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn. *Donne.*

AVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*avulſio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*

AUXE'SIS. ſ. [Lat.] Exornation; amplification.

AUXI'LIAR. } *ſ.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Helper; aſſiſtant. *South.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *a.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Aſſiſtant; helping. *Milton. Dryden.*

AUXI'LIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid.

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait.*]

1. To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax.*
2. To attend; to be in ſtore for. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ambuſh. *Spenſer.*

To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [ꝑeccian, Saxon.]

1. To rouſe out of ſleep. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep. *Dryden.*
3. To put into new action. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep. *Shakſpeare.*

AWA'KE. *a.* [from the verb.] Without ſleep; not ſleeping. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. See AWAKE.

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [ꝑeapꝺıȝ, Saxon.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence. *Collier.*
2. To judge; to determine. *Pope.*

AWA'RD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination. *Addiſon.*

AWA'RE. *ad.* [ȝeꝑaꝑan, Sax.] Vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

AWA'Y. *ad.* [aꝑeȝ, Saxon.]

1. Abſent. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. From any place or perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Let us go. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Begone. *Smith.*
5. Out of one's own hand. *Tillotſon.*

AWE. *ſ.* [eȝe, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with reverence. *Bacon.*

A'WEBAND. *ſ.* A check.

A'WFUL. *a.* [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton.*
2. Worſhipful; inveſted with dignity. *Shak.*
3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *awful.*]

1. The quality of ſtriking with awe; ſolemnity. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being ſtruck with awe. *Taylor.*

To AWHA'PE. *v. a.* To ſtrike; to confound. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHI'LE. *ad.* Some time. *Milton.*

AWK. *a.* [*awkward.*] Odd. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'WKWARD. *a.* [æpaꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shakſp.*
2. Unready; unhandy; clumſy. *Dryden.*
3. Perverſe; untoward. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *awkward.*] Clumſily; unreadily; inelegantly. *Sidney. Watts.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility. *Watts.*

AWL. *ſ.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes. *Mortimer.*

A'WLESS. *a.* [from *awe*, and the negative *leſs.*]
1. Wanting reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Wanting the power of cauſing reverence. *Shakſpeare.*

AWME. *ſ.* A Dutch meaſure anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot.*

A'WNING. *ſ.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel to keep off the weather. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

AWO'KE. The preterite of *awake.*

AWO'RK. *ad.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; in a ſtate of labour.

AWO'RKING. *ad.* [from *awork.*] In the ſtate of working. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *wry.*]
1. Not in a ſtraight direction; obliquely. *Milt.*
2. Aſquint; with oblique viſion. *Denham.*
3. Not level; unevenly. *Brerewood.*
4. Not equally between two points. *Pope.*
5. Not in a right ſtate; perverſely. *Sidney.*

AXE. *ſ.* [eax, Saxon.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and a metal head, with a ſharp edge. *Dryden.*

AXI'LLAR. } *a.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Be-
AXI'LLARY. } longing to the armpit. *Brown.*

A'XIOM. *ſ.* [*axioma*, Latin.] A propoſition evident at firſt ſight. *Hooker.*

A'XIS. *ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line, real or imaginary, that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve. *Bentley.*

A'XLE. } *ſ.* [*axis*, Latin.] The pin
A'XLE-TREE. } which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Shak. Milt.*

AY. *ad.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.] Yes. *Soak.*

AYE. *ad.* [apa, Saxon; ἀεὶ.] Always; to eternity; for ever. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *ſ.* The ſame with *houſeleek.*

A'YRY. *a.* [See AIRY.]

A'ZIMUTH. *ſ.* [Arab.]
1. The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of a place and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian.
3. *Azimuth compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical *azimuth.*

AZU'RE. *a.* [*azur*, Fr.] Blue; faint blue. *Newt.*

B.

B Is pronounced by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath.

To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep.

BAA. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, German.]
1. To prattle like a child. *Prior.*
2. To talk idly. *Arbuthnot. Prior.*
3. To tell ſecrets. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. To talk much. *Prior.*

BA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *babble.*] Senſeleſs prate. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *babble.*]
1. An idle talker. *Rogers.*
2. A teller of ſecrets. *Fairy Queen.*

BABE. *ſ.* [*baban*, Welſh.] An infant of either ſex. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *ſ.* [from *babe.*] Finery to pleaſe a babe or child. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *a.* [from *babe.*] Childiſh. *Aſcham.*

BABO'ON. *ſ.* [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largeſt kind. *Addiſon.*

BA'BY. *ſ.* [See BABE.]
1. A child; an infant.
2. A ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with. *Stilling fleet.*

BA'CCATED. *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet with pearls; having many berries.

BACCHANA'LIAN. *ſ.* [from *bacchanalia*, Latin.] A drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſts of Bacchus. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *ſ.* A flower; in chymiſtry, the tendency of one body to unite itſelf to another.

BACCI'FEROUS. *a.* Berry-bearing. *Ray.*

BA'CHELOR. *ſ.* [*baccalaureus*, Latin.]
1. A man unmarried. *Dryden.*
2. A man who takes his firſt degrees. *Aſcham.*
3. A knight of the loweſt order.

BA'CHELORS *Button. ſ.* Campion; an herb.

BA'CHELORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *bachelor.*] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakſpeare.*

BACK. *ſ.* [bac, bæc, Saxon.]
1. The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*
2. The

2. The outer part of the hand when it is ſhut. *Donne.*
3. Part of the body which requires clothes. *Loc.*
4. The rear. *Clarendon.*
5. The place behind. *Dryden.*
6. The part of any thing out of ſight. *Bacon.*
7. The thick part of any tool oppoſed to the edge. *Arbuthnot.*

BACK. *ad.* [from the noun.]
1. To the place whence one came. *Raleigh.*
2. Backward from the preſent ſtation. *Addiſ.*
3. Behind; not coming forward. *Blackmore.*
4. Toward things paſt. *Burnet.*
5. Again; in return. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Again; a ſecond time. *Dryden.*

To BACK. *v. a.*
1. To mount a horſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To break a horſe. *Roſcommon.*
3. To place upon the back. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To maintain; to ſtrengthen. *South.*
5. To juſtify; to ſupport. *Boyle.*
6. To ſecond. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.*] To cenſure or reproach the abſent. *Shakſp.*

BA'CKBITER. *ſ.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator; a cenſurer of the abſent. *South.*

BACKCA'RRY. *ſ.* The act of having on the back. *Cowel.*

BACKDO'OR. *ſ.* [from *back* and *door.*] The door behind the houſe. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *ſ.* [from *back.*] Having a back. *Dry.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *ſ.* [from *back* and *friend.*] An enemy in ſecret. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *ſ.* [from *bach gammon*, Welſh, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *houſe.*] The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe. *Car.*

BA'CKPIECE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *piece.*] The piece of armour which covers the back. *Camd.*

BA'CKROOM. *ſ.* A room behind. *Moxon.*

BA'CKSIDE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide.*]
1. The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*
2. The hinder part of any animal. *Addiſon.*
3. The yard or ground behind a houſe. *Mort.*

To BACKSLI'DE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *ſlide.*] To fall off. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLI'DER. *ſ.* [from *backſlide.*] An apoſtate. *Proverbs.*

BA'CKSTAFF. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe, in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned toward the ſun.] An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

BACKSTA'IRS. *ſ.* The private ſtairs in the houſe. *Bacon.*

BA'CKSTAYS. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtay.*] Ropes which keep the maſts from pitching forward.

BA'CKSWORD. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſword.*] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

BA'CKWARD. } *ad.* [*back* and peapꝺ, Saxon.]
BA'CKWARDS. }
1. With the back forward; contrary to forward. *Geneſis.*
2. Toward the back; not forward. *Bacon.*
3. On the back. *Dryden.*
4. From the preſent ſtation to the place behind. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Regreſſively. *Newton.*
6. Toward ſomething paſt. *South.*
7. Reflectively. *Davies.*
8. From a better to a worſe ſtate. *Dryden.*
9. Paſt; in time paſt. *Locke.*
10. Perverſely. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'CKWARD. *a.*
1. Unwilling; averſe. *Atterbury.*
2. Heſitating. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Sluggiſh; dilatory. *Watts.*
4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive. *South.*

BA'CKWARD. *ſ.* The things paſt. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *backward.*]
1. Unwillingly; averſely. *Sidney.*
2. Perverſely. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *backward.*] Dulneſs; ſluggiſhneſs. *Atterbury.*

BA'CON. *ſ.* The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried. *Dryden.*

BAD. *a.* [*quaad*, Dutch.]
1. Ill; not good. *Pope.*
2. Vicious; corrupt. *Prior.*
3. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Dryden.*
4. Hurtful; unwholeſome. *Addiſon.*
5. Sick.

BAD. } The preterite of *bid.*
BADE. }

BADGE. *ſ.* [*bajulamentum*, low Latin.]
1. A mark or cognizance worn. *Atterbury.*
2. A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.*
3. The mark of any thing. *Dryden.*

To BADGE. *v. a.* To mark. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'DGER. *ſ.* A brock; a beaſt that lives in the ground. *Brown.*

BA'DGER. *ſ.* [*bajulo*, to carry, Lat.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it to another. *Cowel.*

BA'DLY. *ad.* Not well.

BA'DNESS. *ſ.* Want of good qualities. *Addiſon.*

To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*beffler*, French.]
1. To elude. *South.*
2. To confound. *Dryden.*
3. To cruſh. *Addiſon.*

BA'FFLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *baffle.*] He that puts to confuſion. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. *ſ.* [belge, Saxon.]
1. A ſack, or pouch. *South.*
2. That part of animals, in which ſome particular juices are contained: as the poiſons of vipers. *Dryden.*
3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair. *Addiſon.*
4. A term uſed to ſignify quantities: as a *bag of pepper.*

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a bag. *Dryden.*
2. To load with a bag. *Dryden.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To ſwell like a full bag. *Dryd.*

BAGATE'LLE. *ſ.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle. Not Engliſh. *Prior.*

BA'GGAGE. *ſ.* [*baggage*, French.]
1. The furniture of an army. *Bacon.*
2. A worthleſs woman. *Sidney.*

BA'GNIO. *ſ.* [*bagnio*, Ital.] A houſe for bathing and ſweating. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'GPIPE. *ſ.* [from *bag* and *pipe.*] A muſical

ſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, and pipes. *Addiſon.*

BA'GPIPER. *ſ.* [from *bagpipe.*] One that plays on the bagpipe. *Shakſpeare.*

BAIL. *ſ. Bail* is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance.

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give bail for another.
2. To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *bail.*] That may be ſet at liberty by bail.

BA'ILIFF. *ſ.* [*baillie*, French.]
1. A ſubordinate officer. *Addiſon.*
2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts. *Bacon.*
3. An under-ſteward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *ſ.* [*baillie*, and pic, Sax.] The place or juriſdiction of a bailiff. *Hale.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [batan, Saxon.]
1. To put meat to tempt animals. *Ray.*
2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road. *Fairy Queen.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *battre*, French.]
1. To ſet dogs upon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To clap the wings. *Shakſpeare.*

To BAIT. *v. n.* [from *abate.*] To ſtop at any place for refreſhment. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

BAIT. *ſ.*
1. Meat ſet to allure animals to a ſnare. *Shak.*
2. A temptation; an enticement. *Addiſon.*
3. A refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe open cloth.

To BAKE. *v. a.* [bæcan, Saxon.]
1. To heat any thing in a cloſe place. *Iſaiah.*
2. To harden in the fire. *Bacon.*
3. To harden with heat. *Dryden.*

To BAKE. *v. n.*
1. To do the work of baking. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be baked. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'KEHOUSE. *ſ.* A place for baking bread.

BA'KER. *ſ.* [from *to bake.*] He whoſe trade is to bake. *South.*

BA'LANCE. *ſ.* [*balance*, French.]
1. A pair of ſcales.
2. The act of comparing two things. *Atterb.*
3. The overplus of weight. *Bacon.*
4. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even.
5. Equipoiſe. *Pope.*
6. The beating part of a watch. *Locke.*
7. In aſtronomy, the ſign *Libra.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]
1. To weigh in a balance. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To counterpoiſe. *Newton.*
3. To regulate an account. *Locke.*
4. To pay that which is wanting. *Prior.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. n.* To heſitate; to fluctuate. *Locke.*

BA'LANCER. *ſ.* [from *balance.*] The perſon that weighs.

BA'LASS *Ruby. ſ.* [*balas*, Fr.] A kind of ruby.

BALCO'NY. *ſ.* [*balcon*, Fr.] A frame of wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.

BALD. *a.* [*bal*, Welſh.]
1. Without hair. *Addiſon.*
2. Without natural covering. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden.*
4. Stripped; without dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'LDERDASH. *ſ.* Rude mixture.

To BA'LDERDASH. *v. a.* To adulterate liquor.

BA'LDLY. *ad.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *ſ.* Gentian; a plant.

BA'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bald.*]
1. The want of hair.
2. The loſs of hair. *Swift.*
3. Meanneſs of writing.

BA'LDRICK. *ſ.*
1. A girdle. *Pope.*
2. The zodiack. *Spenſer.*

BALE. *ſ.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle of goods. *Woodw.*

BALE. *ſ.* [bæl, Sax.] Miſery. *Fairy Queen.*

To BALE. *v. a.* To make up into a bundle.

BA'LEFUL. *a.* [from *bale.*]
1. Sorrowful; ſad. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Full of miſchief. *F. Queen. Dryden.*

BA'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *baleful.*] Sorrowfully; miſchievouſly.

BALK. *ſ.* [*balk*, Dutch.] A great beam.

BALK. *ſ.* A ridge of land left unploughed.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]
1. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate. *Prior.*
2. To miſs any thing. *Drayton.*
3. To omit. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'LKERS. *ſ.* Men who give a ſign which way the ſhoal of herrings is. *Carew.*

BALL. *ſ.* [*bol*, Daniſh.]
1. Any thing made in a round form. *Howel.*
2. A round thing to play with. *Sidney.*
3. A globe. *Glanville.*
4. A globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty. *Bacon.*
5. Any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs. *Peacham.*

BALL. *ſ.* [*bal*, French.] An entertainment of dancing. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *ſ.* [*balade*, Fr.] A ſong. *Watts.*

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* To make or ſing ballads. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *ſ.* One whoſe employment is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST. *ſ.* [*ballaſte*, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ſhip to keep it ſteady. *Wilk.*

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.*
1. To put a weight at the bottom of a ſhip. *Wilk.*
2. To keep any thing ſteady. *Donne.*

BALLE'TTE. *ſ.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance.

BA'LLIARDS. *ſ.* Billiards. *Spenſer.*

BALLO'N. } *ſ.* [*balloon*, French.]
BALLO'ON. }
1. A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry.
2. A ball placed on a pillar.
3. A ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which is ſhot up into the air, and then burſts.

BA'LLOT. *ſ.* [*ballotte*, French.]
1. A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes.
2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To chooſe by

by balls, without open declaration of the vote. *Wotton. Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*

BALM. *ſ.* [*baume*, French.]
1. The ſap or juice of a ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous. *Dryden.*
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shak.*
3. Any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain. *Shakſpeare.*

BALM. } *ſ.* The name of a plant.
BALM *Mint.* } *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead.*
1. The juice drawn from the balſam tree.
2. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent of its leaves.

To BALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To annoint with balm. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſooth; to mitigate. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'LMY. *a.* [from *balm.*]
1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.*
2. Producing balm.
3. Soothing; ſoft. *Dryden.*
4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.*
5. Mitigating; aſſuaſive. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'LNEARY. *ſ.* [*balnearium*, Latin.] A bathing-room. *Brown.*

BALNEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *balneum*, Latin.] The act of bathing. *Brown.*

BA'LNEATORY. *a.* [*balneatorius*, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.

BA'LSAM. *ſ.* [*balſamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham.*

BA'LSAM *Apple.* An Indian plant.

BALSA'MICAL. } *a.* Unctuous; mitigat-
BALSA'MICK. } ing. *Hale.*

BALUSTRA'DE. *ſ.* Rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters.

BA'MBOO. *ſ.* An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBO'OZLE. *v. a.* To deceive; to impoſe upon. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBO'OZLER. *ſ.* A cheat. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN. *ſ.* [*ban*, Teutonick.]
1. Publick notice given of any thing. *Cowel.*
2. A curſe; excommunication. *Raleigh.*
3. Interdiction. *Milton.*
4. *Ban of the empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended. *Howel.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch.] To curſe; to execrate. *Knolles.*

BANA'NA *Tree.* Plantain.

BAND. *ſ.* [*bende*, Dutch.]
1. A tye; a bandage. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. *Dryden.*
3. Any union or connexion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.*
5. A company of perſons joined together. *Tat.*
6. [In architecture.] Any flat low moulding, faſcia, face, or plinth.

To BAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To unite together into one body or troop. *Milton.*
2. To bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

BA'NDAGE. *ſ.* [*bandage*, French.]
1. Something bound over another. *Addiſon.*
2. The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BA'NDBOX. *ſ.* [from *band* and *box.*] A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight. *Addiſon.*

BA'NDELET. *ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] Any flat moulding or fillet.

BA'NDIT. } *ſ.* in the plural *banditti.*
BANDI'TTO. } [*bandito*, Italian.] A man outlawed. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

BA'NDOG. *ſ.* [from *band* and *dog.*] A maſtiff. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'NDOLEERS. *ſ.* [*bandouliers*, French.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL. *ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer.

BA'NDY. *ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball.

To BA'NDY. *v. a.*
1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another. *Blackmore.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakſp.*
3. To agitate; to toſs about. *Locke.*

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend. *Hudibras.*

BA'NDYLEG. *ſ.* [from *bander*, French.] A crooked leg. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED. *a.* [from *bandyleg.*] Having crooked legs.

BANE. *ſ.* [*bana*, Saxon.]
1. Poiſon. *Addiſon.*
2. Miſchief; ruin. *Hooker.*

To BANE. *v. a.* To poiſon. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'NEFUL. *a.*
1. Poiſonous. *Pope.*
2. Deſtructive. *Ben Jonſon.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *baneful.*] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

BA'NEWORT. *ſ.* Deadly nightſhade.

To BANG. *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]
1. To beat; to thump. *Howel.*
2. To handle roughly. *Shakſpeare.*

BANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump. *Hudibras.*

To BA'NISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, French.]
1. To condemn to leave his own country. *Sh.*
2. To drive away. *Tillotſon.*

BA'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *baniſh.*] He that forces another from his own country. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'NISHMENT. *ſ.*
1. The act of baniſhing another.
2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile. *Dryd.*

BANK. *ſ.* [banc, Saxon.]
1. The earth riſing on each ſide of a water. *Craſhaw.*
1. Any heap of earth piled up. *Samuel.*
3. A bench of rowers. *Waller.*
4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally. *South.*
5. The company of perſons concerned in managing a joint ſtock of money.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay up money in a bank.

2. To encloſe with banks. *Thomſon.*

BANK-BILL. *ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill.*] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *ſ.* [from *bank.*] One that trafficks in money. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPT. *a.* [*banqueroute*, French.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

BA'NKRUPT. *ſ.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment. *Bacon. Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors. *Hamm.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *ſ.* [from *bankrupt.*]

1. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.
2. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt.

BA'NNER. *ſ.* [*banniere*, French.]

1. A flag; a ſtandard. *Milton.*
2. A ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance.

BA'NNERET. *ſ.* [from *banner.*] A knight made in the field. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL. *ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN. *ſ.* A man's undreſs or morning gown.

BA'NNOCK. *ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſe meal cake.

BA'NQUET. *ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feaſt. *Job.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* To treat any one with feaſts. *Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feaſt; to fare daintily. *South.*

BA'NQUETER. *ſ.* [from *banquet.*]

1. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly.
2. He that makes feaſts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *ſ.* [*banquet* and
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *houſe.*] A houſe where banquets are kept. *Dryden.*

BANQUE'TTE. *ſ.* A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet.

BA'NSTICKLE. *ſ.* A ſmall fiſh; a ſtickleback.

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [*badiner*, French.] To play upon; to rally. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTERER. *ſ.* [from *banter.*] One that banters. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTLING. *ſ.* [*bairnling.*] A little child. *Pr.*

BA'PTISM. *ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμος.]

1. *Baptiſm* is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt does uſe. *Hooker.*
2. *Baptiſm* is often taken in ſcripture for ſufferings. *Locke.*

BAPTI'SMAL. *a.* [from *baptiſm.*] Of or pertaining to baptiſm. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτίζης.] He that adminiſters baptiſm. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY. *ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered. *Addiſon.*

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, French, from βαπτίζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm. *Milton. Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *to baptize.*] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR. *ſ.* [*barre*, French.]

1. A piece of wood laid acroſs a paſſage to hinder entrance. *Exodus.*
2. A bolt. *Nehemiah.*
3. Any obſtacle. *Daniel.*
4. A rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour.
5. Any thing uſed for prevention. *Hooker.*
6. The place where cauſes of law are tried. *Dr.*
7. An encloſed place in a tavern, where the houſekeeper ſits. *Addiſon.*
8. [In law.] A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea. *Cowel.*
9. Any thing by which any ſtructure is held together. *Jonah.*
10. *Bars, in muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

BAR-SHOT. *ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar. *Swift.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To prevent. *Sidney.*
4. To ſhut out from. *Dryden.*
5. To exclude from a claim. *Hooker.*
6. To prohibit. *Addiſon.*
7. To except. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To hinder a ſuit. *Dryden.*

BARB. *ſ.* [*barba*, a beard, Latin.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard. *Walton.*
2. The point that ſtands backward in an arrow. *Pope.*
3. The armour for horſes. *Hayward.*

BARB. *ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A Barbary horſe.

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard. *Shakſp.*
2. To furniſh horſes with armour. *Dryden.*
3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *ſ.* [*barbacane*, French.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town. *Spenſer.*
2. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES *Cherry.* [*malphigia*, Lat.] A pleaſant tart fruit in the Weſt Indies.

BARBA'DOES *Tar.* A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

BARBA'RIAN. *ſ.*

1. A man uncivilized; a ſavage. *Stillingfl.*
2. A foreigner. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A man without pity. *Philips.*

BARBA'RIAN. *a.* Savage. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK. *a.* [*barbaricus*, Latin.] Foreign; far-fetched; perhaps, wrought in fret-work. *Milton.*

BA'RBARISM. *ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Latin.]

1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity of language. *Dryden.*
2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryd.*
3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; inciviſity.
4. Cruelty; hardneſs of heart. *Shakſpeare.*

BARBA'RITY.

BARBA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Savageneſs; incivility.
2. Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*
3. Impurity of ſpeech. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS. *a.* [*barbare*, French.]
1. Ignorant of civility; ſavage; uncivilized. *Davies.*
2. Unacquainted with arts. *Dryden.*
3. Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon.*

BA'RBAROUSLY. *ad.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Without knowledge or arts.
2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech. *Stepney.*
3. Cruelly; inhumanly. *Spectator.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Incivility of manners. *Temple.*
2. Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*
3. Cruelty. *Hale.*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* To dreſs a hog whole, by broiling. *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *ſ.* A hog dreſt whole.

BA'RBED. *participle. a.* [from *to barb.*]
1. Furniſhed with armour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton.*

BA'RBEL. *ſ.* [from *barb.*] A kind of fiſh found in rivers. *Walton.*

BA'RBER. *ſ.* [from *to barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard. *Wotton.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'RBER-CHIRURGEON. *ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade. *Wiſeman.*

BA'RBER-MONGER. *ſ.* A fop decked out by his barber. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'RBERRY. *ſ.* [*barbaris*, Lat.] Pipperidge buſh. *Mortimer.*

BARD. *ſ.* [*bardd*, Welſh.] A poet. *Spenſer.*

BARE. *a.* [bare, Saxon.]
1. Naked; without covering. *Addiſon.*
2. Uncovered in reſpect. *Clarendon.*
3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple. *Spenſer.*
4. Detected; without concealment. *Milton.*
5. Poor; without plenty. *Hooker.*
6. Mere. *South.*
7. Threadbare; much worn.
8. Not united with any thing elſe. *Hooker.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip. *Bacon.*

BARE. The preterite of *to bear.*

BA'REBONE. *ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone.*] Lean.

BAREFA'CED. *a.*
1. With the face naked; not maſked. *Shak.*
2. Shameleſs; unreſerved. *Clarendon.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *ad.* [from *barefaced.*] Openly; ſhameleſsly; without diſguiſe. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *barefaced.*] Effrontery; aſſurance; audacioufneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *a.* [from *bare* and *foot.*] Without ſhoes. *Addiſon.*

BAREFO'OTED. *a.* Wanting ſhoes. *Sidney.*

BAREHEA'DED. *a.* [from *bare* and *head.*] Uncovered in reſpect. *Dryden.*

BA'RELY. *ad.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedly.
2. Merely; only. *Hooker.*

BA'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Leanneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Poverty. *South.*
4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *ſ.* [*bargaigne*, French.]
1. A contract or agreement concerning ſale. *Bacon.*
2. The thing bought or ſold. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Stipulation. *Bacon.*
4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity. *Dryden.*
5. An event; an upſhot. *Arbuthnot.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* To make a contract for ſale. *Addiſon.*

BARGAINE'E. *ſ.* [from *bargain.*] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. *ſ.* [from *bargain.*] The perſon who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE. *ſ.* [*bargie*, Dutch.]
1. A boat for pleaſure. *Raleigh.*
2. A boat for burden on rivers.

BA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *barge.*] The manager of a barge. *Carew.*

BARK. *ſ.* [*barck*, Daniſh.]
1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.*
2. [*barca*, low Lat.] A ſmall ſhip. *Granv.*

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark. *Temple.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes. *Cowley.*
2. To clamour at. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'RK-BARED. *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mort.*

BA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *bark.*]
1. One that barks or clamours. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. One employed in ſtripping trees.

BA'RKY. *a.* [from *bark.*] Conſiſting of bark. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'RLEY. *ſ.* A grain of which malt is made.

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *ſ.* A kind of rural play. *Sidney.*

BA'RLEY-BROTH. *ſ.* [*barley* and *broth.*] Strong beer. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'RLEYCORN. *ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn.*] A grain of barley. *Tickell.*

BARM. *ſ.* [*burm*, Welſh.] Yeſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'RMY. *a.* [from *barm.*] Containg barm. *Dryden.*

BARN. *ſ.* [bern, Saxon.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw. *Addiſon.*

BA'RNACLE. *ſ.* [bearn, a child, and aac, an oak.] A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees. *Bentley.*

BARO'METER. *ſ.* [from βάρος and μέτρον.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer. *Derham.*

BA'RON. *ſ.* [*baro*, Latin.]
1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount.
2. *Baron* is an officer: as *barons* of the exchequer.

3. There

3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque-ports, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament.

4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*

5. A *baron* of beef is when the two ſurloins are not cut aſunder. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *ſ.* [from *baron.*] The dignity of a baron.

BA'RONESS. *ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Italian.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *ſ.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BA'RONY. *ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. *Cowel.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *ſ.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRACAN. *ſ.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. *ſ.* [*baracca*, Span.] Building to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *ſ.* [*barrateur*, old Fr. a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of lawſuits. *Arb.*

BA'RRATRY. *ſ.* [from *barrator.*] Foul practice in law. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL. *ſ.* [*baril*, Welſh.]

1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe for keeping liquors. *Dryden.*

2. A *barrel* of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-ſix gallons; and of beer vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. Any thing hollow: as the *barrel* of a gun. *Digby.*

4. A cylinder. *Moxon.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel. *Spenſer.*

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *a.* Having a large belly. *Dryden.*

BA'RREN. *a.* [baɼne, Saxon.]

1. Not prolifick. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; ſcanty. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. *Shakſp.*

BA'RRENLY. *ad.* [from *barren.*] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *ſ.* [from *barren.*]

1. Want of the power of procreation. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter. *Hooker.*

5. In theology, want of ſenſibility. *Taylor.*

BA'RREN-WORT. *ſ.* A plant.

BA'RRFUL. *a.* [*bar* and *full.*] Full of obſtructions. *Shakſpeare.*

BARRICA'DE. *ſ.* [*barricade*, French.]

1. A fortification made to keep off an attack.

2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction. *Denham.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] To ſtop up a paſſage. *Gay.*

BARRICA'DO. *ſ.* [*barricada*, Spaniſh.] A fortification; a bar. *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* To fortify; to bar; to ſtop up. *Clarendon.*

BA'RRIER. *ſ.* [*barriere*, French.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or ſtrong place. *Swift.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place. *Bet.*

5. A boundary. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER. *ſ.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients at the bar in the courts of juſtice. *Bleaun.*

BA'RROW. *ſ.* [beɼepe, Saxon.] Any carriage moved by the hand: as a *hand-barrow*, a *wheel-barrow.* *Gay.*

BA'RROW. *ſ.* [beoɼ, Saxon.] A hog.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*barrater*, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another. *Collier.*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange. *Prior.*

BA'RTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER. *ſ.* [from *barter.*] He that trafficks by exchange.

BA'RTERY. *ſ.* [from *barter.*] Exchange of commodities. *Camden.*

BA'RTRAM. *ſ.* A plant; pellitory.

BASE. *a.* [*bas*, French.]

1. Mean; vile; worthleſs. *Peacham.*

2. Diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous. *Atter.*

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account. *Dryden.*

4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock. *Camden.*

5. [Applied to metals.] Without value. *Watts.*

6. [Applied to ſounds.] Deep; grave. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *ſ.* Lower court.

BASE-MINDED. *a.* Mean-ſpirited. *Camden.*

BASE-VIOL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound. *Addiſon.*

BASE. *ſ.* [*bas*, French.]

1. The bottom of any thing. *Prior.*

2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue. *Broome.*

3. Houſings. *Sidney.*

4. The bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run. *Dryden.*

7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound. *Dryd.*

8. An old ruſtick play. *Shakſpeare.*

To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſier*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY. *ad.* [from *baſe.*]

1. Meanly; diſhonourably. *Clarendon.*

2. In baſtardy. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *baſe.*]

1. Meanneſs; vileneſs. *South.*

2. Vileneſs of metal. *Swift.*

3. Baſtardy. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Deepneſs of ſound. *Bacon.*

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe.*] To be aſhamed. *Spenſer.*

BASHA'W. *ſ.* Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL. *a.* [*verbaeſen*, Dutch.]

1. Modeſt; ſham-faced. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Viciouſly modeſt. *Sidney.*

BA'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *baſhful.*] Timorouſly; modeſtly.

BA'SHFULNESS

BA'SHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *baſhful.*]
1. Modeſty. *Dryden.*
2. Vicious or ruſtick ſhame. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BA'SIL *ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL. *ſ.* The ſkin of a ſheep tanned.

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA. *ſ.* [βασιλικὴ.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. } *a.* [from *baſilica.*] Uſed only
BASI'LICK. } of the baſilick vein. *Sharp.*

BA'SILICK. *ſ.* [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλικὴ.] A large hall, a magnificent church.

BASI'LICON. *ſ.* [βασιλικὸν.] An ointment, called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Wiſeman.*

BA'SILISK. *ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Latin.]
1. A kind of ſerpent; a cockatrice; ſaid to kill by looking. He is called *baſiliſk*, or little king, from a comb or creſt on his head. *Brown.*
2. A ſpecies of cannon. *Brown.*

BA'SIN. *ſ.* [*baſin*, French.]
1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes. *Brown.*
2. A ſmall pond. *Spectator.*
3. A part of the ſea encloſed in rocks. *Pope.*
4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids. *Blackmore.*
5. A dock for repairing and building ſhips.
6. *Baſins of a balance*; the ſame with the ſcales.

BA'SIS. *ſ.* [*baſis*, Latin.]
1. The foundation of any thing. *Dryden.*
2. The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column. *Addiſon.*
3. That on which any thing is raiſed. *Denh.*
4. The pedeſtal. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The groundwork. *Shakſpeare.*

To BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dutch.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryd.*

BA'SKET. *ſ.* [*baſged*, Welſh.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters. *Dryden.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *ſ.* A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudibras.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *ſ.* A woman that plies at markets with a baſket.

BASS. *a.* [In muſick.] Grave; deep.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

BASS. *ſ.* [by *Junius* derived from ſome Britiſh word ſignifying a *ruſh*; perhaps properly *boſs*, from the French *boſſe*.] A mat uſed in churches. *Mortimer.*

BASS RELIEF. *ſ.* [*baſs* and *relief.*] Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion; low ſculpture.

BA'SSET. *ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Dennis.*

BASSO'N. } *ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A muſical
BASSO'ON. } inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BA'SSOCK. *ſ.* A baſs; a mat.

BA'STARD. *ſ.* [*baſtarad*, Welch.]
1. A perſon born of a woman out of wedlock.
2. Any thing ſpurious. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'STARD. *a.*
1. Begotten out of wedlock. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Spurious; ſuppoſititious; adulterate. *Temp.*

To BA'STARD. *v. a.* To convict of being a baſtard.

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *baſtard.*]
1. To convict of being a baſtard.
2. To beget a baſtard. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'STARDLY. *ad.* [from *baſtard.*] In the manner of a baſtard. *Donne.*

To BASTE. *v. a.* [*baſtonner*, French.]
1. To beat with a ſtick. *Hudibras.*
2. To drip butter upon meat on the ſpit. *Sh.*
3. [*baſter*, Fr.] To ſew ſlightly.

BASTINA'DE. } *ſ.* [*baſtonnade*, Fr.]
BASTINA'DO. }
1. The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.*
2. A Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;
To BASTINA'DO. } *baſtonner*, Fr.] To beat; to treat with the *baſtinado*. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'STION. *ſ.* [*baſtion*, Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſtanding out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris.*

BAT. *ſ.* [bat, Saxon.] A heavy ſtick. *Hakew.*

BAT. *ſ.* An animal having the body of a mouſe, and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them. *Davies.*

BAT FOWLING. *ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] Bird catching in the night time. They light torches, then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds, flying to the flames, are caught with a net or otherwiſe. *Peacham.*

BA'TABLE. *a.* [from *bate.*] Diſputable. *Batable* ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH. *ſ.* [from *bake.*]
1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mortimer.*
2. Any quantity made at once. *Ben Jonſon.*

BATE. *ſ.* [from *debate.*] Strife; contention.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]
1. To leſſen any thing; to retrench. *Shak.*
2. To ſink the price. *Locke.*
3. To leſſen a demand. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To cut off. *Dryden.*

To BATE. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To remit. *Dryden.*

BATE, once the preterite of *bite*. *Spenſer.*

BA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *ſ.* Diminution. *Moxon.*

BATH. *ſ.* [bað, Saxon.]
1. A *bath* is either of hot or cold water, either of art or nature. *Quincy.*
2. Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shak.*
3. A veſſel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Quincy.*
4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing ſeven gallons and four pints. *Calmet.*

To BATHE. *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]
1. To waſh in a bath. *South.*
2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors. *Dryden.*
3. To waſh with any thing. *Dryden.*

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*

BA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate.*] Except. *Rowe.*

BA'TLET. *ſ.* [from *bat.*] A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen. *Shakſpeare.*

BATO'ON. *ſ.* [*bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſton.*]
1. A ſtaff or club. *Bacon.*
2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff.

BA'TTAILOUS. *a.* [from *battaille*, French.] Warlike; with military appearance. *Fairfax.*

BATTA'LIA. *ſ.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*

BATTA'LION. *ſ.* [*battaillon*, French.]
1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope.*
2. An army. *Shakſpeare.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.*
1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.*
2. To fertilize. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Garth.*

BA'TTEN. *ſ.* A *batten* is a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]
1. To beat; to beat down. *Waller.*
2. To wear with beating. *Swift.*
3. To wear out with ſervice. *Southern.*

BA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *to batter.*] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together. *King.*

BA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *ſ.* [*batterie*, French.]
1. The act of battering. *Locke.*
2. The inſtrument with which a town is battered. *South.*
3. The raiſed work upon which cannons are mounted.
4. In law, a violent ſtriking of any man. *Sh.*

BA'TTLE. *ſ.* [*battaille*, French.]
1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A body of forces. Not uſed. *Bacon.*
3. The main body. *Hayward.*

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*battailler*, French.] To contend in fight. *Prior.*

BA'TTLE ARRA'Y. *ſ.* Array, or order of battle. *Addiſon.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *ſ.* A weapon in form of an axe; a bill. *Carew.*

BA'TTLEDOOR. *ſ.* [*door* and *battle.*] An inſtrument with a round handle and a flat blade. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *battle.*] A wall with interſtices. *Norris.*

BA'TTY. *a.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a bat. *Sh.*

BA'VAROY. *ſ.* A kind of cloak. *Gay.*

BA'UBEE. *ſ.* In Scotland, a half-penny. *Bramſton.*

BA'VIN. *ſ.* A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots. *Mortimer.*

BA'WBLE. *ſ.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Latin.] A gewgaw, ; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior.*

BA'WBLING. *a.* [from *bawble.*] Trifling; contemptible. *Shakſpeare.*

BA'WCOCK. *ſ.* A fine fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

BAWD. *ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer or procureſs. *Dryden.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure. *Swift.*

BA'WDILY. *ad.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſcenely.

BA'WDINESS. *ſ.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſceneneſs.

BA'WDRICK. *ſ.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*

BA'WDRY. *ſ.*
1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*
2. Obſcenity. *Ben Jonſon.*

BA'WDY. *a.* [from *bawd.*] Obſcene; unchaſte. *Southern.*

BA'WDYHOUSE. *ſ.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery. *Dec.*

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*balo*, Latin.]
1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemence. *Smith.*
2. To cry as a froward child. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*

BA'WREL. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

BA'WSIN. *ſ.* A badger. *Dict.*

BAY. *a.* [*badius*, Latin.] A *bay* horſe is inclining to a cheſnut. All *bay* horſes have black manes. *Dryden.*

BAY. *ſ.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into the land. *Bacon.*

BAY. *ſ.* The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies. *Swift. Thomſon.*

BAY. *ſ.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building. *Bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Shak.*

BAY. *ſ.* A tree.

BAY. *ſ.* An honorary crown or garland. *Pope.*

To BAY. *v. n.* [*abbaier*, French.]
1. To bark, as a dog at a thief. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſhut in. *Shakſpeare.*

To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking. *Shak.*

BAY *Salt.* Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. *Bacon.*

BAY *Window.* A window jutting outward. *Sh.*

BA'YARD. *ſ.* [from *bay.*] A bay horſe.

BA'YONET. *ſ.* [*bayonette*, French.] A ſhort ſword fixed at the end of a muſket.

BDE'LLIUM. ſ. [βδέλλιον.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. *Raleigh.*

To BE. *v. n.*
1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality: as, the man *is* wiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence. *Dryden.*
4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule. *Locke.*

BEACH. *ſ.* The ſhore; the ſtrand. *Milton.*

BE'ACHED. *a.* [from *beach.*] Expoſed to the waves. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'ACHY. *a.* [from *beach.*] Having beaches. *Sh.*

BE'ACON. *ſ.* [beacon, Saxon.]
1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Gay.*
2. Marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD. *ſ.* [beabe, prayer, Saxon.]
1. Small globes or balls ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers. *Pope.*
2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any globular bodies. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree. ſ.* [AZEDARACH.] The nut is, by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads; whence it takes its name. *Miller.*

BE'ADLE. *ſ.* [bydel, Saxon, a meſſenger.]
1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court. *Cowel.*
2. A petty officer in pariſhes. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of thoſe who are mentioned at prayers. *Bacon.*

BE'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenſer.*

BE'AGLE. *ſ.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*

BEAK. *ſ.* [*bec*, French.]
1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird. *Milt.*
2. A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Carew.*

BE'AKED. *a.* [from *beak.*] Having a beak. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *beak.*] A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak. *Pope.*

BEAL. *ſ.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter.

BEAM. *ſ.* [beam, Saxon, a tree.]
1. The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe. *Bacon.*
2. Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryd.*
3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended. *Wilkins.*
4. The horn of a ſtag. *Denham.*
5. The pole of a chariot. *Dryden.*
6. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. *Chronicles.*
7. The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body. *Pope.*

To BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*

BEAM *Tree. ſ.* Wildſervice.

BE'AMY. *a.* [from *beam.*]
1. Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams. *Smith.*
2. Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*

BEAN. *ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.] The common garden *bean.* The horſe *bean.*

BEAN *Caper. ſ.* [*ſabago*, Lat.] A plant.

To BEAR. *v. a.* preterite *bore* or *bare.* [beoꝛnan, Saxon.]
1. To carry as a burden. *Iſaiah.*
2. To convey or carry. *Dryden.*
3. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shakſp.*
4. To carry as a mark of diſtinction. *Hale.*
5. To carry as in ſhow. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To carry as in truſt. *John.*
7. To ſupport; to keep from falling. *Hook.*
8. To keep afloat. *Geneſis.*
9. To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To carry in the mind, as love, hate. *Dan.*
11. To endure, as pain, without ſinking. *Pſal.*
12. To ſuffer; to undergo. *Job.*
13. To permit. *Dryden.*
14. To be capable of; to admit. *Hooker.*
15. To produce, as fruit. *Pope.*
16. To bring forth, as a child. *Geneſis.*
17. To poſſeſs, as power or honour. *Addiſon.*
18. To gain; to win. *Shakſpeare.*
19. To maintain; to keep up. *Locke.*
20. To ſupport any thing good or bad. *Bac.*
21. To exhibit. *Dryden.*
22. To be anſwerable for. *Dryden.*
23. To ſupply. *Dryden.*
24. To be the object of. *Shakſpeare.*
25. To behave. *Shakſpeare.*
26. To impel; to urge; to wiſh. *Hayward.*
27. To preſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
28. To incite; to animate. *Milton.*
29. *To bear in hand.* To amuſe with falſe pretences; to deceive. *Shakſpeare.*
30. *To bear off.* To carry away by force. *Creech.*
31. *To bear out.* To ſupport; to maintain. *South.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*
1. To ſuffer pain. *Pope.*
2. To be patient. *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolifick. *Bacon.*
4. To take effect; to ſucceed. *Guardian.*
5. To tend; to be directed to any point. *Boyle.*
6. To act as an impellent. *Wilkins.*
7. To act upon. *Hayward.*
8. To be ſituated with reſpect to other places.
9. *To bear up.* To ſtand firm. *Broome.*
10. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleaſing thing. *Milton.*

BEAR. *ſ.* [beꝛn, Saxon.]
1. A rough ſavage animal. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The name of two conſtellations, called the *greater* and *leſſer bear*; in the tail of the *leſſer bear*, is the poleſtar. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Bacon.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden.*]
1. A place in which bears are kept for ſport. *Spectator.*
2. Any place of tumult or miſrule.

BEAR's-BREECH. *ſ.* [*acanthus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BEAR's-EAR, or *Auricula. ſ.* The name of a plant.

BEAR's-FOOT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEAR's-WORT. *ſ.* An herb.

BEARD. *ſ.* [beaꝛd, Saxon.]
1. The hair that grows upon the lips and chin. *Prior.*
2. *Beard* is uſed for the face. *Hudibras.*
3. *He has a long beard*, he is old. *Locke.*
4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. A barb on an arrow.
6. The *beard* of a horſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shakſp.*
2. To oppoſe to the face: as, *bearded* by boys. *More.*

BE'ARDED. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Having a beard. *Dryden.*
2. Having ſharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.*
3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*

BE'ARDLESS. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Without a beard. *Camden.*
2. Youthful. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *bear.*]
1. A carrier of any thing. *Swift.*
2. One employed in carrying burdens. *Chron.*
3. One who wears any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
4. One who carries the body to the grave.
5. A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle.*
6. [In architecture.] A poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BE'ARHERD. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd.*] A man that tends bears. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'ARING. *ſ.* [from *bear.*]
1. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe; aſpect; poſition. *Pope.*
2. Geſture; mien; behaviour. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'ARWARD. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears. *Shakſpeare.*

BEAST. *ſ.* [*beſte*, French.]
1. An animal as diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An irrational animal, oppoſed to man. *Dryd.*
3. A brutal ſavage man.

BE'ASTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *beaſtly.*] Brutality. *Spenſer.*

BE'ASTLY. *a.* [from *beaſt.*]
1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Having the nature or form of beaſts. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. paſſ. *beat* or *beaten.* [*battre*, French.]
1. To ſtrike; to knock. *Dryden.*
2. To puniſh with ſtripes. *Locke.*
3. To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſick. *Shak.*
4. To comminute by blows. *Broome.*
5. To ſtrike ground; to rouze game. *Prior.*
6. To thraſh corn. *Ruth.*
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle.*
8. To batter with engines of war. *Judges.*
9. To daſh as water, or bruſh as wind. *Pope.*
10. To tread a path. *Blackmore.*
11. To make a path by treading it. *Locke.*
12. To conquer; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh. *Arbuthnot.*
13. To haraſs; to overlabour. *Hakewill.*
14. To lay, or preſs. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To depreſs. *Addiſon.*
16. To drive by violence. *Dryden.*
17. To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryd.*
18. *To beat down.* To leſſen the price demanded. *Dryden.*
19. *To beat up.* To attack ſuddenly. *Addiſ.*
20. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*
1. To move in a pulſatory manner. *Collier.*
2. To daſh, as a flood or ſtorm. *Bacon.*
3. To knock at a door. *Judges.*
4. To throb; to be in agitation. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shakſp.*
6. To try different ways; to ſearch. *Pope.*
7. To act upon with violence. *Jonah.*
8. To enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*

BEAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Stroke.
2. Manner of ſtriking. *Grew.*

BE'ATEN. *particip.* from *beat.*

BE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *beat.*]
1. An inſtrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled. *Moxon.*
2. A perſon much given to blows. *Aſcham.*

BEATI'FICAL. } *a.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.]
BEATI'FICK. } Bliſsful. It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death. *South.*

BEATI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *beatifical.*] In ſuch a manner as to complete happineſs. *Hakewill.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *ſ.* *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed.

To BEA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Latin.] To bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment. *Hammond.*

BE'ATING. *ſ.* [from *beat.*] Correction by blows. *Ben Jonſon.*

BEA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*beatitudo*, Latin.]
1. Bleſſedneſs; felicity; happineſs. *Taylor.*
2. A declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *ſ.* [*beau*, Fr.] A man of dreſs. *Dryd.*

BE'AVER. *ſ.* [*baviere*, French.]
1. An animal, otherwiſe named the *caſtor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation. *Hakewill.*
2. A hat of the beſt kind. *Addiſon.*
3. [*bavire*, Fr.] The part of a helmet that covers the face. *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED. *a.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. *a.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppiſh.

BEAU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *beauteous.*] The ſtate of being beauteous. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *a.* Fair; handſome. *Raleigh.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embelliſh. *Blackmore.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful. *Add.*

BEAU'TY. *ſ.* [*beauté*, French.]
1. That aſſemblage of graces which pleaſes the eye. *Ray.*
2. A particular grace. *Dryden.*
3. A beautiful perſon. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify. *Shakſpeare.*

BEAU'TY-SPOT. *ſ.* [from *beauty* and *ſpot.*] A ſpot placed to heighten ſome beauty. *Grew.*

BECAFI'CO. *ſ.* [*becafigo*, Spaniſh.] A bird like a nightingale; a figpecker. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm.*]
1. To ſtill the elements. *Dryden.*
2. To keep a ſhip from motion. *Locke.*
3. To quiet the mind. *Philips.*

BECA'ME. The preterite of *become.*

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cauſe.*] For this reaſon that; on this account that. *Hammond.*

To BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] To befal; to happen to. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'CHICKS. *ſ.* [βήχια.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.

To BECK. *v. a.* [beacan, Saxon.] To make a ſign with the head. *Shakſpeare.*

BECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*
2. A nod of command. *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a ſign. *Addiſon.*

To BECLI'P. *v. a.* [of beclyppan, Sax.] To embrace.

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.*
1. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition. *Geneſis.*
2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.*

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cpemen, Saxon.]
1. To appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit. *Shakſpeare. Stillingfleet.*

BECO'MING. *particip. a.* [from *become.*] That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckling.*

BECO'MING. *ſ.* [from *become.*] Behaviour. *Shakſpeare.*

BECO'MINGLY. *ad.* After a becoming manner.

BECO'MINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *becoming.*] Elegant congruity; propriety. *Grew.*

BED. *ſ.* [bed, Saxon.]
1. Something to ſleep on. *Bacon.*
2. Lodging. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Marriage. *Clarendon.*
4. Bank of earth raiſed in a garden. *Bacon.*
5. The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Ad.*
6. The place where any thing is generated. *Addiſon.*
7. A layer; a ſtratum. *Burnet.*
8. *To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child.
9. *To make the* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to bed with. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be placed in bed. *Bacon.*
3. To be made partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*
4. To ſow, or plant in the earth. *Mortimer.*
5. To lay in a place of reſt. *Donne.*
6. To lay in order; to ſtratify. *Shakſpeare.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wiſeman.*

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to beſprinkle. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *daſh.*] To beſpatter. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDA'UB. *v. a.* [from *daub.*] To beſmear. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DCHAMBER. *ſ.* The chamber appropriated to reſt. *Clarendon.*

BE'DCLOTHES. *ſ.* Coverlets ſpread over a bed. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DDER. } *ſ.* [from *bed.*] The nether-
BEDE'TTER. } ſtone of an oil mill.

BE'DDING. *ſ.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to embelliſh. *Norris.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *ſ.* [from be'be, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe.*] A hoſpital or almſhouſe.

To BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DFELLOW. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame bed. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *digbt.*] To adorn; to dreſs. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To obſcure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out. A low term.

BE'DLAM. *ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterward into a hoſpital for the mad.]
1. A madhouſe.
2. A madman. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DLAM. *a.* Belonging to a madhouſe. *Sh.*

BE'DLAMITE. *ſ.* [from *bedlam.*] A madman. *Lewis.*

BE'DMAKER. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *maker.*] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *ſ.* [from *bed*
BE'DDING MOULDING. } and *mould.*] A particular mouiding. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt.*] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy. *Wiſeman.*

BE'DPRESSER. *ſ.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Shak.*

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* To ſoil the clothes. *Sw.*

To BEDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench.*] To drench; to ſoak. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DRID. *a.* [from *bed* and *ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DRITE. *ſ.* The privilege of the married bed. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDRO'P. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To beſprinkle; to mark as with drops. *Pope.*

BE'DSTEAD. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *ſ.* The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft. *Bacon.*

BEDSWE'RVER. *ſ.* One that is falſe to the bed. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'DTIME. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *time.*] The hour of reſt. *Milton.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* To cover with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt.*] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *ad.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* To make little; to ſtunt; to keep from growth. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *work.*] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shakſp.*

BEE. *ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]
1. The animal that makes honey. *Locke.*
2. An induſtrious and careful perſon.

BEE-EATER. *ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A ſpecies of foolſtones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *ſ.* A place to ſet hives of bees in. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE. *ſ.* The caſe or box in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *ſ.* One that keeps bees. *Mort.*

BEECH. *ſ.* [bece, or boc, Sax.] A tree that bears maſt. *Dryden.*

BE'ECHEN. *a.* [bucene, Saxon.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden.*

BEEF. *ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]
1. The fleſh of black-cattle prepared for food. *Swift.*
2. An ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural *beeves.* *Raleigh.*

BEEF. *a.* Conſiſting of the fleſh of black-cattle.

BEEF-EATER. *ſ.* A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of To BE.

BEER. *ſ.* [*bir*, Welch.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon.*

BEET. *ſ.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BE'ETLE. *ſ.* [bytel, Saxon.]
1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheathes, under which he folds his wings. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A heavy mallet. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakſpeare.*

BEETLEBRO'WED. *a.* Having prominent brows. *Swift.*

BEETLEHE'ADED. *a.* Loggerheaded; having a ſtupid head. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'ETLESTOCK. *ſ.* The handle of a beetle. *Sh.*

BE'ETRAVE. } *ſ.* Beet.
BE'ET-RADISH. }

BEEVES. *ſ.* [the *plural* of *beef.*] Black-cattle; oxen. *Milton. Pope.*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* It *befell*, it *hath befallen.*
1. To happen to. *Addiſon.*
2. To come to paſs. *Milton.*
3. *To befall of.* To become of. Not in uſe. *Sh.*

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* To ſuit; to be ſuitable to. *Milt.*

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool.*] To infatuate; to fool; to make fooliſh. *South.*

BEFO'RE. *prep.* [biꝑon, Saxon.]
1. Further onward in place. *Dryden.*
2. In the front of; not behind. *Par. Loſt.*
3. In the preſence of. *Dryden.*
4. In ſight of. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Under the cognizance of. *Dryden.*
6. In the power of. *Dryden.*
7. By the impulſe of ſomething behind. *Sh.*
8. Preceding in time. *Dryden.*
9. In preference to. *Hooker.*
10. Prior to.
11. Superiour to.

BEFO'RE. *ad.*
1. Sooner than; earlier in time. *Par. Loſt.*
2. In time paſt. *Dryden.*
3. In ſome time lately paſt. *Hale.*
4. Previouſly to. *Swift.*
5. To this time; hitherto. *Dryden.*
6. Already. *Dryden.*
7. Further onward in place. *Shakſpeare.*

BEFO'REHAND. *ad.*
1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation. *Addiſon.*
2. Previouſly; by way of preparation. *Hooker.*
3. In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended. *Bacon.*
4. At firſt; before any thing is done. *L'Eſtr.*

BEFO'RETIME. *ad.* Formerly. *1 Sam.*

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. a.* To betide. *Shakſp.*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* To make foul; to ſoil.

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to. *Pope.*

To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* To decorate, as with fringes.

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, German.] To live upon alms. *Luke.*

To BEG. *v. a.*
1. To aſk; to ſeek by petition. *Matth.*
2. To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*

To BEGE'T. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten.* [begettan, Saxon.]
1. To generate; to procreate. *Iſaiah.*
2. To produce, as effects. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To produce, as accidents. *Denham.*

BEGE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *beget.*] He that procreates, or begets. *Locke.*

BE'GGAR. *ſ.* [from *beg*; properly *begger.*]
1. One who lives upon alms. *Broome.*
2. A petitioner. *Dryden.*
3. One who aſſumes what he does not prove. *Tillotſon.*

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh. *Gra.*
2. To deprive. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To exhauſt. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'GGARLINESS. *ſ.* [from *beggarly.*] The ſtate of being beggarly.

BE'GGARLY. *a.* [from *beggar.*] Mean; poor; indigent. *Scuth.*

BE'GGARLY. *ad.* [from *beggar.*] Meanly; deſpicably. *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY. *ſ.* [from *beggar.*] Indigence. *Sw.*

To BEGI'N. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun.* [beginnan, Saxon.]
1. To enter upon ſomething new. *Cowley.*
2. To commence any action or ſtate. *Prior.*
3. To enter upon exiſtence. *Dryden.*
4. To have its original. *Pope.*
5. To take riſe. *Dryden.*
6. To come into act. *Dryden.*

To BEGI'N. *v. a.*

1. To

1. To do the first act of any thing. *Pope.*
2. To trace from any thing as the first ground. *Locke.*
3. *To begin with.* To enter upon. *Gov. of Ton.*

BEGI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *begin.*]
1. He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing. *Hooker.*
2. An unexperienced attempter. *Hooker.*

BEGI'NNING. *ſ.* [from *begin.*]
1. The firſt original, or cauſe. *Swift.*
2. The entrance into act, or being. *Denham.*
3. The ſtate in which any thing firſt is. *Dry.*
4. The rudiments, or firſt grounds. *Locke.*
5. The firſt part of any thing. *Pope.*

To BEGI'RD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I *have begirt.*
1. To bind with a girdle. *Milton.*
2. To ſurround; to encircle. *Prior.*
3. To ſhut in with a ſiege; to beleaguer. *Clar.*

BE'GLERBEG. ſ. [Turkiſh.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw.*] To bite; to eat away. *Shakſpeare.*

BEGO'NE. *interject.* Go away; hence; away. *Addiſon.*

BEGO'T. } The *particip. paſſive* of the
BEGO'TTEN. } verb *beget.*

To BEGRE'ASE. *v. a.* To ſoil or daub with fat matter.

To BEGRI'ME. *v. a.* To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEGU'ILE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile.*]
1. To impoſe upon; to delude. *Milton. South.*
2. To deceive; to evade. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To deceive pleaſingly; to amuſe. *Davies.*

BEGU'N. The *participle paſſive* of *begin.*

BEHA'LF. *ſ.* [from *behoof*, profit.]
1. Favour; cauſe. *Clarendon.*
2. Vindication; ſupport. *Addiſon.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. a.* To carry; to conduct. *Att.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's ſelf.

BEHA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [from *behave.*]
1. Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad. *Sidney.*
2. External appearance. *1 Sam.*
3. Geſture; manner of action. *Hooker.*
4. Elegance of manners; gracefulneſs. *Sidney.*
5. Conduct; general practice; courſe of life. *Locke.*
6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*

BEHE'LD. *participle paſſive* from *behold.*

BE'HEMOTH. *ſ.* The *hippopotamus*, or river horſe. *Job.*

BE'HEN. } *ſ.* Valentine root. *Dict.*
BEN. }

BEHE'ST. *ſ.* [hæꝛt, Sax.] Command; precept. *Fairfax.*

To BEHI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight.* [from hatan, Saxon.]
1. To promiſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To entruſt; to commit. *Spenſer.*

BEHI'ND. *prep.* [hinan, Saxon.]
1. At the back of another. *Knolles.*
2. On the back part. *Mark.*
3. Toward the back. *Judges.*
4. Following another. *2 Sam.*
5. Remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged. *Pope.*
7. At a diſtance from ſomething going before. *Dryden.*
8. Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
9. On the other ſide of ſomething. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND. *ad.* Out of ſight; in a ſtate of concealment. *Locke.*

BEHI'NDHAND. *ad.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]
1. In a ſtate in which rents or profits are anticipated. *Locke.*
2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. *Spectator.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld*, or *beholden.* [behealban, Saxon.] To view; to ſee. *Dryden.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* See; lo. *Geneſis. Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN. *part. a.* [*gehouden*, Dutch.] Bound in gratitude. *Shakſpeare.*

BEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *behold.*] Spectator. *Att.*

BEHO'LDING. *a.* Beholden.

BEHO'LDING. *ſ.* Obligation. *Carew.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *beholding*, miſtaken for *beholden.*] The ſtate of being obliged. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *ſ.* [from *behoove.*] Profit; advantage. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behoꝛan, Saxon.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*

BEHO'OVEFUL. *a.* [from *behoof.*] Uſeful; profitable. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *ad.* [from *behoveful.*] Profitably; uſefully. *Spenſer.*

To BEHO'WL. *v. a.* To howl at. *Shakſp.*

BE'ING. *ſ.* [from *be.*]
1. Exiſtence; oppoſed to nonentity. *Davies.*
2. A particular ſtate or condition. *Pope.*
3. The perſon exiſting. *Dryden.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since.

BE IT SO. A phraſe, *ſuppoſe it to be ſo. Shakſp.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump. *Swift.*

BE'LAMIE. *ſ.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenſer.*

BE'LAMOUR. *ſ.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] A gallant; a lover. *Spenſer.*

BELA'TED. *a.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted. *Milton.*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.*
1. To block up; to ſtop the paſſage. *Dryden.*
2. To place in ambuſh. *Spenſer.*
3. To *belay a rope.* To ſplice; to mend a rope by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]
1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach. *Arb.*
2. To iſſue out by eructation. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach. *Pope.*

BELCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BE'LDAM. *ſ.* [*belle dame*, Fr.]
1. An old woman. *Milton.*
2. A hag. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To beſiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGUERER. *ſ.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that beſieges a place.

BELEMNI'TES. *ſ.* [from βέλος, a dart.] Arrowhead, or finger-ſtone.

BELFLO'WER. *ſ.* A plant.

BELFO'UNDER *ſ.* [from *bell* and *found.*] He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells. *Bacon.*

BE'LFRY. *ſ.* [*beffroy*, in French, is a tower.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD. *ſ.* [*belle égard*, French.] A ſoft glance. *Spenſer.*

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie.*]
1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick. *Dry.*
2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood. *Dryden.*
3. To calumniate. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing. *Dryden.*

BELI'EF. *ſ.* [from *believe.*]
1. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves. *Wotton.*
2. The theological virtue of faith; firm confidence of the truths of religion. *Hooker.*
3. Religion; the body of tenets held. *Hooker.*
4. Perſuaſion; opinion. *Temple.*
5. The thing believed. *Bacon.*
6 Creed; a form containing articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE. *a.* [from *believe.*] Credible.

To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [belyꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another. *Watts.*
2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one. *Exodus.*

To BELI'EVE. *v. n.*
1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing. *Geneſis.*
2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith. *Shakſpeare.*

BELI'EVER. *ſ.* [from *believe.*]
1. He that believes, or gives credit. *Hooker.*
2. A profeſſor of chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *ad.* [from *to believe.*] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *ad.* [from *like*: as, by *likelihood.*]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.*
2. Something in a ſenſe of irony. *Hooker.*

BELI'VE. *ad.* [bilive, Saxon.] Speedily; quickly. *Spenſer.*

BELL. *ſ.* [bel, Saxon.]
1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of ſome inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Holder.*
2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, when it is ſhaken by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt.

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *a.* [from *bell* and *faſhion.*] Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELLE. *ſ.* [*beau*, *belle*, Fr.] A young lady. *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. ſ. [Fr.] Polite literature. *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE. *ſ.* [*belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. Not in preſent uſe. *Spenſer.*

BELLI'GERANT. } *a.* [*belliger*, Lat.]
BELLI'GEROUS. } Waging war.

To BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]
1. To make a noiſe as a bull. *Dryden.*
2. To make any violent outcry. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To vociferate; to clamour. *Tatler.*
4. To roar as the ſea, or the wind. *Drydn.*

BE'LLOWS. *ſ.* [bilʒ, Sax.] The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire. *Sidney.*

BE'LLUINE. *a.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beaſtly; brutal. *Atterbury.*

BE'LLY. *ſ.* [*balg*, Dutch.]
1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The womb. *Congreve.*
3. That part of a man which requires food. *Hayward.*
4. That part of any thing which ſwells out into a large capacity. *Bacon.*
5. Any place in which ſomething is encloſed. *Jonah.*

To BE'LLY. *v. n.* To hang out; to bulge out. *Creech.*

BE'LLYACHE. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] The colick.

BE'LLYBOUND. *a.* Coſtive.

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *ſ.* [With farriers.] The chaffing of the horſe's belly with the foregirt.

BE'LLYFUL. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *full.*] As much food as fills the belly.

BE'LLYGOD. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A glutton. *Hakewill.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *ſ.* Food. *Prior.*

BE'LMAN. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper and one of pewter. *Newton.*

To BELO'CK. *v. a.* To faſten. *Shakſpeare.*

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]
1. To be the property of. *Ruth.*
2. To be the province or buſineſs of. *Boyle.*
3. To adhere, or be appendent to. *Luke.*
4. To have relation to. 1 *Sam.*
5. To be the quality or attribute of. *Cheyne.*
6. To be referred to. 1 *Cor.*

BELO'VED. *a.* Loved; dear. *Milton.*

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]
1. Under in place; not ſo high. *Shakſp.*
2. Inferiour in dignity. *Addiſon.*
3. Inferiour in excellence. *Felton.*
4. Unworthy of; unbefitting. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *ad.*
1. In the lower place. *Dryden.*
2. On

2. On earth, in oppoſition to *heaven*. *Smith.*
3. In hell; in the region of the dead. *Tickell.*

To BELO'W'T. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt.*] To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER. *ſ.* A whoremaſter. *Dryden.*

BELT. *ſ.* [belt, Sax.] A girdle; a cincture. *South.*

BELWE'THER. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. Whence *to bear the* bell. *Howel.*

To BEMA'D. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shakſp.*

To BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail. *Addiſon.*

BEMO'ANER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter.

To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedrabble; to bemire. *Shak.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* To make monſtrous. *Shakſpeare.*

BEMU'SED. *a.* Overcome with muſing. *Pope.*

BENCH. *ſ.* [bene, Saxon.]
1. A ſeat. *Dryden.*
2. A ſeat of juſtice. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench*. *Dryden.*

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with benches. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeat upon the bench. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers. *Blount.*

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended* or *bent.* [benban, Saxon.]
1. To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.*
2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*
3. To apply. *Hooker.*
4. To put any thing in order for uſe. *L'Eſtr.*
5. To incline. *Pope.*
6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive.
7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow. *Camd.*

To BEND. *v. n.*
1. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To reſolve; to determine. *Addiſon.*
4. To be ſubmiſſive; to bow. *Iſaiah.*

BEND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip.

BE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated.

BE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *to bend.*]
1. The perſon who bends.
2. The inſtrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.*

BE'NDWITH. *ſ.* An herb.

BENE'APED. *a.* [from *neap.*] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoð, Saxon.]
1. Under; lower in place; oppoſed to *above*. *Prior.*
2. Under. *Dryden.*
3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.
4. Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *ad.*
1. In a lower place; under. *Amos.*
2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven*. *Exodus.*

BE'NEDICT. *a.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]
1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs. *Milton.*
2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing. *Bac.*
3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received. *Ra.*
4. The form of inſtituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conferring a benefit.
2. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Latin.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *ſ.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings. *Dryd.*

BE'NEFICED. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE. *ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] Active goodneſs. *Dryden.*

BENE'FICENT. *a.* [from *beneficus*, Latin.] Kind; doing good. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]
1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable. *Tillotſon.*
2. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *beneficial.*] Uſefulneſs; profit. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another. *Bacon.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *ſ.* He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BE'NEFIT. *ſ.* [*beneficium*, Latin.]
1. A kindneſs; a favour conferred. *Milton.*
2. Advantage; profit; uſe. *Wiſdom.*
3. [In law.] *Benefit of clergy* is, that a man being found guilty of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and ſet free, if the ordinary's commiſſioner, ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut clericus*. *Cowel.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to. *Arbuthnot.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milt.*

BENE'MPT. *a.* Appointed; marked out. *Spen.*

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To enſnare. *Sh.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Latin.]
1. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. The good done; the charity given.
3. A kind of tax. *Bacon.*

BENE'VOLENT. *a.* [*benevolens*, Lat.] Kind; having good-will. *Pope.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *ſ.* The ſame with *benevolence.*

BENGA'L. *ſ.* A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff.

BE'NJAMIN. *ſ.* [*Benzoin.*] The name of a tree, and of a gum.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]
1. To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night. *Sidney.*
2. To

2. To involve in darkneſs; to embarraſs by want of light. *Boyle.*

BENI'GN. *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.]
1. Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton.*
2. Wholeſome; not malignant. *Arbuthnot.*

BENI'GN *Diſeaſe*, is when all the uſual ſymptoms appear favourably. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNITY. *ſ.* [from *benign.*]
1. Graciouſneſs; goodneſs. *South.*
2. Actual kindneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Salubrity; wholeſome quality. *Wiſeman.*

BENI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly. *Waller.*

BE'NISON. *ſ.* [*benir*, Fr. to bleſs.] Bleſſing; benediction. *Milton.*

BE'NNET. *ſ.* An herb.

BENT. *ſ.* [from the verb *to bend.*]
1. The ſtate of being bent. *Walton.*
2. Degree of flexure. *Wilkins.*
3. Declivity. *Dryden.*
4. Utmoſt power. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Application of the mind. *Locke.*
6. Inclination; diſpoſition toward ſomething. *Milton.*
7. Determination; fixed purpoſe. *Hooker.*
8. Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition. *Dryd.*
9. Tendency; flexion. *Locke.*
10. A ſpecies of graſs. *Bacon.*

BE'NTING *Time.* [from *bent.*] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. *Dry.*

To BENU'M. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
1. To make torpid. *Fairfax.*
2. To ſtupify. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. *ſ.* A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin.* *Boyle.*

To BEPAI'NT. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover with paint. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To mark with pinches. *Chapman.*

To BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piſs.*] To wet with urine. *Derham.*

To BEQUE'ATH. *v. a.* [cpiꝺ, Saxon, a will.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*

BEQUE'ST. *ſ.* Something left by will. *Hale.*

To BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To fill with noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'RBERRY. *ſ.* [*berberis.*] A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles. *Bacon.*

To BERE'AVE. *v. n.* preterite *bereaved* or *bereft.* [beɼeopian, Saxon.]
1. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. *Bentley.*
2. To take away from. *Shakſpeare.*

BERE'FT. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave.*

BE'RGAMOT. *ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]
1. A ſort of pear.
2. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear ſtock.
3. A ſort of ſcented ſnuff.

To BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To celebrate in rhyme, or verſes. *Pope.*

BERLI'N. *ſ.* A coach of a particular form. *Sw.*

To BERO'B. *v. a.* [from *rob.*] To rob; to plunder. *Spenſer.*

BE'RRY. *ſ.* [beɼiȝ, Saxon.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds. *Shakſpeare.*

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BE'RTRAM. *ſ.* Baſtard pellitory.

BE'RYL. *ſ.* [*beryllus*, Latin.] A kind of precious ſtone. *Milton.*

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen.*] To ſhelter; to conceal. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESE'ECH. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought.* [from ꝑecan, Saxon.]
1. To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore. *Philemon.*
2. To beg; to aſk. *Sprat.*

To BESE'EM. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit. *Hooker.*

BESE'EN. *part.* Adapted; adjuſted. *Spenſer.*

To BESE'T. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*, I have *beſet.* [beꝑittan, Saxon.]
1. To beſiege; to hem in. *Addiſon.*
2. To embarraſs; to perplex. *Rowe.*
3. To waylay; to ſurround. *Locke.*
4. To fall upon; to haraſs. *Spenſer.*

To BESHRE'W. *v. a.* [*beſchryen*, Germ. to enchant.]
1. To wiſh a curſe to. *Dryden.*
2. To happen ill to. *Shakſpeare.*

BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide.*]
BESI'DES. }
1. At the ſide of another; near. *Fairfax.*
2. Over and above. *Hale.*
3. Not according to, though not in direct contrariety. *South.*
4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviation from. *Hudib.*

BESI'DE. }
BESI'DES. } *ad.*
1. Over and above. *Tillotſon.*
2. Not in this number; beyond this claſs. *Pope.*

BESI'DERY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

To BESIE'GE. *v. a.* [from *ſiege.*] To beſeaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces. *Shakſpeare.*

BESIE'GER. *ſ.* [from *beſiege.*] One employed in a ſiege. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber.*] To daub; to ſmear. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſmear.*]
1. To bedaub. *Denham.*
2. To ſoil; to foul. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESMI'RCH. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESMO'KE. *v. a.*
1. To foul with ſmoke.
2. To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BE'SOM. *ſ.* [beɼm, Saxon.] An inſtrument to ſweep with. *Bacon.*

To BESO'RT. *v. a.* [from *ſort.*] To ſuit; to fit. *Shakſpeare.*

BESO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot.*]
1. To infatuate; to ſtupify. *Milton.*
2. To make to doat. *Dryden.*

BESO'UGHT. [See BESEECH.]

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle.*] To adorn

adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter.*]
1. To ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water. *Sw.*
2. To aſperſe with reproach. *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl.*] To daub with ſpittle.

To BESPE'AK. *v. a.* I *beſpoke*, or *beſpake*, I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken.*
1. To order, to intreat any thing before hand. *Swift.*
2. To make way by a previous apology. *Dryd.*
3. To forebode. *Swift.*
4. To ſpeak to; to addreſs. *Dryden.*
5. To betoken; to ſhow. *Addiſon.*

BESPE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *beſpeak.*] He that beſpeaks any thing. *Wotton.*

To BESPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpeckle.*] To mark with ſpeckles or ſpots.

To BESPE'W. *v. a.* [from *ſpew.*] To daub with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *ſpice*] To ſeaſon with ſpices. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESPI'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpit.*] To daub with ſpittle.

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots. *Mortimer.*

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over. *Denham.*

To BESPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſprinkle.*] To ſprinkle over. *Brown.*

To BESPU'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to daub any thing by ſputtering.

BEST. *a.* the ſuperlative of *good.* [beꝛt, Sax.]
1. Moſt good. *Hooker.*
2. *The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour. *Bacon.*
3. *To make the beſt.* To carry to its greateſt perfection; to improve to the utmoſt. *Bacon.*

BEST. *ad.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs. *Deuteronomy.*

To BESTA'IN. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESTE'AD. *v. a.* [from *ſtead.*]
1. To profit. *Milton.*
2. To treat; to accommodate. *Iſaiah.*

BE'STIAL. *a.* [from *beaſt.*]
1. Belonging to a beaſt. *Dryden.*
2. Brutal; carnal. *Shakſpeare.*

BEASTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

BE'STIALLY. *ad.* [from *beſtial*] Brutally.

To BESTI'CK. *v. a.* preter. I *beſtuck*, I have *beſtuck.* [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing. *Milton.*

To BESTI'R. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*

To BESTO'W. *v. a.* [*beſteden*, Dutch.]
1. To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.*
2. To give as charity. *Hooker.*
3. To give in marriage. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To give as a preſent. *Dryden.*
5. To apply. *Swift.*
6. To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.*
7. To lay up; to ſtow; to place. *Kings.*

BESTO'WER. *ſ.* [from *beſtow.*] Giver; diſpoſer. *Stilling fleet.*

BESTRA'UGHT. *particip.* Diſtracted; mad. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESTRE'W. *v. a.* particip. paſſ. *beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown.* To ſprinkle over. *Milton.*

To BESTRI'DE. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*, or I *beſtrode*; I have *beſtrid*, *beſtrode*, or *beſtridden.*
1. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. *Waller.*
2. To ſtep over. *Shakſpeare.*

To BESTU'D. *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with ſtuds. *Milton.*

BET. *ſ.* [from betan, to increaſe] A wager. *Prior.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager. *Ben Jonſon.*

To BETA'KE. *v. a.* preterite *betook*; part. paſſ. *betaken.*
1. To take; to ſeize. *Spenſer.*
2. To have recourſe to. *Hooker.*
3. To move; to remove. *Milton.*

To BETE'EM *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to afford. *Shakſpeare.*

To BETHI'NK. *v. a.* I *bethought.* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection. *Raleigh.*

To BETHRA'L. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer. *Shakſpeare.*

To BETHU'MP. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat. *Shakſpeare.*

To BETI'DE. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. paſſ. *betid.* [from tiꝺ, Saxon.]
1. To happen; to befal. *Milton.*
2. To come to paſs; to fall out. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To become. *Shakſpeare.*

BETI'ME. } *ad.* [from *by* and *time.*]
BETI'MES. }
1. Seaſonably; early. *Milton.*
2. Soon; before long time has paſſed. *Tillot.*
3. Early in the day. *Shakſpeare.*

BE'TLE. } *ſ.* An Indian plant, called water
BE'TRE. } pepper.

To BETO'KEN. *v. a.* [from *token.*]
1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent. *Hooker.*
2. To foreſhow; to preſignify. *Thomſon.*

BE'TONY. *ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

BETO'OK. *irreg. pret.* from *betake.*

To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *toſs.*] To diſturb; to agitate. *Shakſpeare.*

To BETRA'Y. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]
1. To give into the hands of enemies. *Knolles.*
2. To diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy.
3. To make liable to ſomething inconvenient. *King Charles.*
4. To ſhow; to diſcover. *Addiſon.*

BETRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor. *Hooker.*

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dreſs; to grace. *Shakſpeare.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth.*]
1. To contract to any one; to affiance. *Cowl.*
2. To nominate to a biſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST. *v. a.* [from *truſt.*] To entruſt; to put into the power of another. *Watts.*

BE'TTER. *a.* the *comparative* of *good.* [betꝛa,

ᵹeꝛa, Saxon.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe. *Shakſp.*

The BE'TTER.

1. The ſuperiority; the advantage. *Prior.*
2. Improvement. *Dryden.*

BE'TTER. *a.* [from *well*] Well in a greater degree. *Dryden.*

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.*
2. To ſurpaſs; to exceed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To advance. *Bacon.*

BE'TTER. *ſ.* Superiour in goodneſs. *Hooker.*

BE'TTOR. *ſ.* [from *to bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers. *Addiſon.*

BE'TTY. *ſ.* An inſtrument to break open doors. *Arbuthnot.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [bᵹeᵹpeonan, Saxon.]

1. In the intermediate ſpace. *Pope.*
2. From one to another. *Bacon.*
3. Belonging to two in partnerſhip. *Locke.*
4. Bearing relation to two. *South.*
5. Noting difference of one from the other. *Locke.*

BETWI'XT. *prep.* [bᵹeᵹpyx, Sax.] Between.

BE'VEL. } *ſ.* In maſonry and joinery, a kind of
BE'VIL. } ſquare, one leg of which is frequently crooked. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BE'VERAGE. *ſ.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Italian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dryden.*

BE'VY. *ſ.* [*beva*, Italian.]

1. A flock of birds.
2. A company; an aſſembly. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament. *Denham.*

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware.*] To regard with caution; to be ſuſpicious of danger from. *Pope.*

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep over or upon. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* To wet; to moiſten. *Sh.*

To BEWI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe in pathleſs places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*

To BEWI'TCH. *v. a.*

1. To injure by witchcraft. *Dryden.*
2. To charm; to pleaſe irreſiſtibly. *Sidney.*

BEWI'TCHERY. *ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; charm. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT. *ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination. *Shakſpeare.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [bᵹpᵹeᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly. *Spenſ.*
2. To ſhew; to make viſible. *Sidney.*

BEWRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; diſcoverer. *Addiſon.*

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [bᵹeᵹonꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a diſtance not reached. *Pope.*
2. On the further ſide of. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Further onward than. *Herbert.*
4. Paſt; out of the reach of. *Bentley.*
5. Above; exceeding; to a greater degree than. *Locke.*
6. Above in excellence. *Dryden.*
7. Remote from; not within the ſphere of. *Dr.*
8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive. *Theſſalonians.*

BE'ZEL. } *ſ.* That part of a ring in which the
BE'ZIL. } ſtone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *ſ.* A medicinal ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, brought from the Eaſt Indies.

BEZOA'RDICK. *a.* [from *bezoar.*] Compounded with *bezoar*. *Floyer.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *a.* [from *binus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having
BIA'NGULOUS. } two corners or angles.

BI'AS. *ſ.* [*bias*, Fr.]

1. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtraight line. *Shak.*
2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe. *Dryden.*
3. Propenſion; inclination. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to one ſide. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *ad.* Wrong. *Shakſpeare.*

BIB. *ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children over their clothes. *Addiſon.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to ſip. *Camd.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BI'BBER. *ſ.* [from *to bib.*] A tippler.

BI'BLE. *ſ.* [from βιβλιον, a book; called by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Tillotſon. Watts.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [from βιβλος and γραφω.] A tranſcriber; a man ſkilled in literary hiſtory, and in the knowledge of books.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moiſture. *Thomſon.*

BICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*bicapſularis*, Lat.] A plant whoſe ſeed pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE. *ſ.* A colour uſed in painting. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. } *a.* [*bicipitis*, Latin.]
BICI'PITOUS. }

1. Having two heads. *Brown.*
2. It is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm. *Brown.*

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welſh.]

1. To ſkirmiſh; to fight off and on. *Sidney.*
2. To quiver; to play backward and forward. *Milton.*

BI'CKERER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſkirmiſher.

BI'CKERN. *ſ.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron.*] An iron ending in a point. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNE. } *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having
BICO'RNOUS. } two horns. *Brown.*

BICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*bicorpor*, Latin.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. *I bid, bad, bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden.* [bꝺꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To deſire; to aſk; to invite. *Shakſp.*
2. To command; to order. *Watts.*
3. To offer; to propoſe. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To proclaim; to offer. *Gay.*
5. To pronounce; to declare. *Bacon.*
6. To denounce. *Waller.*
7. To pray. *John.*

BI'DALE. *ſ.* [from *bid* and *ale.*] An invitation to drink. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN.

BI'DDEN. *part. paſſ.* from *to bid.* *Bacon.*
1. Invited. *Pope.*
2. Commanded.

BI'DDER. *ſ.* [from *to bid.*] One who offers or propoſes a price. *Addiſon.*

BI'DDING. *ſ.* [from *bid.*] Command; order. *Milton.*

To BIDE. *v. a.* [bıꝺan, Saxon.] To endure; to ſuffer. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*
1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. *Milton.*
2. To remain in a place. *Shakſpeare.*

BIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*bidens*, Latin.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BI'DING. *ſ.* [from *bide.*] Reſidence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL. *a.* [*biennis*, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray.*

BIER. *ſ.* [from *to bear.*] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton.*

BI'ESTINGS. *ſ.* [bẏſtinꝫ, Saxon.] The firſt milk given by a cow after calving. *Dryden.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*bifarius*, Latin.] Twofold.

BI'FEROUS. *a.* [*biferens*, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Opening
BI'FIDATED. } with a cleft.

BI'FOLD. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double. *Shakſpeare.*

BIFO'RMED. *a.* [*biformis*, Latin.] Compounded of two forms.

BIFU'RCATED. *a.* [*binus* and *furca.*] Shooting out into two heads. *Woodward.*

BIFURCA'TION. *ſ.* [*binus* and *furca.*] Diviſion into two. *Brown.*

BIG. *a.*
1. Having comparative bulk. *Spectator.*
2. Great in bulk; large. *Thomſon.*
3. Teeming; pregnant. *Waller.*
4. Full of ſomething. *Addiſon.*
5. Diſtended; ſwoln. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Great in air and mien; proud. *Aſcham.*
7. Great in ſpirit; brave. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'GAMIST. *ſ.* [*bigamus*, low Latin.] One that has committed bigamy. *Ayliffe.*

BI'GAMY. *ſ.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.] The crime of having two wives at once. *Arbuthnot.*

BIGBE'LLIED. *a.* [from *big* and *belly.*] Pregnant. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'GGIN. *ſ.* [*beguin*, French.] A child's cap. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'GLY. *ad.* [from *big.*] Tumidly; haughtily. *Dryden.*

BI'GNESS. *ſ.* [from *big.*]
1. Greatneſs of quantity. *Ray.*
2. Size, greater or ſmaller. *Newton.*

BI'GOT. *ſ.* A man devoted unreaſonably to a certain party, or certain opinions. *Watts.*

BI'GOTED. *a.* [from *bigot.*] Blindly prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomething. *Garth.*

BI'GOTRY. *ſ.* [from *bigot.*]
1. Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts.*
2. The practice of a bigot. *Pope.*

BI'GSWOLN. *a.* [from *big* and *ſwoln.*] Turgid. *Addiſon.*

BI'LANDER. *ſ.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A ſmall veſſel uſed for the carriage of goods. *Dryden.*

BI'LBERRY. *ſ.* [bılꝫ, Saxon, a bladder, and *berry.*] Whortleberry.

BI'LBO. *ſ.* [from *bilboa.*] A rapier; a ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'LBOES. *ſ.* A ſort of ſtocks. *Shakſpeare.*

BILE. *ſ.* [*bilis*, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, ſeparated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and diſcharged by the common duct. *Quincy.*

BILE. *ſ.* [bile, Saxon.] A ſore angry ſwelling.

BILGE. *ſ.* The compaſs or breadth of a ſhip's bottom. *Skinner.*

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpring a leak; to bulge.

BI'LIARY. *a.* [from *bilis*, Latin.] Belonging to the bile. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'LINGSGATE. *ſ.* Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope.*

BILI'NGUOUS. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *bilis*, Latin.] Conſiſting of bile. *Garth.*

To BILK. *v. a.* [*bilaican*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

BILL. *ſ.* [bile, Saxon.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*

BILL. *ſ.* [bille, Saxon.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple.*

BILL. *ſ.* [*billet*, French.]
1. A written paper of any kind. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An account of money. *Bacon.*
3. A law preſented to the parliament. *Bacon.*
4. An act of parliament. *Atterbury.*
5. A phyſician's preſcription. *Dryden.*
6. An advertiſement. *Dryden.*

To BILL. *v. n.* To careſs, as doves by joining bills. *Ben Jonſon.*

To BILL. *v. a.* To publiſh by an advertiſement. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'LLET. *ſ.* [*billet*, French.]
1. A ſmall paper; a note. *Clarendon.*
2. *Billet doux*, or a ſoft *billet*; a loveletter. *Pope.*
3. A ſmall log of wood for the chimney. *Dig.*

To BI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To direct a ſoldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To quarter ſoldiers. *Clarendon.*

BI'LLIARDS. *ſ. without a ſingular.* [*billiard*, French.] A kind of play. *Boyle.*

BI'LLOW. *ſ.* [*bilge*, German.] A wave ſwoln. *Denham.*

To BI'LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell, or roll. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY. *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomſon.*

BIN. *ſ.* [binne, Saxon.] A place where bread, corn, or wine is repoſited. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *a* [from *binus*, Latin.] Two; double.

To BIND. *v. a.* preterite *bound*; participle paſſ. *bound* or *bounden.* [bınꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job.*
2. To gird; to inwrap. *Proverbs.*
3. To faſten to any thing. *Joſhua.*
4. To faſten together. *Matthew.*
5. To cover a wound with dreſſings. *Wiſem.*
6. To compel; to conſtrain. *Hale.*

7. To

7. To oblige by ſtipulation. *Pope.*
8. To confine; to hinder. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To make coſtive. *Bacon.*
10. To reſtrain. *Felton.*
11. *To bind to.* To oblige to ſerve ſome one. *Dryden.*
12. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance. *Addiſon.*

To BIND. *v. n.*
1. To contract; to grow ſtiff. *Mortimer.*
2. To be obligatory. *Locke.*

BIND. *ſ.* A ſpecies of hop. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *to bind.*]
1. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.
2. A man that binds ſheaves. *Chapman.*
3. A fillet; a ſhred cut to bind with. *Wiſem.*

BI'NDING. *ſ.* [from *bind.*] A bandage. *Tatler.*

BI'NDWEED. *ſ.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] The name of a plant. *Mortimer.*

BI'NOCLE. *ſ.* A teleſcope fitted ſo with two tubes, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes. *Harris.*

BINO'CULAR. *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having two eyes. *Derham.*

BIO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives. *Addiſon.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.] Writing the lives of men is called *biography*. *Watts.*

BI'PAROUS. *a.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *a.* [*binus* and *partior*, Latin.] Having two correſpondent parts.

BIPARTI'TION. *ſ.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two.

BI'PED. *ſ.* [*bipes*, Latin.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL. *a.* [*bipedalis*, Latin.] Two feet in length.

BIPE'NNATED. *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Latin.] Having two wings. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [of *bis* and πέταλον.] Conſiſting of two flower leaves.

BI'QUADRATE. } *ſ.* The fourth power
BIQUADRA'TICK. } ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare by itſelf. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree.* *ſ.* [birc, Saxon.] A tree.

BI'RCHEN. *a.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch. *Pope.*

BIRD. *ſ.* [bird, or brid, Saxon.] A general term of the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakſp.*

BI'RDBOLT. *ſ.* A ſmall arrow. *Shakſp.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *ſ.* One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDER. *ſ.* [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDINGPIECE. *ſ.* A gun to ſhoot birds with. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RDLIME. *ſ.* [from *bird* and *lime.*] A glutinous ſubſtance ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. *Dryden.*

BI'RDSMAN. *ſ.* A birdcatcher. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDSEYE. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BI'RDSFOOT. *ſ.* A plant.

BI'RDSNEST. *ſ.* An herb.

BI'RDSTONGUE. *ſ.* An herb.

BI'RGANDER. *ſ.* A fowl of the gooſe kind.

BIRT. *ſ.* A fiſh; the turbot.

BIRTH. *ſ.* [beopð, Saxon.]
1. The act of coming into life. *Dryden.*
2. Extraction; lineage. *Derham.*
3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent. *Dryd.*
4. The condition in which any man is born. *Dryden.*
5. Thing born. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. The act of bringing forth. *Milton.*

BI'RTHDAY. *ſ.* [from *birth* and *day.*] The day on which any one is born. *Milton.*

BI'RTHDOM. *ſ.* Privilege of birth. *Shakſp.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *ſ.* [from *birth* and *night.*] The night in which any one is born. *Milton.*

BI'RTHPLACE. *ſ.* Place where any one is born. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *ſ.* [from *birth* and *right.*] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt born. *Addiſon.*

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *a.* Strangled in being born. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RTHWORT. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BI'SCOTIN. ſ. A confection.

BI'SCUIT. *ſ.* [*bis* and *cuit*, French.]
1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea. *Knolles.*
2. Compoſition of fine flower, almonds, and ſugar.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [*binus* and *ſeco*, Lat.] To divide into two parts. *Brown.*

BISE'CTION. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *ſ.* [biſcop, Saxon.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South.*

BI'SHOP. *ſ.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *ſ.* [biſcoppice, Sax.] The diocele of a biſhop. *Bacon.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. *ſ.* A plant.

BISK. *ſ.* [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*

BI'SMUTH. *ſ.* Marcaſite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia. *Quincy.*

BI'SSEXTILE. *ſ.* [*bis* and *ſextilis*, Latin.] Leap-year. *Brown.*

BI'SSON. *a.* Blind. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'STRE. ſ. [French.] A colour made of chimney-ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water.

BI'STORT. *ſ.* A plant called *ſnakeweed.*

BI'STOURY. *ſ.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions.

BISU'LCOUS. *a.* [*biſulcus*, Latin.] Cloven-footed. *Brown.*

BIT. *ſ.* [bitol, Saxon.] A bridle; the bit-mouth. *Addiſon.*

BIT. *ſ.*
1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſmall piece of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A Spaniſh Weſt-Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſeven pence half-penny.

4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſmalleſt degree. *Arbuthnot.*

To BIT. *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horſe.

BITCH. *ſ.* [bꝛ̄ꝛ̄e, Saxon.]
1. The female of the canine kind. *Spenſer.*
2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Arbuth.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bꝛ̄can, Saxon.]
1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth. *Arbuth.*
2. To give pain by cold. *Rowe.*
3. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roſcommon.*
4. To cut; to wound. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte. *Bacon.*
6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope.*

To BITE. *v. n.* To take the bait.

BITE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dry.*
2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait. *Walt.*
3. A cheat; a trick. *Swift.*
4. A ſharper.

BI'TER. *ſ.* [from *bite*.]
1. He that bites. *Camden.*
2. A fiſh apt to take the bait. *Walton.*
3. A tricker; a deceiver. *Spectator.*

BI'TTACLE. *ſ.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTER. *a.* [bꝛ̄ꝛ̄en, Saxon.]
1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood. *Locke.*
2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere. *Sprat.*
3. Calamitous; miſerable. *Dryden.*
4. Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical. *Shakſp.*
5. Unpleaſing or hurtful. *Watts.*

BI'TTERGOURD. *ſ.* A plant.

BI'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *bitter*.]
1. With a bitter taſte.
2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Sharply; ſeverely. *Sprat.*

BI'TTERN. *ſ.* [*butour*, French.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fiſh. *Walton.*

BI'TTERN. *ſ.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making ſalt.

BI'TTERNESS. *ſ.* [from *bitter*.]
1. A bitter taſte. *Locke.*
2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon.*
3. Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper. *Clarendon.*
4. Satire; piquancy; keenneſs of reproach. *Bac.*
5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake.*

BI'TTERSWEET. *ſ.* An apple which has a compounded taſte. *South.*

BI'TTOUR. *ſ.* The bittern. *Dryden.*

BITU'MEN. *ſ.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes. *Woodward.*

BITU'MINOUS. *a.* Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon.*

BI'NALVE. *a.* [*binus* and *valvæ*.] Having two valves or ſhutters; uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULAR. *a.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves.

BI'XWORT. *ſ.* An herb.

BI'ZANTINE. *ſ.* [from *Ryzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offers upon high feſtival days. *Camd.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept ſecret. *Swift.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak.*

BLAB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A telltale. *Milt.*

BLA'BBER. *ſ.* [from *blab*.] A tatler; a telltale.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whiſtle to a horſe. *Skinner.*

BLACK. *a.* [blac, Saxon.]
1. Of the colour of night. *Proverbs.*
2. Dark. *Kings.*
3. Cloudy of countenance; ſullen. *Shakſp.*
4. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.*
5. Diſmal; mournful. *Shakſpeare.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. *ſ.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-GUARD. *ſ.* A dirty fellow. A low term. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *ſ.* A mineral found in the lead mines, uſed for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING. *ſ.* A kind of food made of blood and corn.

BLACK-ROD. *ſ.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is uſher of the parliament.

BLACK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A black colour. *Newton.*
2. Mourning. *Dryden.*
3. A blackamoor.
4. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby.*

To BLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKAMOOR. *ſ.* A negro.

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

BLA'CKBERRY *Buſh. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

BLA'CKBERRY. *ſ.* The fruit of the bramble. *Gay.*

BLA'CKBIRD. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Carew.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *black*.]
1. To make of a black colour. *Prior.*
2. To darken. *South.*
3. To defame. *South.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKISH. *a.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR. *ſ.* [from *black* and *moor*.] A negro. *Milton.*

BLA'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *black*.]
1. Black colour. *Locke.*
2. Darkneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

BLA'CKSMITH. *ſ.* A ſmith that works in iron; ſo called from being very ſmutty.

BLA'CKTAIL. *ſ.* [from *black* and *tail*.] The ruff, or pope. A ſmall fiſh.

BLA'CKTHORN. *ſ.* The ſloe-tree.

BLA'DDER. *ſ.* [blaꝺꝺꝛ̄e, Saxon.]
1. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray.*
2. A bliſter; a puſtule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *ſ.* [*ſtaphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLA'DDER-SENA. *ſ.* A plant.

BLADE. *ſ.* [blæꝺ, Saxon.] The ſpire of graſs; the

the green ſhoots of corn. *Bacon.*

BLADE. *ſ.* [*blatte*, German.]

1. A ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument.

2. A briſk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Eſtr.*

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *ſ.* The ſcapula or
BLADEBONE. } ſcapular bone.

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *a.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or ſpires. *Shakſpeare.*

BLAIN. *ſ.* [blegene, Saxon.] A puſtule; a bliſter. *Milton.*

BLA'MABLE. *a.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *blamable*.] Faultineſs; guiltineſs.

BLA'MABLY. *ad.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably; faultily.

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blâmer*, French.] To cenſure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden.*

BLAME. *ſ.*

1. Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.*

2. Crime. *Hooker.*

3. Hurt. *Sperſer.*

BLA'MEFUL. *a.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty. *Shakſpeare.*

BLA'MELESS. *a.* [from *blame*.] Guiltleſs; innocent. *Locke.*

BLA'MELESSLY. *ad.* [from *blameleſs*.] Innocently. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *blameleſs*.] Innocence. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *blame*.] A cenſurer.

BLAMEWO'RTHY. *a.* Culpable; blamable.

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, French.]

1. To whiten. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks. *Wiſeman.*

3. To obliterate; to paſs over. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to ſhift. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener.

BLAND. *a.* [*blandus*, Latin.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Latin.] To ſmooth; to ſoften. *Milton.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *blandiſh*; *blanditiæ*, Latin.]

1. Act of fondneſs; expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind ſpeeches. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; careſs. *Swift.*

BLANK. *a.* [*blanc*, French.]

1. White. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Unwritten. *Addiſon.*

3. Confuſed; abaſhed. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme. *Shakſpeare.*

BLANK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void ſpace. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; not a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper unwritten. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. The point to which an arrow is directed.

5. Aim. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Object to which any thing is directed.

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*.]

1. To damp; to confuſe; to diſpirit. *Tillot.*

2. To efface; to annul. *Spenſer.*

BLA'NKET. *ſ.* [*blanchette*, French.]

1. A woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven. *Temple.*

2. A kind of pear.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To toſs in a blanket. *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteneſs; with confuſion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. Not in uſe. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blaſphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To ſpeak evil of. *Shakſpeare.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy. *Shakſpeare.*

BLASPHE'MER. *ſ.* [from *blaſpheme*.] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. *1 Tim.*

BLAS'PHEMOUS. *a.* [from *blaſpheme*.] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *blaſpheme*.] Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence. *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *ſ.* [from *blaſpheme*.] *Blaſphemy*, is an offering of ſome indignity unto God himſelf. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *ſ.* [from blæſt, Saxon.]

1. A guſt, or puff of wind. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The ſound made by an inſtrument of wind muſick. *Milton.*

3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague. *Addiſ.*

2. To make wither. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stilling fleet.*

4. To confound; to ſtrike with terrour. *Sh.*

BLA'STMENT. *ſ.* [from *blaſt*.] Sudden ſtroke of infection. *Shakſpeare.*

BLA'TANT. *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Latin.] To roar. *Spenſer.*

BLAY. *ſ.* A ſmall whitiſh river fiſh; a *bleak.*

BLAZE. *ſ.* [blaſe, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of a flame. *Dryden.*

2. Publication. *Milton.*

3. A white mark upon a horſe. *Diet.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.*

1. To flame. *Pope.*

2. To be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publiſh; to make known; to ſpread far and wide. *Mark.*

2. To blazon. *Peacham.*

BLA'ZER. *ſ.* [from *blaze*.] One that ſpreads reports. *Spenſer.*

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blazonner*, French.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures or ſigns armorial. *Addiſon.*

2. To deck; to embelliſh. *Garth.*

3. To diſplay; to ſet to ſhow. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To celebrate; to ſet out. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To

5. To blaze about; to make publick. *Shak.*

BLA'ZON. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. *Peacham.*
2. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shak.*
3. Celebration. *Collier.*

BLA'ZONRY. *ſ.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, German.] To whiten. *Dryden.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white.

BLEAK. *a.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]
1. Pale.
2. Cold; chill. *Addiſon.*

BLEAK. *ſ.* A ſmall river fiſh. *Walton.*

BLE'AKNESS. *ſ.* [from *bleak.*] Coldneſs; chilneſs. *Addiſon.*

BLE'AKY. *a.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *a.* [*blaer*, a bliſter, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden.*
2. Dim; obſcure in general. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make the eyes watery. *Dryden.*

BLE'AREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of eyes dimmed with rheum. *Wiſeman.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Saxon.] To cry as a ſheep. *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb. *Chapman.*

BLEB. *ſ.* [*blaen*, to ſwell, German.] A bliſter.

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. *I bled*; *I have bled*; [bleoban, Saxon.]
1. To loſe blood; to run with blood. *Bacon.*
2. To die a violent death. *Pope.*
3. To drop, as blood. *Pope.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } *a.* Baſhful.
BLATE. }

To BLE'MISH. *v. a.* [from *blame.* *Junius.*]
1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.*
2. To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation. *Dryden.*

BLE'MISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar. *Wiſeman.*
2. Reproach; diſgrace. *Hooker.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſtart back. *Shakſpeare.*

To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder; to obſtruct. *Carew.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. *I blended*; anciently, *blent.* [blendan, Saxon.]
1. To mingle together. *Boyle.*
2. To confound. *Hooker.*
3. To pollute; to ſpoil. *Spenſer.*

BLENT. The obſolete participle of *blend.*

To BLESS. *v. a.* [bleꝛꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To make happy; to proſper. *Dryden.*
2. To wiſh happineſs to another. *Deut.*
3. To praiſe; to glorify for benefits received. *Davies.*
4. To wave; to brandiſh. *Spenſer.*

BLE'SSED. *participial a.* [from *to bleſs.*] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLE'SSED *Thiſtle.* A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bleſſed.*]
1. Happineſs; felicity. *Sidney.*
2. Sanctity. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Heavenly felicity. *South.*
4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *bleſs.*] He that bleſſes.

BLE'SSING. *ſ.* [from *bleſs.*]
1. Benediction.
2. The means of happineſs. *Denham.*
3. Divine favour. *Shakſpeare.*

BLEST. *particip. a.* [from *bleſs.*] Happy. *Pope.*

BLEW. The preterite of *blow.* *Knolles.*

BLIGHT. *ſ.*
1. Mildew. *Temple.*
2. Any thing nipping or blaſting. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blaſt; to hinder from fertility. *Locke.*

BLIND. *a.* [blind, Saxon.]
1. Deprived of ſight; dark. *Digby.*
2. Intellectually dark. *Dryden.*
3. Unſeen; private. *Hooker.*
4. Dark; obſcure. *Milton.*

To BLIND. *v. a.*
1. To make blind. *South.*
2. To obſcure to the eye. *Dryden.*
3. To obſcure to the underſtanding. *Stilling fl.*

BLIND. *ſ.*
1. Something to hinder the ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Something to miſlead. *Decay of Piety.*

To BLI'NDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from ſeeing, by blinding the eyes. *Luke.*

BLI'NDFOLD. *a.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

BLI'NDLY. *ad.* [from *blind.*]
1. Without ſight.
2. Implicitly; without examination. *Locke.*
3. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*

BLI'NDMAN's BUFF. *ſ.* A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company. *Hudibras.*

BLI'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *blind.*]
1. Want of ſight. *Denham.*
2. Ignorance; intellectual darkneſs. *Spenſer.*

BLI'NDSIDE. *ſ.* Weakneſs; foible. *Swift.*

BLI'NDWORM. *ſ.* A ſmall viper, not venomous. *Grew.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Daniſh.]
1. To wink. *Hudibras.*
2. To ſee obſcurely. *Pope.*

BLI'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *blink.*]
1. One that has bad eyes.
2. Something obſcurely twinkling. *Hakewill.*

BLISS. *ſ.* [bliꝛꝛe, Saxon.]
1. The higheſt degree of happineſs; the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. Felicity in general. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFUL. *a.* [from *bliſs* and *full.*] Happy in the higheſt degree. *Spenſer.*

BLI'SSFULLY. *ad.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happily.

BLI'SSFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happineſs.

To BLI'SSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *ſ.* [*bluyſter*, Dutch.]
1. A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis. *Temple.*

2. Any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bliſters. *Dryden.*

To BLI'STER. *v. a.* To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt. *Shakſpeare.*

BLITHE. *a.* [blíðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy. *Hooker. Pope.*

BLI'THLY. *ad.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THNESS. } *ſ.* [from *blithe.*] The
BLI'THSOMENESS. } quality of being blithe.

BLI'THSOME. *a.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To ſwell. *Addiſon.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbuthn.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidneſs; ſwelling. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER. *ſ.* A bubble. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *ſ.* [*blebber* and *lip.*] A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLO'BBERLIPPED. } *a.* Having ſwelled or
BLO'BLIPPED. } thick lips. *Grew.*

BLOCK. *ſ.* [*block*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy piece of timber.
2. A maſs of matter. *Addiſon.*
3. A maſſy body. *Swift.*
4. The wood on which hats are formed. *Shak.*
5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden.*
6. An obſtruction; a ſtop. *Decay of Piety.*
7. A ſea term for a pully.
8. A blockhead. *Shakſpeare.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To ſhut up; to encloſe. *Clarendon.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *ſ.* [from *block* and *houſe.*] A fortreſs built to obſtruct or ſtop up a paſs. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *ſ.* [from *block* and *tin.*] Tin pure and unmixed. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *ſ.* [from *block.*] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place. *Tatler.*

To BLOCKA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *ſ.* [from *block* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *a.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLO'CKISH. *a.* [from *block.*] Stupid; dull.

BLO'CKISHLY. *ad.* [from *blockiſh.*] In a ſtupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS. *ſ.* Stupidity.

BLO'MARY. *ſ.* The firſt forge in the iron mills. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET. *ſ.* for *blanket.* *Spenſer.*

BLOOD. *ſ.* [bloo, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Geneſis.*
2. Child; progeny. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Family; kindred. *Waller.*
4. Deſcent; lineage. *Dryden.*
5. Birth; high extraction. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Murder; violent death. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Life. *2 Sam.*
8. The carnal part of man. *Matthew.*
9. Temper of mind; ſtate of the paſſions. *Hudibras.*
10. Hot ſpark; man of fire. *Bacon.*
11. The juice of any thing. *Geneſis.*

To BLOOD. *v. a.*

1. To ſtain with blood. *Bacon.*
2. To enure to blood, as a hound. *Spenſer.*
3. To heat; to exaſperate. *Bacon.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *a.* [from *blood* and *bolter.*] Blood-ſprinkled. *Shakſpeare.*

To BLOOD-LET. *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

BLOOD-LETTER. *ſ.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomiſt. *Wiſeman.*

BLOOD-STONE. *ſ.* The *blood-ſtone* is green, ſpotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *a.* Deſirous to ſhed blood. *Raleigh.*

BLO'ODFLOWER. *ſ.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS. *ſ.* Murder. *Spenſer.*

BLO'ODHOUND. *ſ.* A hound that follows by the ſcent. *Southern.*

BLO'ODILY. *ad.* [from *bloody.*] Cruelly. *Dry.*

BLO'ODINESS. *ſ.* [from *bloody.*] The ſtate of being bloody. *Sharp.*

BLO'ODLESS. *a.* [from *blood.*]

1. Without blood; dead. *Dryden.*
2. Without ſlaughter. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. *ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſhed.*]

1. The crime of blood, or murder. *South.*
2. Slaughter; deſtruction. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *ſ.* Murderer. *Eccluſ.*

BLO'ODSHOT. } *a.* [from *blood* and
BLOOSHO'TTEN. } *ſhot.*] Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels.

BLO'ODSUCKER. *ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſuck.*]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that ſucks blood.
2. A murderer. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODY. *a.* [from *blood.*]

1. Stained with blood.
2. Cruel; murderous. *Pope.*

BLOOM. *ſ.* [*blum*, German.]

1. A bloſſom.
2. The ſtate of immaturity. *Dryden.*

To BLOOM. *v. n.*

1. To bring or yield bloſſoms. *Bacon.*
2. To produce, as bloſſoms. *Hooker.*
3. To be in a ſtate of youth. *Pope.*

BLO'OMY. *a.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery. *Pope.*

BLORE. *ſ.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blaſt. *Chapman.*

BLO'SSOM. *ſ.* [blopme, Saxon.] The flower that grows on any plant. *Dryden.*

To BLO'SSOM. *v. n.* To put forth bloſſoms. *Habakkuk.*

To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, French.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing inviſible. *Pope.*
2. To efface; to eraſe. *Dryden.*
3. To blur. *Aſcham.*
4. To diſgrace; to diſfigure. *Rowe.*
5. To darken. *Cowley.*

BLOT.

BLOT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An obliteration of ſomething written. *Dry.*
2. A blur; a ſpot.
3. A ſpot in reputation.

BLOTCH. *ſ.* [from *blot.*] A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE. *v. a.* To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke.

BLOW. *ſ.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtroke. *Clarendon.*
2. The fatal ſtroke. *Dryden.*
3. A ſingle action; a ſudden event. *Dryden.*
4. The act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh. *Chapman.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. paſſ. *blown.* [blapan, Saxon.]
1. To move with a current of air. *Pope.*
2. This word is uſed ſometimes impersonally with *it*: as, *it blows hard.* *Dryden.*
3. To pant; to puff. *Pope.*
4. To breathe.
5. To ſound by being blown. *Milton.*
6. To play muſically by wind. *Numb.*
7. *To blow over.* To paſs away without effect. *Glanville.*
8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder. *Tatler.*

To BLOW. *v. a.*
1. To drive by the force of the wind. *South.*
2. To inflate with wind. *Iſaiah.*
3. To ſwell; to puff into ſize. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick. *Milton.*
5. To warm with the breath. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To ſpread by report. *Dryden.*
7. To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shakſp.*
8. *To blow out.* To extinguiſh by wind.
9. *To blow up.* To raiſe or ſwell with breath. *Boyle.*
10. *To blow up.* To deſtroy with gunpowder. *Woodward.*
11. *To blow upon.* To make ſtale. *Addiſon.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to bloſſom. *Waller.*

BLO'WPOINT. *ſ.* A child's play. *Donne.*

BLOWTH. *ſ.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or bloſſom. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE. *ſ.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY. *a.* [from *blowze.*] Sunburnt; high-coloured.

BLU'BBER. *ſ.* The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To ſwell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*

BLU'DGEON. *ſ.* A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded.

BLUE. *a.* [blæp, Saxon, *bleu*, Fr.] One of the ſeven original colours. *Newton.*

BLU'EBOTTLE. *ſ.* [from *blue* and *bottle.*]
1. A flower of the bell ſhape. *Ray.*
2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*

BLU'ELY. *ad.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS. *ſ.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*

BLUFF. *a.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering. *Dryden.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely. *South.*
2. To flounder; to ſtumble. *Pope.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. a.* To mix fooliſhly, or blindly. *Stilling fleet.*

BLU'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A groſs or ſhameful miſtake. *Addiſon.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. *ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is diſcharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A blockhead. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. *ſ.* A ſtupid fellow. *L'Eſtr.*

BLUNT. *a.*
1. Dull in the edge or point; not ſharp.
2. Dull in underſtanding; not quick.
3. Rough; not delicate. *Wotton.*
4. Abrupt; not elegant. *Bacon.*

To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*
2. To repreſs, or weaken any appetite. *Shak.*

BLU'NTLY. *ad.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Without ſharpneſs.
2. Coarſely; plainly. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*
2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners. *Dryd.*

BLUR. *ſ.* [*borra*, Span. a blot.] A blot; a ſtain. *South.*

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blot; to efface. *Locke.*
2. To ſtain. *Hudibras.*

To BLURT. *v. a.* To let fly without thinking. *Hakewill.*

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.]
1. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek. *Smith.*
2. To carry a red colour. *Shakſpeare.*

BLUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The colour of the cheeks raiſed by ſhame. *Pope.*
2. A red or purple colour. *Craſhaw.*
3. Sudden appearance. *Locke.*

BLU'SHY. *a.* Having the colour of a bluſh. *Bac.*

To BLU'STER. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *blaſt.*]
1. To roar as a ſtorm. *Spenſer.*
2. To bully; to puff. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

BLU'STER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Roar; noiſe; tumult. *Swift.*
2. Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

BLU'STERER. *ſ.* A ſwaggerer; a bully.

BLU'STROUS. *a.* [from *bluſter.*] Tumultuous; noiſy. *Hudibras.*

BO. *interject.* A word of terrour. *Temple.*

BOAR. *ſ.* [bap, Saxon.] The male ſwine.

BOARD. *ſ.* [bpæd, Saxon.]
1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs. *Temple.*
2. A table. *Hakewill.*
3. A table at which a council or court is held. *Clarendon.*
4. A court of juriſdiction. *Bacon.*
5. The deck or floor of a ſhip. *Addiſon.*

To BOARD. *v. a.*
1. To enter a ſhip by force. *Denham.*
2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt. *Shak.*

3. To lay or pave with boards. *Moxon.*

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live where a certain rate is paid for eating. *Herbert.*

BOARD-WAGES. *ſ.* Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER. *ſ.* [from *board.*] A tabler.

BO'ARISH. *a.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh; brutal; cruel. *Shakſpeare.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* To diſplay one's own worth, or actions. *2 Corinthians.*

To BOAST. *v. a.*

1. To brag of. *Atterbury.*
2. To magnify; to exalt. *Pſalms.*

BOAST. *ſ.*

1. A proud ſpeech. *Spectator.*
2. Cauſe of boaſting. *Pope.*

BO'ASTER. *ſ.* [from *boaſt.*] A bragger. *Boyle.*

BO'ASTFUL. *a.* [from *boaſt* and *full.*] Oſtentatious. *Pope.*

BO'ASTINGLY. *ad.* [from *boaſting.*] Oſtentatiouſly. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT. *ſ.* [bat, Saxon.] A veſſel to paſs the water in. *Raleigh.*

BOA'TION. *ſ.* [*boare*, Latin.] Roar; noiſe. *Derham.*

BO'ATMAN. } *ſ.* [from *boat* and *man.*]
BO'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat.

BO'ATSWAIN. *ſ.* [from *boat* and *ſwain.*] An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors.

To BOB. *v. a.*

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail.*
2. To beat; to drub. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shakſpeare.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward. *Dryden.*

BOB. *ſ.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely. *Dryden.*
2. The words repeated at the end of a ſtanza. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A blow. *Aſcham.*

BO'BBIN. *ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A ſmall pin of wood, uſed in weaving. *Tatler.*

BO'BCHERRY. *ſ.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth. *Arbuth.*

BO'BTAIL. *ſ.* Cut tail. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'BTAILED. *a.* Having a tail cut. *L'Eſtr.*

BO'BWIG. *ſ.* A ſhort wig. *Spectator.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [bodian, Saxon.] To portend; to be the omen of. *Shakſpeare.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreſhow.

BO'DEMENT. *ſ.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen. *Shakſpeare.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* To boggle. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'DICE. *ſ.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone. *Prior.*

BO'DILESS. *a.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal; without a body. *Davies.*

BO'DILY. *a.* [from *body.*]

1. Corporeal; containing body. *South.*
2. Relating to the body, not the mind. *Hooker.*
3. Real; actual. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'DILY. *ad.* Corporeally. *Watts.*

BO'DKIN. *ſ.* [*bodikin*, or ſmall body. *Skinner.*]

1. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point. *Sidney.*
2. An inſtrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop. *Pope.*
3. An inſtrument to dreſs hair. *Pope.*

BO'DY. *ſ.* [bodig, Saxon.]

1. The material ſubſtance of an animal. *Math.*
2. Matter: oppoſed to ſpirit.
3. A perſon; a human being. *Hooker.*
4. Reality: oppoſed to repreſentation. *Coloſſ.*
5. A collective maſs. *Clarendon.*
6. The main army; the battle. *Clarendon.*
7. A corporation. *Swift.*
8. The outward condition. *1 Cor.*
9. The main part. *Addiſon.*
10. A pandect; a general collection.
11. Strength: as, *wine of a good* body.

BO'DY-CLOTHS. *ſ.* Clothing for horſes that are dieted. *Addiſon.*

To BO'DY. *v. a.* To produce in ſome form. *Sh.*

BOG. *ſ.* [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh.] A marſh; a fen; a moraſs. *South.*

BOG-TROTTER. *ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot.*] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtart; to fly back. *Dryden.*
2. To heſitate. *Locke.*

BO'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *boggle.*] A doubter; a timorous man. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'GGY. *a.* [from *bog.*] Marſhy; ſwampy. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'GHOUSE. *ſ.* A houſe of office.

BOHE'A. *ſ.* [An Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea.

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, French.]

1. To be agitated by heat. *Bentley.*
2. To be hot; to be fervent. *Dryden.*
3. To move like boiling water. *Gay.*
4. To be in hot liquor. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To cook by boiling. *Swift.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To ſeeth; to prepare, or cook by hot water. *Bacon.*

BO'ILER. *ſ.* [from *boil.*]

1. The perſon that boils any thing. *Boyle.*
2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

BO'ISTEROUS. *a.* [*byſter*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; ſtormy. *Waller.*
2. Turbulent; furious. *Addiſon.*
3. Unwieldy. *Spenſer.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *boiſterous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly. *Swift.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *boiſterous.*] Tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

BO'LARY. *a.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of a bole. *Brown.*

BOLD. *a.* [bald, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; ſtout. *Temple.*
2. Executed with ſpirit. *Roſcommon.*
3. Confident; not ſcrupulous. *Locke.*
4. Impudent; rude. *Eccluſ.*
5. Licentious. *Waller.*
6. Standing out to the view. *Dryden.*
7. *To make bold.* To take freedoms. *Tillotſon.*

To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold. *Aſcham.*

BO'LDFACE. *ſ.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent; ſaucineſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

BO'LDFACED.

BO'LDFACED. *a.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent. *Bramhall.*

BO'LDLY. *ad.* [from *bold.*] In a bold manner. *Hooker.*

BO'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bold.*]
1. Courage; bravery. *Sidney.*
2. Exemption from caution. *Dryden.*
3. Freedom; liberty. *2 Corinthians.*
4. Confident truſt in God. *Hooker.*
5. Aſſurance. *Bacon.*
6. Impudence. *Hooker.*

BOLE. *ſ.*
1. The body or trunk of a tree. *Chapman.*
2. A kind of earth. *Woodward.*
3. A meaſure of corn containing ſix buſhels. *Mortimer.*

BO'LIS. *ſ.* [Lat.] *Bolis* is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL. *ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem.

To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk. *Exodus.*

BO'LSTER. *ſ.* [bolſtre, Saxon.]
1. Something laid on the bed, to ſupport the head. *Gay.*
2. A pad, or quilt. *Swift.*
3. Compreſs of a wound. *Wiſeman.*

To BO'LSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.
2. To afford a bed to. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs. *Sharp.*
4. To ſupport; to maintain. *South.*

BOLT. *ſ.* [*boult*, Dutch; βολις.]
1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden.*
3. *Bolt upright*: that is, upright as an arrow. *Addiſon.*
4. The bar of a door. *Shakſpeare.*
5. An iron to faſten the legs: corrupted from *bought*, a link. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A ſpot or ſtain. *Shakſpeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt. *Dryden.*
2. To blurt out. *Milton.*
3. To fetter; to ſhackle. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſift; to ſeparate with a ſieve. *Dryden.*
5. To examine; to try out. *Hale.*
6. To purify; to purge. *Shakſpeare.*

To BOLT. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs. *Dryden.*

BO'LTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran. *Bacon.*

BO'LTHEAD. *ſ.* A long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel; a matraſs, or receiver. *Boyle.*

BO'LTING-HOUSE. *ſ.* The place where meal is ſifted. *Dennis.*

BO'LTSPRIT, or BOWSPRIT. *ſ.* A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LUS. *ſ.* [βόλος.] A medicine, made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *ſ.* [*bombus*, Latin.]
1. A loud noiſe. *Bacon.*
2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *ſ.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt*,] A kind of cheſt filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH. } *ſ.* A kind of ſhip, ſtrong-
BOMB-VESSEL. } ly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar. *Addiſon.*

BO'MBARD. *ſ.* [*bombardus*, Latin.] A great gun. A barrel for wine. *Knolles.*

To BO'MBARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addiſon.*

BOMBARDI'ER. *ſ.* [from *bombard.*] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs. *Tatler.*

BOMBA'RDMENT. *ſ.* [from *bombard.*] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addiſon.*

BO'MBASIN. *ſ.* [*bombaſin*, Fr.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff.

BO'MBAST. *ſ.* Fuſtian; big words. *Donne.*

BO'MBAST. *a.* High ſounding. *Shakſp.*

BOMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *bombus*, Latin.] Sound; noiſe. *Brown.*

BONA RO'BA. ſ. A whore. *Shakſpeare.*

BONA'SUS. ſ. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRE'TIEN. ſ. [French.] A ſpecies of pear.

BOND. *ſ.* [bonꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Ligament that holds together. *Locke.*
3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer.*
4. Impriſonment; captivity. *Acts.*
5. Cement; cauſe of union. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden.*
7. Law by which one is obliged. *Locke.*

BOND. *a.* [ȝebonꝺen, Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate. *1 Corinthians.*

BO'NDAGE. *ſ.* [from *bond.*] Captivity; impriſonment. *Sidney. Pope.*

BO'NDMAID. *ſ.* [from *bond.*] A woman ſlave. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'NDMAN. *ſ.* [from *bond.*] A man ſlave; one wholly in another's power. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *ſ.* A ſlave. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE. *ſ.* Slavery. *1 Kings.*

BO'NDSLAVE. *ſ.* A man in ſlavery. *Davies.*

BO'NDSMAN. *ſ.* [from *bond* and *man.*] One bound for another. *Derham.*

BO'NDWOMAN. *ſ.* A woman ſlave. *Jonſon.*

BONE. *ſ.* [ban, Saxon.]
1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal.
2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it. *Dryden.*
3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack. *L'Eſtr.*
4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple.
5. Dice. *Dryden.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh.

BO'NELACE. *ſ.* [The bobbins with which lace is woven, being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Spectator.*

BO'NELESS. *a.* [from *bone.*] Without bones.

To BO'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *ſet.*] To

reſtore a bone out of joint; or join a bone broken. *Wiſeman.*

BO'NESETTER. *ſ.* [from *boneſet.*] A chirurgeon. *Denham.*

BO'NFIRE. *ſ.* [*bon*, good, Fr. and *fire.*] A fire made for triumph. *South.*

BO'NGRACE. *ſ.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. *Hakewill.*

BO'NNET. *ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A hat; a cap.

BO'NNET. *ſ.* [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BO'NNETS. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail.

BO'NNILY. *ad.* [from *bonny.*] Gayly; handſomely.

BO'NNINESS. *ſ.* [from *bonny.*] Gayety; handſomeneſs.

BO'NNY. *a.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, French.]

1. Handſome; beautiful. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Gay; merry; frolickſome; cheerful; blithe. *Shakſpeare.*

BONNY-CLABBER. *ſ.* Sour buttermilk. *Sw.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. ſ. A great plum.

BO'NY. *a.* [from *bone.*]

1. Conſiſting of bones. *Ray.*
2. Full of bones.

BO'OBY. *ſ.* A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow. *Prior.*

BOOK. *ſ.* [boc, Saxon.]

1. A volume in which we read or write. *Bac.*
2. A particular part of a work. *Burnet.*
3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *In books.* In kind remembrance. *Addiſon.*
5. *Without book.* By memory. *Hooker.*

To BOOK. *v. a.* To regiſter in a book. *Davies.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *ſ.* [from *book* and *keep.*] The art of keeping accounts. *Harris.*

BO'OKBINDER. *ſ.* A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

BO'OKFUL. *a.* [from *book* and *full.*] Crowded with undigeſted knowledge. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH. *a.* [from *book.*] Given to books. *Spectator.*

BO'OKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *bookiſh.*] Overſtudiouſneſs.

BOOKLE'ARNED. *a.* [from *book* and *learned.*] Verſed in books. *Swift.*

BOOKLE'ARNING. *ſ.* [from *book* and *learning.*] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. *Sidney.*

BO'OKMAN. *ſ.* [from *book* and *man.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books. *Shak.*

BO'OKMATE. *ſ.* Schoolfellow. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'OKSELLER. *ſ.* He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books. *Walton.*

BO'OKWORM. *ſ.* [from *book* and *worm.*]

1. A mite that eats holes in books.
2. A ſtudent too cloſely fixed upon books.

BOOM. *ſ.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In ſea language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding-ſail.
2. A pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer.
3. A bar of wood laid acroſs a harbour. *Dryd.*

To BOOM. *v. n.* To ruſh with violence. *Pope.*

BOON. *ſ.* [from bene, Sax.] A gift; a grant. *Addiſon.*

BOON. *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton.*

BOOR. *ſ.* [*beer*, Dutch.] A lout; a clown. *Temple.*

BO'ORISH. *a.* [from *boor.*] Clowniſh; ruſtick. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'ORISHLY. *ad.* After a clowniſh manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *booriſh.*] Coarſeneſs of manners.

BOOSE. *ſ.* [beriz, Saxon.] A ſtall for a cow.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [bot, Saxon.]

1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker. Pope.*
2. To enrich; to benefit. *Shakſpeare.*

BOOT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakſpeare.*
2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above. *Herbert.*

BOOT. *ſ.* [*botte*, French.] A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen. *Milton.*

BOOT *of a coach.* The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shakſpeare.*

BOOT-CATCHER. *ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch.*] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers. *Swift.*

BOOT-HOSE. *ſ.* [from *boot* and *hoſe.*] Stockings to ſerve for boots. *Shakſpeare.*

BOOT-TREE. *ſ.* Wood ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for ſtretching them.

BO'OTED. *a.* [from *boot.*] In boots. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *ſ.* [*boed*, Dutch.] A houſe built of boards or boughs. *Swift.*

BO'OTLESS. *a.* [from *boot.*]

1. Uſeleſs; unavailing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Without ſucceſs. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'OTY. *ſ.* [*buyt*, Dutch.]

1. Plunder; pillage. *Dryden.*
2. Things gotten by robbery. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To play booty.* To loſe by deſign. *Dryden.*

BOPE'EP. *ſ. To play* BOPEEP, is to look out and draw back, as if frighted. *Dryden.*

BO'RABLE. *a.* [from *bore.*] That may be bored.

BORA'CHIO. ſ. [*borracho*, Spaniſh.] A drunkard. *Congreve.*

BO'RAGE. *ſ.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

BO'RAMEZ. ſ. The vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus.* *Brown.*

BO'RAX. ſ. [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. *Quincy.*

BO'RDEL. *ſ.* [*bordeel*, Teut.] A brothel; a bawdy-houſe. *South.*

BO'RDER. *ſ.* [*bord*, German.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing. *Dryd.*
2. The edge of a country. *Spenſer.*
3. The outer part of a garment adorned with needlework.
4. A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers. *Waller.*

To BO'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon. *Knolles.*
2. To approach nearly to. *Tillotſon.*

To

To BO'RDER. *v. a.*
1. To adorn with a border.
2. To reach; to touch. *Raleigh.*

BO'RDERER. *ſ.* [from *border.*] He that dwells on the borders. *Spenſer.*

To BO'RDRAGE. *v. n.* [from *border.*] To plunder the borders. *Spenſer.*

To BORE. *v. a.* [boꝛian, Saxon.] To pierce with a hole. *Digby.*

To BORE. *v. n.*
1. To make a hole. *Wilkins.*
2. To puſh forward toward a certain point. *Dryden.*

BORE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The hole made by boring. *Milton.*
2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon.*
3. The ſize of any hole. *Bacon.*

BORE. The preterite of *bear.* *Dryden.*

BO'REAL. *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern. *Pope.*

BO'REAS. ſ. [Lat.] The northwind.

BORE'E. *ſ.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*

BO'RER. *ſ.* [from *bore.*] A piercer. *Moxon.*

BORN. The participle paſſive of *bear.*

To be BORN. *v. n. paſſ.* To come into life. *Locke.*

BO'ROUGH. *ſ.* [boꝛhoe, Sax.] A town with a corporation.

BO'RREL. *ſ.* A mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

To BO'RROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch.]
1. To take ſomething from another upon credit. *Nehemiah.*
2. To aſk another the uſe of ſomething for a time. *Dryden.*
3. To take ſomething of another. *Watts.*
4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one. *Dryden.*

BO'RROW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'RROWER. *ſ.* [from *borrow.*]
1. He that borrows. *Milton.*
2. He that takes what is another's. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. *ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands. *Wotton.*

BO'SKY. *a.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *ſ.* [boꝛme, Saxon.]
1. The breaſt; the heart. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An encloſure. *Hooker.*
3. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt. *Exodus.*
4. The tender affections. *Milton.*
5. Inclination; deſire. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'SOM, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

To BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encloſe in the boſom. *Milton.*
2. To conceal in privacy. *Pope.*

BO'SON. *ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain.*] *Dryd.*

BOSS. *ſ.* [*boſſe*, French.]
1. A ſtud. *Pope.*
2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing. *Job.*
3. A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*

BO'SSAGE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] Any ſtone that has a projecture.

BO'SVEL. *ſ.* A ſpecies of crowfoot.

BOTA'NICAL. } *a.* [βοτάνη, an herb.] Re-
BOTA'NICK. } lating to herbs; ſkilled in herbs. *Addiſon.*

BO'TANIST. *ſ.* [from *botany.*] One ſkilled in plants. *Woodward.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *ſ.* [βοτανολογία.] A diſcourſe upon plants.

BO'TANY. *ſ.* [from βοτάνη, an herb.] The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which relates to vegetables.

BOTCH. *ſ.* [*boccia*, Italian.]
1. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin. *Donne.*
2. A part in any work ill finiſhed. *Shakſp.*
3. An adventitious part clumſily added. *Dryd.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mend or patch clothes clumſily. *Dryd.*
2. To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully. *Dryden.*
3. To mark with botches. *Garth.*

BO'TCHY. *a.* [from *botch.*] Marked with botches. *Shakſpeare.*

BOTH. *a.* [batha, Saxon.] The two; the one and the other. *Hooker.*

BOTH. *conj.* As well. *Dryden.*

BO'TRYOID. *a.* [βοτρυοειδης.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*

BOTS. *ſ.* Small worms in the entrails of horſes. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'TTLE. *ſ.* [*bouteille*, French.]
1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter, with a narrow mouth. *King.*
2. A quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle; a quart. *Spectator.*
3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe in bottles. *Swift.*

BO'TTLEFLOWER. *ſ.* A plant.

BO'TTLESCREW. *ſ.* [from *bottle* and *ſcrew.*] A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

BO'TTOM. *ſ.* [boꝛm, Saxon.]
1. The loweſt part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water. *Dryden.*
3. The foundation; the groundwork. *Atter.*
4. A dale; a valley. *Bentley.*
5. The deepeſt part. *Locke.*
6. Bound; limit. *Shakſpeare.*
7. The utmoſt of any man's capacity. *Shak.*
8. The laſt reſort. *Addiſon.*
9. A veſſel for navigation. *Norris.*
10. A chance; an adventure. *Clarendon.*
11. A ball of thread wound up together. *Mort.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport. *Atterbury.*
2. To wind upon ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To reſt upon as its ſupport. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *a.* Having a bottom.

BO'TTOMLESS. *a.* [from *bottom.*] Wanting a bottom; fathomleſs. *Milton.*

BO'TTOMRY. *ſ.* [In navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom.

BO'UCHET. ſ. [French.] A ſort of pear.

BOUD. *ſ.* An inſect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

BOUGH. *ſ.* [bog, Saxon.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree. *Sidney.*

BOUGHT. The preterite of *to buy.*

BOUGHT. *ſ.* [from *to bow.*]
1. A twiſt; a link; a knot. *Milton.*
2. A flexure. *Brown.*

BOU'ILLON. ſ. [French.] Broth; ſoup.

BO'ULDER *Walls. ſ.* [In architecture.] Walls built of round flint or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.*
1. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force. *Swift.*
2. To make a ſudden leap. *Addiſon.*
3. To boaſt; to bully.
4. To be bold, or ſtrong. *Shakſpeare.*

BOUNCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtrong ſudden blow. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden crack or noiſe. *Gay.*
3. A boaſt; a threat.

BO'UNCER. *ſ.* [from *bounce.*] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatener.

BOUND. *ſ.* [from *bind.*]
1. A limit; a boundary. *Pope.*
2. A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained. *Locke.*
3. A leap; a jump; a ſpring. *Addiſon.*
4. A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To limit; to terminate. *Dryden.*
2. To reſtrain; to confine. *Shakſpeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]
1. To jump; to ſpring. *Pope.*
2. To rebound; to fly back. *Shakſpeare*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound. *Shak.*

BOUND. Participle paſſive of *bind.*

BOUND. *a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intended to come to any place. *Temp.*

BO'UNDARY. *ſ.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDEN. Participle paſſive of *bind.*

BOUNDING-STONE. } *ſ.* A ſtone to play
BOUND-STONE. } with. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *boundleſs.*] Exemption from limits. *South.*

BO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined. *South.*

BO'UNTEOUS. *a.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind; generous. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generouſly. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality. *Pſalms.*

BO'UNTIFUL. *a.* [from *bounty* and *full.*] Liberal; generous; munificent. *Taylor.*

BO'UNTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally. *Donne.*

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity.

BO'UNTIHEAD. } *ſ.* Goodneſs; virtue.
BO'UNTIHOOD. } *Spenſer.*

BO'UNTY. *ſ.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generoſity; liberality; munificence. *Hooker.*

To BO'URGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout; to ſhoot into branches. *Howel.*

BOURN. *ſ.* [*borne*, French.]
1. A bound; a limit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A brook; a torrent. *Spenſer.*

To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dutch.] To drink laviſhly. *Spenſer.*

BOUSY. *a.* [from *bouſe.*] Drunken. *King.*

BOUT. *ſ.* [*botta*, Italian.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sid.*

BO'UTEFEU. ſ. [Fr.] An incendiary. *K. Char.*

BO'UTISALE. *ſ.* A ſale at a cheap rate. *Hayw.*

BOUTS RIMES. [French.] The laſt words or rhymes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [buzen, Saxon.]
1. To bend; to inflect. *Locke.*
2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion. *Iſaiah.*
3. To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion. *Eccl.*
4. To depreſs; to cruſh. *Pope.*

To BOW. *v. n.*
1. To bend; to ſuffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſtoop. *Judges.*
4. To ſink under preſſure. *Iſaiah.*

BOW. *ſ.* [from the verb. It is pronounced like the verb: as, *now, bow.*] An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion. *Swift.*

BOW. *ſ.* pronounced *bo.*
1. An inſtrument of war. *Alleyne.*
2. A coloured arch in the clouds. *Geneſis.*
3. The inſtrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck. *Dryden.*
4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip-knot.
5. A yoke. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Bow *of a ſhip.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle.

BOW-BENT. *a.* [from *bow* and *bent.*] Crooked. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND. *ſ.* [from *bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws the bow. *Spenſer.*

BOW-LEGGED. *a.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

To BO'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels. *Thomſon.*

BO'WELS. *ſ.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]
1. Inteſtines; the veſſels and organs within the body. *Samuel.*
2. The inner parts of any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Tenderneſs; compaſſion. *Clarendon.*

BO'WER. *ſ.* [from *bough.*] An arbour made of branches.

BO'WER. *ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] Anchor ſo called.

To BO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'WERY. *a.* [from *bower.*] Full of bowers. *Tickell.*

BOWL. *ſ.* [*buelin*, Welch.]
1. A veſſel to hold liquids. *Felton.*
2. The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A baſin, or fountain. *Bacon.*

BOWL. *ſ.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round maſs rolled along the ground. *Herbert.*

To

To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To play at bowls.
2. To throw bowls at any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'WLDER STONES. *ſ.* Lumps or fragments of ſtone or marble, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodw.*

BO'WLER. *ſ.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE. *ſ.* A rope faſtened to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail.

BO'WLING-GREEN. *ſ.* [from *bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*

BO'WMAN. *ſ.* An archer. *Jeremiah.*

BO'WSPRIT. *ſ.* Boltſprit; which ſee.

To BO'WSSEN. *v. a.* To drench; to ſoak. *Car.*

BO'WSTRING. *ſ.* The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

BO'WYER. *ſ.* [from *bow.*]
1. An archer. *Dryden.*
2. One whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX. *ſ.* [box, Saxon.] A tree.

BOX. *ſ.* [box, Saxon.]
1. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. *Pope.*
2. The caſe of the mariner's compaſs.
3. The cheſt into which money given is put. *Spenſer.*
4. Seat in the playhouſe. *Pope.*

To BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe in a box. *Swift.*

BOX. *ſ.* [*boc*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Bramhall.*

To BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fiſts. *Spectator.*

BO'XEN. *a.* [from *box.*]
1. Made of box. *Gay.*
2. Reſembling box. *Dryden.*

BO'XER. *ſ.* [from *box.*] A man who fights with his fiſts.

BOY. *ſ.*
1. A male child; not a girl.
2. One in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant. *Dryden.*
3. A word of contempt for young men. *Locke.*

To BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy. *Shakſpeare.*

BO'YHOOD. *ſ.* [from *boy.*] The ſtate of a boy. *Swift.*

BO'YISH. *a.* [from *boy.*]
1. Belonging to a boy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Childiſh; trifling. *Dryden.*

BO'YISHLY. *ad.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhly; triflingly.

BO'YISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhneſs; triflingneſs.

BO'YISM. *ſ.* [from *boy.*] Puerility; childiſhneſs. *Dryden.*

BP. An abbreviation of biſhop.

BRA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous conteſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To BRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To conteſt noiſily.

BRA'BBLER. *ſ.* A clamorous noiſy fellow.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]
1. To bind; to tie cloſe with bandages.
2. To intend; to ſtrain up. *Holder.*

BRACE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cincture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing up. *Derham.*
3. Braces *of a coach.* Thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.
4. Brace. [In printing.] A crooked line encloſing a paſſage: as in a triplet.
5. Warlike preparation. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Tenſion; tightneſs. *Holder.*

BRACE. *ſ.* A pair; a couple. *Dryden.*

BRA'CELET. *ſ.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. *Boyle.*

BRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *brace.*] A cincture; a bandage. *Wiſeman.*

BRACH. *ſ.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound. *Shak.*

BRA'CHIAL. *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHY'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [βραχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs. *Glanville.*

BRACK. *ſ.* A breach. *Digby.*

BRA'CKET. *ſ.* A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *a.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; ſomething ſalt. *Herbert.*

BRA'CKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs. *Cheyne.*

BRAD. *ſ.* A ſort of nail to floor rooms with. *Mox.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boaſt; to diſplay oſtentatiouſly. *Sanderſon.*

BRAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A boaſt; a proud expreſſion. *Bacon.*
2. The thing boaſted. *Milton.*

BRAGGADO'CIO. *ſ.* A puffing, boaſting fellow. *Dryden.*

BRA'GGART. *a.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; vainly oſtentatious. *Donne.*

BRA'GGART. *ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter. *Sh.*

BRA'GGER. *ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter. *South.*

BRA'GLESS. *a.* [from *brag.*] Without a boaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'GLY. *ad.* [from *brag.*] Finely. *Spenſer.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [bnæðan, Saxon.] To weave together. *Milton.*

BRAID. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot. *Prior.*

BRAID. *a.* Deceitful. *Shakſpeare.*

BRAILS. *ſ.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN. *ſ.* [bnæȝen, Saxon.]
1. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe. *Sh.*
2. The underſtanding. *Hammond.*
3. The affections. *Shakſpeare.*

To BRAIN. *v. a.* To kill by beating out the brains. *Pope.*

BRA'INISH. *a.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded; furious. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'INLESS. *a.* [from *brain.*] Silly. *Hooker.*

BRA'INPAN. *ſ.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ſkull containing the brains. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK. *a.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] Addleheaded; giddy. *Aſcham. Knolles.*

BRA'INSICKLY. *ad.* [from *brainſick.*] Weakly; headily. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *brainſick.*] Indiſcretion; giddineſs.

BRAKE. The preterite of *break.* *Knolles.*

BRAKE. *ſ.* A thicket of brambles. *Dryden.*

BRAKE. *ſ.*
1. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ſhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneadingtrough.

BRA'KY. *a.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough. *Ben Jonſon.*

BRA'MBLE. *ſ.* [bpemlaꝛ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]
1. Blackberry buſh; dewberry buſh; raſpberry buſh. *Miller.*
2. Any rough prickly ſhrub. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING. *ſ.* A bird called alſo a mountain chaffinch. *Dict.*

BRAN. *ſ.* [*brenna*, Italian.] The huſks of corn ground. *Wotton.*

BRANCH. *ſ.* [*branche*, French.]
1. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any diſtinct article. *Rogers.*
3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt. *Ral.*
4. A ſmaller river running into a large. *Ral.*
5. Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line. *Carew.*
6. The offspring; the deſcendant. *Craſhaw.*
7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſpread in branches. *Milton.*
2. To ſpread into ſeparate parts. *Locke.*
3. To ſpeak diffuſively. *Spectator.*
4. To have horns ſhooting out. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*
1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon.*
2. To adorn with needlework. *Spenſer.*

BRA'NCHER. *ſ.*
1. One that ſhoots out into branches.
2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, French.]

BRA'NCHINESS. *ſ.* [from *branchy.*] Fulneſs of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *branch.*]
1. Without ſhoots or boughs.
2. Naked. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'NCHY. *a.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches; ſpreading. *Watts.*

BRAND. *ſ.* [bpanb, Saxon.]
1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Dryd.*
2. A ſword. *Milton.*
3. A thunderbolt. *Granville.*
4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.]
1. To mark with a hot iron.
2. To mark with a note of infamy. *Atterb.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *ſ.* A kind of wild fowl.

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.]
1. To wave or ſhake. *Smith.*
2. To play with; to flouriſh. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *ſ.* A particular worm. *Walton.*

BRA'NDY. *ſ.* A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLE. *ſ.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* To wrangle; to ſquabble.

BRANK. *ſ.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *a.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'SIER. *ſ.* [from *braſs.*]
1. A manufacturer that works in braſs.
2. A pan to hold coals. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'SIL, or BRAZIL. *ſ.* An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil.

BRASS. *ſ.* [bpaꝛ, Saxon.]
1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. *Bacon.*
2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *braſſy.*] An appearance like braſs.

BRA'SSY. *a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. Partaking of braſs. *Woodward.*
2. Hard as braſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Impudent.

BRAST. *participial a.* [from *burſt.*] Burſt; broken. *Spenſer.*

BRAT. *ſ.*
1. A child ſo called in contempt. *Roſcommon.*
2. The progeny; the offſpring. *South.*

BRAVA'DO. *ſ.* A boaſt; a brag.

BRAVE. *a.* [*brave*, French.]
1. Courageous; daring; bold. *Bacon.*
2. Gallant; having a noble mien. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Magnificent; grand. *Denham.*
4. Excellent; noble. *Sidney. Digby.*

BRAVE. *ſ.* [*brave*, French.]
1. A hector; a man daring beyond prudence or fitneſs. *Dryden.*
2. A boaſt; a challenge. *Shakſpeare.*

To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To defy; to challenge. *Dryden.*
2. To carry a boaſting appearance. *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *brave.*] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY. *ſ.* [from *brave.*]
1. Courage; magnanimity. *Addiſon.*
2. Splendour; magnificence. *Spenſer.*
3. Show; oſtentation. *Bacon.*
4. Bravado; boaſt. *Sidney.*

BRA'VO. *ſ.* [*bravo*, Italian.] A man who murders for hire. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, French.]
1. To quarrel noiſily or indecently. *Watts.*
2. To ſpeak loud and indecently. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make a noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

BRAWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility. *Hooker.*

BRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler.

BRAWN. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body. *Peacham.*
2. The arm, ſo called from its being muſculous. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Bulk; muſcular ſtrength. *Dryden.*
4. The fleſh of a boar. *Mortimer.*
5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *brawn.*] A boar killed for the table. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *ſ.* [from *brawny.*] Strength; hardneſs. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *a.* [from *brawn.*] Muſculous; fleſhy; bulky. *Dryden.*

To

To BRAY. *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax.] To pound, or grind ſmall. *Chapman.*

To BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, French.]
1. To make a noiſe as an aſs. *Dryden.*
2. To make an offenſive noiſe. *Congreve.*

BRAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Noiſe; ſound; the voice of an aſs. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *bray.*]
1. One that brays like an aſs. *Pope.*
2. With printers, an inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. To ſolder with braſs. *Moxon.*
2. To harden to impudence. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'ZEN. *a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. Made of braſs. *Peacham.*
2. Proceeding from braſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *ſ.* [from *brazen* and *face.*] An impudent wretch. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *a.* [from *brazenface.*] Impudent; ſhameleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

BRA'ZENNESS. *ſ.* [from *brazen.*]
1. Appearing like braſs.
2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *ſ.* See BRASIER.. *Swift.*

BREACH. *ſ.* [from *break*; *breche*, French.]
1. The act of breaking any thing. *Shakſp.*
2. The ſtate of being broken. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Knolles.*
4. The violation of a law or contract. *South.*
5. An opening in a coaſt. *Spenſer.*
6. Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.*
7. Infraction; injury. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *ſ.* [bpeoꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Food made of ground corn. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Food in general. *Philips.*
3. Support of life at large. *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *ſ.* [from *bread* and *chip.*] A baker's ſervant. *Shakſpeare.*

BREAD-CORN. *ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*

BREADTH. *ſ.* [from bpaꝺ, Saxon.] The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide. *Ad.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. *I broke*, or *brake*; part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken.* [bpeccan, Sax.]
1. To part by violence. *Mark.*
2. To burſt or open by force. *Burnet.*
3. To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.*
4. To deſtroy by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To overcome; to ſurmount. *Gay.*
6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Sh.*
7. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body. *Tillotſon.*
8. To ſink or appal the ſpirits. *Philips.*
9. To ſubdue. *Addiſon.*
10. To cruſh; to ſubdue; to incapacitate. *Cla.*
11. To weaken the mind. *Felton.*
12. To tame; to train to obedience. *May.*
13. To make bankrupt. *Davies.*
14. To crack or open the ſkin. *Dryden.*
15. To violate a contract or promiſe. *Shakſp.*
16. To infringe a law. *Dryden.*
17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of. *Dry.*
18. To interrupt. *Dryden.*
19. To ſeparate company. *Atterbury.*
20. To diſſolve any union. *Collier.*
21. To reform. *Grew.*
22. To open ſomething new. *Bacon.*
23. To diſcard; to diſmiſs from office. *Swift.*
24. *To break the back.* To diſable one's fortune. *Shakſpeare.*
25. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.
26. *To break faſt.* To eat the firſt time in the day.
27. *To break ground.* To open trenches.
28. *To break the heart.* To deſtroy with grief. *Dryden.*
29. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints. *Shakſpeare.*
30. *To break off.* To put a ſudden ſtop.
31. *To break off.* To preclude by ſome obſtacle. *Addiſon.*
32. *To break up.* To diſſolve. *Arbuthnot.*
33. *To break up.* To open; to lay open. *Woodw.*
34. *To break up.* To ſeparate or diſband. *Knol.*
35. *To break upon the wheel.* To puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
36. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK. *v. n.*
1. To part in two. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To burſt. *Dryden.*
3. To burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock. *Pope.*
4. To open and diſcharge matter. *Harvey.*
5. To open as the morning. *Donne.*
6. To burſt forth; to exclaim. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To become bankrupt. *Pope.*
8. To decline in health and ſtrength. *Swift.*
9. To iſſue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
10. To make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs. *Hooker. Samuel.*
11. To come to an explanation. *Ben Jonſon.*
12. To fall out; to be friends no longer. *Prior.*
13. *To break from.* To ſeparate from with ſome vehemence. *Roſcommon.*
14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly. *Add.*
15. *To break looſe.* To eſcape from captivity. *Milton.*
16. *To break off.* To deſiſt ſuddenly. *Taylor.*
17. *To break off from.* To part from with violence. *Shakſpeare.*
18. *To break out.* To diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects. *South.*
19. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body.
20. *To break out.* To become diſſolute. *Dryd.*
21. *To break up.* To ceaſe; to intermit. *Bac.*
22. *To break up.* To diſſolve itſelf. *Watts.*
23. *To break up.* To begin holidays. *Shakſp.*
24. *To break with.* To part friendſhip with any. *South.*

BREAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.*
2. A pauſe; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER.

BRE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *break.*]
1. He that breaks any thing. *South.*
2. A wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *faſt.*] To eat the firſt meal in the day. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The firſt meal in the day. *Wotton.*
2. The thing eaten at the firſt meal.
3. A meal in general. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKNECK. *ſ.* A ſteep place endangering the neck. *Shakſpeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *ſ.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

BREAM. *ſ.* [*brame*, Fr.] The name of a fiſh.

BREAST. *ſ.* [bpeopt, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and belly. *Prior.*
2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk. *Job.*
3. The part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs.
4. The heart; the conſcience. *Dryden.*
5. The paſſions. *Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakſpeare.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *bone.*] The bone of the breaſt; the ſternum.

BRE'ASTHIGH. *a.* [from *breaſt* and *high.*] Up to the breaſt. *Sidney.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *hook.*] With ſhipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breaſt. *Addiſon.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *plate.*] Armour for the breaſt. *Cowley.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *ſ.* A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *ſ.* [bpaðe, Saxon.]
1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Life. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtate or power of breathing freely. *Dry.*
4. Reſpiration; act of breathing. *Milton.*
5. Reſpite; pauſe; relaxation. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Breeze; moving air. *Addiſon.*
7. A ſingle act; an inſtant. *Dryden.*

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath.*]
1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. *Pope.*
2. To live. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To reſt. *Roſcommon.*
4. To paſs by breathing. *Shakſpeare.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*
1. To inſpire into one's own body, and expire out of it. *Dryden.*
2. To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To eject by breathing. *Spectator.*
4. To exerciſe. *Shakſpear.*
5. To move or actuate by breath. *Prior.*
6. To utter privately. *Shakſpear.*
7. To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER. *ſ.* [from *to breathe.*]
1. One that breathes, or lives. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One that utters any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Inſpirer; one that animates or infuſes by inſpiration. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *ſ.* [from *breathe.*]
1. Aſpiration; ſecret prayer. *Prior.*
2. Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *breath.*]
1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour.
2. Dead. *Prior.*

BRED. Participle paſſive from *to breed.*

BREDE. *ſ.* See BRAID. *Addiſon.*

BREECH. *ſ.* [ſuppoſed from bpæcan, Sax.]
1. The lower part of the body. *Hayward.*
2. Breeches. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.
4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech: as, to *breech* a gun.

BRE'ECHES. *ſ.* [bpæc, Saxon.]
1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of the huſband. *L'Eſtran.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. *I bred, I have bred.* [bpæðan, Saxon.]
1. To procreate; to generate. *Roſcommon.*
2. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce. *Aſch.*
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Shakſp.*
4. To produce from one's ſelf. *Locke.*
5. To give birth to. *Hooker.*
6. To educate; to qualify by education. *Dryd.*
7. To bring up; to take care of. *Dryden.*

To BREED. *v. n.*
1. To bring young. *Spectator.*
2. To increaſe by new production. *Raleigh.*
3. To be produced; to have birth. *Bentley.*
4. To raiſe a breed. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies. *Roſcommon.*
2. Progeny; offſpring. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE. *ſ.* [from *breed* and *bate,*] One that breeds quarrels. *Shakſpeare.*

BRE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *breed.*]
1. That which produces any thing. *Shakſp.*
2. The perſon which brings up another. *Aſch.*
3. A female that is prolifick. *Shakſpeare.*
4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *ſ.* [from *breed.*]
1. Education; inſtruction; qualifications. *Sh.*
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. *Swift.*
3. Nurture. *Milton.*

BREEZE. *ſ.* [bpiepa, Saxon.] A ſtinging fly.

BREEZE. *ſ.* [*breeza*, Ital.] A gentle gale.

BREESY. *a.* [from *breeze.*] Fanned with gales. *Pope.*

BREME. *a.* Cruel; ſharp; ſevere. *Spenſer.*

BRENT. *a.* Burnt. *Spenſer.*

BRET. *ſ.* A fiſh of the turbot kind.

BRE'THREN. *ſ.* The plural of *brother.*

BRE'VIARY. *ſ.* [*breviaire*, French.]
1. An abridgment; an epitome. *Ayliffe.*
2. The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *ſ.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] A ſhort compendium. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE. *ſ.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVI'ER. *ſ.* A particular ſize of ſmall letter uſed in printing.

BRE'VITY. *ſ.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs. *Dryden.*

To BREW. *v. a.* [*browen*, Dutch.]
1. To make liquors by mixing ſeveral ingredients. *Milton.*
2. To prepare by mixing things together. *Pope.*
3. To contrive; to plot. *Wotton.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakſpeare.*

BREW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE. *ſ.* [from *brew.*] Mixture of various things. *Shakſpeare.*

BRE'WER. *ſ.* A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer. *Tillotſon.*

BRE'WHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *brew* and *houſe.*] A houſe appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WING. *ſ.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of liquor brewed. *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS. *ſ.* A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRIBE. *ſ.* [*bribe*, in French.] A reward given to pervert the judgment. *Waller.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes.

BRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *bribe.*] One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRI'BERY. *ſ.* The crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices. *Bacon.*

BRICK. *ſ.* [*brick*, Dutch.]
1. A maſs of burnt clay for builders. *Addiſon.*
2. A loaf ſhaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks. *Swift.*

BRI'CKBAT. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat.*] A piece of brick. *Bacon.*

BRI'CKCLAY. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay.*] Clay uſed for making bricks. *Woodward.*

BRI'CKDUST. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt.*] Duſt made by pounding bricks. *Spectator.*

BRI'CK-KILN. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *kiln.*] A kiln, or place to burn bricks in. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *lay.*] A brick-maſon. *Donne.*

BRI'CK-MAKER. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *make.*] One whoſe trade it is to make bricks. *Woodw.*

BRI'DAL. *a.* [from *bride.*] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. *Walſh. Pope.*

BRI'DAL. *ſ.* The nuptial feſtival. *Herbert.*

BRIDE. *ſ.* [bpyð, Saxon.] A woman new married. *Smith.*

BRI'DEBED. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed.*] Marriage-bed. *Pope.*

BRI'DECAKE. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake.*] A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at a wedding. *B. Jonſ.*

BRI'DEGROOM. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom.*] A new-married man. *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN. } *ſ.* The attendants on the
BRI'DEMAIDS. } bride and bridegroom.

BRI'DESTAKE. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *ſtake.*] A poſt ſet in the ground to dance round at a wedding feaſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

BRI'DEWELL. *ſ.* A houſe of correction.

BRIDGE. *ſ.* [bpıc, Saxon.]
1. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage. *Dryden.*
2. The upper part of the noſe. *Bacon.*
3. The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe a bridge over any place. *Milton.*

BRI'DLE. *ſ.* [*bride*, Fr.]
1. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed. *Dryden.*
2. A reſtraint; a curb; a check. *Clarendon.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To guide by a bridle. *Addiſon.*
2. To reſtrain; to govern. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *ſ.* [from *bridle* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF. *a.* [*brevis*, Latin.]
1. Short; conciſe. *Collier.*
2. Contracted; narrow. *Shakſpeare.*

BRIEF. *ſ.* [*brief*, Dutch.]
1. A writing of any kind. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A ſhort extract, or epitome. *Bacon.*
3. The writing given by the pleaders, containing the caſe. *Swift.*
4. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection.
5. [In muſick.] A meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *brief.*] Conciſely; in few words. *Bacon.*

BRI'EFNESS. *ſ.* [rom *brief.*] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs. *Camden.*

BRI'ER. *ſ.* A plant; the dogroſe. *Drayton.*

BRI'ERY. *a.* [from *brier.*] Rough; full of briers.

BRI'GADE. *ſ.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A diviſion of forces; a body of men. *Philips.*

BRIGADI'ER *General.* An officer next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *ſ.* [*brigand*, French.] A robber. *Bramhall.*

BRI'GANDINE. } *ſ.* [from *brigand.*]
BRI'GANTINE. }
1. A light veſſel, ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates. *Otway.*
2. A coat of mail. *Milton.*

BRIGHT. *a.* [beopt, Saxon.]
1. Shining; glittering; full of light. *Dryden.*
2. Clear; evident. *Watts.*
3. Illuſtrious: as, a *bright* reign.
4. Witty; acute: as, a *bright* genius.
5. Beautiful; radiant with perſonal charms.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright.*]
1. To make bright; to make to ſhine.
2. To make luminous by light from without. *Philips.*

3. To

3. To make gay, or alert. *Milton.*
4. To make illuſtrious. *Swift.*
5. To make acute.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *bright.*] Splendidly; with luſtre. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *bright.*]
1. Luſtre; ſplendour. *South.*
2. Acuteneſs. *Prior.*
3. Evidence; intellectual clearneſs.

BRI'LLIANCY. *ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Luſtre; ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT. *a.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling. *Dorſet.*

BRI'LLIANT. *ſ.* A diamond of the fineſt cut. *Dryden.*

BRI'LLIANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; luſtre.

BRIM. *ſ.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.]
1. The edge of any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The upper edge of any veſſel. *Craſhaw.*
3. The top of any liquor. *Joſhua.*
4. The bank of a fountain. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRI'MFUL. *a.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top. *Addiſon.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *brimful.*] Fulneſs to the top. *Shakſpeare.*

BRI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *ſ.* Sulphur. *Spenſer.*

BRI'MSTONY. *a.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone.

BRI'NDED. *a.* [*brin*, French, a branch.] Streaked; tabby. *Milton.*

BRI'NDLE. *ſ.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded. *Clariſſa.*

BRI'NDLED. *a.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked. *Addiſon.*

BRINE. *ſ.*
1. Water impregnated with ſalt. *Bacon.*
2. The ſea. *Milton.*
3. Tears. *Shakſpeare.*

BRI'NEPIT. *ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of ſalt water. *Shakſpeare.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bꝛingan, Saxon, preter. *I brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bꝛoht, Sax.]
1. To fetch from another place. *Temple.*
2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend by another. *Dryden.*
3. To produce; to procure. *Bacon.*
4. To reduce; to recal. *Spectator.*
5. To attract; to draw along. *Newton.*
6. To put into any particular ſtate. *Swift.*
7. To lead by degrees. *Locke.*
8. To recal; to ſummons. *Dryden.*
9. To induce; to prevail upon. *Locke.*
10. *To bring about.* To bring to paſs; to effect. *Addiſon.*
11. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce. *Milton.*
12. *To bring forth.* To bring to light. *Job.*
13. *To bring in.* To reduce. *Spenſer.*
14. *To bring in.* To afford gain. *South.*
15. *To bring in.* To introduce. *Tatler.*
16. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure; to be acquitted. *Tillotſon.*
17. *To bring on.* To engage in action.
18. *To bring over.* To draw to a new party; to convert. *Swift.*
19. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhow.
20. *To bring under.* To ſubdue; to repreſs. *Bacon.*
21. *To bring up.* To educate; to inſtruct.
22. *To bring up.* To bring into practice.

BRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *bring.*] The perſon that brings any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

BRI'NGER UP. Inſtructor; educator. *Aſch.*

BRI'NISH. *a.* [from *brine.*] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt. *Shakſpeare.*

BRI'NISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *briniſh.*] Saltneſs.

BRINK. *ſ.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river. *Swift.*

BRI'NY. *a.* [from *brine.*] Salt. *Addiſon.*

BRISK. *a.* [*briſque*, French.]
1. Livſly; vivacious; gay. *Denham.*
2. Powerful; ſpirituous. *Philips.*
3. Vivid; bright. *Newton.*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

BRI'SKET. *ſ.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY. *ad.* [from *briſk.*] Actively; vigorouſly. *Boyle. Ray.*

BRI'SKNESS. *ſ.* [from *briſk.*]
1. Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs. *South.*
2. Gayety. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLE. *ſ.* [bꝛiſtl, Saxon.] The ſtiff hair of ſwine. *Grew.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in briſtles. *Shakſpeare.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLY. *a.* [from *briſtle.*] Thick ſet with briſtles. *Bentley.*

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Carew.*

BRI'TTLE. *a.* [bꝛittan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break. *Bacon.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *ſ.* [from *brittle.*] Aptneſs to break. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *ſ.* The gadfly; the breeze. *Spenſer.*

BROACH. *ſ.* [*broche*, Fr.] A ſpit.

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſplit; to pierce as with a ſpit. *Hakew.*
2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.
3. To open any ſtore. *Knollet.*
4. To give out, or utter any thing. *Swift.*
5. To let out any thing. *Hudibras.*

BRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *broach.*]
1. A ſpit. *Dryden.*
2. An opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD. *a.* [bꝛaꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Wide; extended in breadth. *Temple.*
2. Large. *Locke.*
3. Clear; open. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Groſs;

4. Croſs; coarſe. *Dryden.*
5. Obſcene; fulſome. *Dryden.*
6. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved. *Shak.*

BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole. *L'Eſtr.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth.*] A fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad.*] To grow broad. *Thomſon.*

BRO'ADLY. *ad.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *ſ.* [from *broad.*]
1. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.
2. Coarſeneſs; fulſomeneſs. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſide.*]
1. The ſide of a ſhip. *Waller.*
2. The volley of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

BRO'ADSWORD. *ſ.* A cutting ſword, with a broad blade. *Wiſeman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *ad.* [from *broad* and *wiſe.*] According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCA'DE. *ſ.* [*brocado*, Spaniſh.] A ſilken ſtuff, variegated. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *a.* [from *brocade.*]
1. Dreſt in brocade.
2. Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *ſ.* [from *broke.*]
1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains. *Spenſer.*
2. The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bac.*
3. The trade of dealing in old things. *B. Jonſ.*

BRO'CCOLI. ſ. A ſpecies of cabbage.

BROCK. *ſ.* [bꝛoc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. *ſ.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *ſ.* [*brog*, Iriſh.]
1. A kind of ſhoe. *Swift.*
2. A corrupt dialect. *Farquhar.*

To BRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needlework. *Exodus.*

BRO'IDERY. *ſ.* [from *broider.*] Embroidery; flowerwork. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *ſ.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Wake.*

To BROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat. *Shak.*

To BROKE. *v. n.* To contract buſineſs for others. *Bacon.*

BRO'KEN. Particip. paſſive of *break.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *a.* [from *broken* and *heart.*] Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear. *Iſaiah.*

BRO'KENLY. *ad.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ſeries. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KER. *ſ.* [from *to broke.*]
1. A factor; one that does buſineſs for another. *Temple.*
2. One who deals in old houſehold goods.
3. A pimp; a matchmaker. *Shakſpeare.*

BRO'KERAGE. *ſ.* [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker.

BRO'NCHIAL. } *a.* [*Βρόγχος.*] Belonging
BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'NCHOCELE. *ſ.* [*Βρογχοκήλη.*] A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria, called the *bronchus.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [*Βρογχος* and *τεμνω.*] That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation. *Sharp.*

BROND. *ſ.* A ſword; for BRAND. *Spenſer.*

BRONZE. *ſ.* [*bronze*, French.]
1. Braſs. *Pope.*
2. A medal; a figure caſt in braſs. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *ſ.* [*broke*, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakſpeare.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakſpeare.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [bꝛædan, Saxon.]
1. To ſit on eggs, to hatch them. *Milton.*
2. To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryd.*
3. To watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly. *Dryden.*
4. To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*

To BROOD. *v. a.*
1. To cheriſh by care. *Dryden.*
2. To cover: as hatching.
3. To cover: as cheriſhing.

BROOD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Offſpring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
2. Generation. *Addiſon.*
3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.
4. Something brought forth; a production.
5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shakſp.*

BRO'ODY. *a.* [from *brood.*] In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs; inclined to ſit. *Ray.*

BROOK. *ſ.* [bꝛoc, Saxon.] A running water leſs than a river; a rivulet. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bꝛocan, Saxon.] To bear; to endure. *South.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To be patient; to be content. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME. *ſ.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A ſort of water ſpeedwell.

BROOM. *ſ.* [bꝛom, Saxon.]
1. A ſhrub. *Dryden.*
2. A beſom, ſo called from the matter of which it is made. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'OMLAND. *ſ.* [from *broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *ſ.* The ſtaff to which the *broom* is bound, for ſweeping.

BRO'OMY. *a.* [from *broom.*] Full of broom.

BROTH. *ſ.* [bꝛoð, Sax.] Liquor in which fleſh is boiled. *Southern.*

BRO'THEL. } *ſ.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A
BRO'THELHOUSE. } bawdy-houſe.

BRO'THER. *ſ.* [bꝛoðeꝛ, Saxon.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren.*
1. One born of the ſame father or mother.
2. Any one cloſe united. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion. *Proverbs.*
4. Brother is uſed in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *brother* and *hood.*]
1. The ſtate or quality of being a brother.
2. An aſſociation of men for any purpoſe; a fraternity. *Davies.*
3. A claſs of men of the ſame kind. *Addiſon.*

BRO'THERLY. *a.* [from *brother.*] Natural to brothers; ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother. *Dorham.*

BRO'THERLY. *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakſpeare.*

BROUGHT. Participle paſſive of *bring.*

BROW. *ſ.* [bnopa, Saxon.]
1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.*
2. The forehead. *Waller.*
3. The general air of the countenance. *Shak.*
4. The edge of a high place. *Wotton.*

To BROW. *v. a.* To be at the edge of. *Milt.*

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [*brow* and *beat.*] To depreſs with ſtern looks. *Southern.*

BRO'WBOUND. *a.* Crowned. *Shakſpeare.*

BRO'WSICK. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*

BRO'WN. *a.* [bpun, Saxon.] The name of a colour. *Peacham.*

BROWNBILL. *ſ.* The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNNESS. *ſ.* [from *brown.*] A brown colour. *Sidney.*

BRO'WNSTUDY. *ſ.* [from *brown* and *ſtudy.*] Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouſer*, Fr.] To eat branches, or ſhrubs. *Spenſer.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed. *Blackmore.*

BROWSE. *ſ.* Branches, fit for the food of goats. *Philips.*

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briſer*, Fr.] To cruſh or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton.*

BRUISE. *ſ.* A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy. *Dryden.*

BRU'ISEWORT. *ſ.* Comfrey.

BRUIT. *ſ.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noiſe; report. *Sidney.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noiſe abroad. *Raleigh.*

BRU'MAL. *a.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

BRUNE'TT. *ſ.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addiſon.*

BRUNT. *ſ.* [*brunſt*, Dutch.]
1. Shock; violence. *South.*
2. Blow; ſtroke. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *ſ.* [*breſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Latin.]
1. An inſtrument for rubbing. *Stilling fleet.*
2. A large pencil uſed by painters. *Moxon.*
3. A rude aſſault; a ſhock. *Clarendon.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh. *Shak.*
2. To ſtrike with quickneſs. *Spenſer. Pope.*
3. To paint with a bruſh. *Pope.*

To BRUSH. *v. n.*
1. To move with haſte. *Prior.*
2. To fly over; to ſkim lightly. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHER. *ſ.* [from *bruſh.*] He that uſes a bruſh. *Bacon.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *ſ.* [from *bruſh* and *wood.*] Rough, ſhrubby thickets. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHY. *a.* [from *bruſh.*] Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh. *Boyle.*

To BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [bpaſtlian, Saxon.] To crackle. *Skinner.*

BRU'TAL. *a.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute.*]
1. That belongs to a brute. *L'Eſtr.*
2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. *Dryden.*

BRUTA'LITY. *ſ.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; churliſhneſs. *Locke.*

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or ſavage. *Addiſon.*

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

BRU'TALLY. *ad.* [from *brutal.*] Churliſhly; inhumanly. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *a.* [*brutus*, Latin.]
1. Senſeleſs; unconſcious. *Bentley.*
2. Savage; irrational. *Holder.*
3. Rough; ferocious. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *ſ.* A creature without reaſon; a ſavage. *Milton. Pope.*

BRU'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *brute.*] Brutality.

To BRU'TIFY. *v. a.* To make a man a brute. *Congreve.*

BRU'TISH. *a.* [from *brute.*]
1. Beſtial; reſembling a beaſt.
2. Rough; ſavage; ferocious. *Grew.*
3. Groſs; carnal. *South.*
4. Ignorant; untaught. *Hooker.*

BRU'TISHLY. *ad.* [from *brutiſh.*] In the manner of a brute. *K. Charles.*

BRU'TISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *brutiſh.*] Brutality; ſavageneſs. *Sprat.*

BRY'ONY. *ſ.* [*bryonia*, Latin.] A plant.

BUB. *ſ.* [a cant word in low language.] Strong malt liquor. *Prior.*

BU'BBLE. *ſ.* [*bobble*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall bladder of water. *Newton.*
2. Any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs. *Bacon.*
3. A cheat; a falſe ſhow. *Swift.*
4. The perſon cheated. *Prior.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To riſe in bubbles. *Woodward.*
2. To run with a gentle noiſe. *Dryden.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat. *Addiſon.*

BU'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *bubble.*] A cheat; a trickſter. *Digby.*

BU'BBY. *ſ.* A woman's breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'BO. *ſ.* [βυβών.] The groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum; all tumours in that part are called *buboes.* *Wiſeman.*

BUBONOCE'LE. *ſ.* [βυβών and κήλη.] A particular kind of rupture, when the inteſtines break down into the groin. *Sharp.*

BUCANI'ERS. *ſ.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates in America.

BUCK. *ſ.* [*bauchee*, German, ſuds.]
1. The liquour in which cloths are waſhed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The cloths waſhed in the liquour. *Shak.*

BUCK. *ſ.* [*bwch*, Welch.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals. *Peacham.*

To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſh cloths. *Shakſpeare.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*

BU'CKBASKET. *ſ.* The baſket in which cloths are carried to the waſh. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'CKBEAN. *ſ.* A plant; a ſort of *treficil.* *Floyer.*

BU'CKET. *ſ.* [*baquet*, French.]
1. The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The

2. The veſſel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire. *Dryden.*

BU'CKLE. *ſ.* [*bwccl*, Welch.]
1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten any thing to another. *Pope.*
2. The ſtate of the hair criſped and curled. *Spectator.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. a.*
1. To faſten with a buckle. *Philips.*
2. To prepare to do any thing. *Spenſer.*
3. To join in battle. *Hayward.*
4. To confine. *Shakſpeare.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. a.* [*bucken*, German.]
1. To bend; to bow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. *To buckle to.* To apply to. *Locke.*
3. *To buckle with.* To engage with; to join in a cloſe fight. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'CKLER. *ſ.* [*bwccled*, Welch.] A ſhield. *Addiſon.*

To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport; to defend. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'CKMAST. *ſ.* The fruit or maſt of the beech-tree.

BU'CKRAM. *ſ.* [*bougran*, French.] A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum.

BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN. *ſ.* A plant.

BU'CKTHORN. *ſ.* A tree.

BUCO'LICK. *a.* Paſtoral; rural dialogue.

BUD. *ſ.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The firſt ſhoot of a plant; a germ. *Prior.*

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To put forth young ſhoots, or germs.
2. To be in the bloom. *Shakſpeare.*

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To ſtir. *Sh.*

BUDGE. *a.* Surly; ſtiff; rugged. *Milton.*

BUDGE. *ſ.* The dreſſed ſkin or fur of lambs.

BU'DGER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One that moves or ſtirs. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'DGET. *ſ.* [*bogette*, French.]
1. A bag, ſuch as may be eaſily carried. *Bac.*
2. A ſtore, or ſtock. *L'Eſtrange.*

BUFF. *ſ.* [from *buffalo.*]
1. Leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for waiſt-belts. *Dryden.*
2. A military coat. *Shakſpeare.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, French.] To ſtrike. *Jonſon.*

BU'FFALO. *ſ.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

BU'FFET. *ſ.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fiſt. *Dryden.*

BUFFE'T. *ſ.* A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*

To BU'FFET. *v. a.* To box; to beat. *Otway.*

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

BU'FFETER. *ſ.* [from *buffet.*] A boxer.

BU'FFLE. *ſ.* [*beuffe*, Fr.] The ſame with *buffalo.*

To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED. *a.* Dull; ſtupid.

BUFFO'ON. *ſ.* [*buffon*, French.]
1. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures; a jack-pudding. *Watts.*
2. A man that practices indecent raillery, or groſs jocularity. *Garth.*

BUFFO'ONERY. *ſ.* [from *buffoon.*]
1. The practice of a buffoon. *Locke.*
2. Low jeſts; ſcurrile mirth. *Dryden.*

BUG. *ſ.* A ſtinking inſect bred in old houſehold ſtuff. *Pope.*

BUG. } *ſ.* [*bug*, Welch.] A frightful
BU'GBEAR. } object; a falſe terrour. *Pope.*

BU'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *buggy.*] The ſtate of being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY. *a.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *ſ.* [from buzen, Saxon.]
BU'GLEHORN. } A hunting horn. *Tickell.*

BU'GLE. *ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

BU'GLE. *ſ.* A plant.

BU'GLOSS. *ſ.* The herb oxtongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. *I built, I have built.* [*bilden*, Dutch.]
1. To make a fabrick, or an edifice: as, to *build* a church. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation: as, to *build* a ſyſtem. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.* To depend on; to reſt on.

BUI'LDER. *ſ.* [from *build.*] He that builds; an architect. *Denham.*

BUI'LDING. *ſ.* [from *build.*] A fabrick; an edifice. *Prior.*

BUILT. *ſ.* The form; the ſtructure; the ſhape of an edifice. *Temple.*

BULB. *ſ.* [*bulbus*, Latin.] A round body, or root of many coats. *Evelyn.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Latin.] The ſame with *bulbous.*

BU'LBOUS. *a.* [from *bulb.*] Containing bulbs, conſiſting of many layers. *Evelyn.*

To BULGE. *v. n.*
1. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.*
2. To jut out. *Moxon.*

BU'LIMY. *ſ.* An enormous appetite.

BULK. *ſ.* [*bulke*, Dutch.]
1. Magnitude; ſize; quantity. *Raleigh.*
2. The groſs; the majority; the maſs. *Swift.*
3. Main fabrick. *Shakſpeare.*

BULK. *ſ.* A part of a building jutting out. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'LKHEAD. *ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip with boards. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS. *ſ.* [from *bulky.*] Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize. *Locke.*

BU'LKY. *a.* [from *bulk.*] Of great ſize or ſtature. *Dryden.*

BULL. *ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]
1. The male of a cow. *May.*
2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, and violent. *Pſalms.*
3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.
4. A letter publiſhed by the Pope. *Atterbury.*
5. A blunder. *Pope.*

BULL, in compoſition, generally notes large ſize.

BULL-BAITING. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait.*] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR. *ſ.* Something terrible.

BULL-DOG. *ſ.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addiſon.*

BULL-HEAD. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *head.*]

1. A ſtupid fellow.
2. The name of a fiſh. *Walton.*

BELL-WEED. *ſ.* Knapweed.

BULL-WORT. *ſ.* Biſhopſweed.

BU'LLACE. *ſ.* A wild ſour plum. *Bacon.*

BU'LLET. *ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Knolles.*

BU'LLION. *ſ.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump unwrought. *Locke.*

BULLI'TION. *ſ.* [from *bullio*, Latin.] The act or ſtate of boiling. *Bacon.*

BU'LLOCK. *ſ.* [from *bull.*] A young bull.

BU'LLY. *ſ.* A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow. *Addiſon.*

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces. *King.*

BU'LRUSH. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *ruſh.*] A large ruſh. *Dryden.*

BU'LWARK. *ſ.* [*bolwerke*, Dutch.]
1. A fortification; a citadel. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſecurity. *Shakſpeare.*

To BU'LWARK. *v. a.* To fortify. *Addiſon.*

BUM. *ſ.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The part on which we ſit. *Shakſpeare.*

BUMBA'ILIFF. *ſ.* [corrupted from *bound* and *bailiff.*] A bailiff of the meaneſt kind; one that is employed in arreſts. *Shakſpeare.*

BUMP. *ſ.* A ſwelling; a protuberance.

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Latin.] To make a loud noiſe, uſed of the bittern. *Dryden.*

BU'MPER. *ſ.* A cup filled. *Hayward.*

BU'MPKIN. *ſ.* An awkward heavy ruſtick.

BU'MPKINLY. *a.* [from *bumpkin.*] Having the manner or appearance of a clown. *Clariſſa.*

BUNCH. *ſ.* [*buncker*, Daniſh.]
1. A hard lump; a knob. *Boyle.*
2. A cluſter. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A number of things tied together.
4. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenſer.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* To grow out in protuberances. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* Having bunches on the back. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'NCHY. *a.* Growing in bunches. *Grew.*

BU'NDLE. *ſ.* [bynole, Saxon.]
1. Things bound together. *Hale.*
1. Any thing rolled cylindrically. *Spectator.*

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* To tie in a bundle.

BUNG. *ſ.* [*bing*, Welch.] A ſtopple for a barrel. *Mortimer.*

To BUNG. *v. a.* To ſtop.

BU'NGHOLE. *ſ.* The hole at which the barrel is filled. *Shakſpeare.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. n.* To perform clumſily. *Dryden.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumſily. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardneſs. *Ray.*

BU'NGLER. *ſ.* [*bungler*, Welch.] A bad workman. *Peacham.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *ad.* Clumſily; awkwardly.

BUNN. *ſ.* A kind of ſweet bread. *Gay.*

BUNT. *ſ.* An increaſing cavity; a tunnel. *Carew.*

To BUNT. *v. n.* To ſwell out.

BU'NTER. *ſ.* Any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *ſ.* The name of a bird.

BUOY. *ſ.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, French.] A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight, to mark ſhoals. *Pope.*

To BUOY. *v. a.* To keep afloat. *K. Charles.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float. *Pope.*

BUO'YANCY. *ſ.* [from *buoyant.*] The quality of floating. *Derham.*

BUO'YANT. *a.* Floating; light; that will not ſink. *Thomſon.*

BUR. *ſ.* [*bourre*, French.] The prickly head of the burdock. *Watton.*

BU'RBOT. *ſ.* A fiſh full of prickles.

BU'RDELAIS. *ſ.* A ſort of grape.

BU'RDEN. *ſ.* [byrðen, Saxon.]
1. A load. *Bacon.*
2. Something grievous. *Locke.*
3. A birth. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The verſe repeated in a ſong. *Dryden.*

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber. *Milton.*

BU'RDENER. *ſ.* [from *burden.*] A loader; an oppreſſor.

BU'RDENOUS. *a.* [from *burden.*]
1. Grievous; oppreſſive. *Sidney, Milton.*
2. Uſeleſs. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOME. *a.* Grievous; troubleſome. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *ſ.* Weight; uneaſineſs.

BU'RDOCK. *ſ.* A broad leaved plant with prickles.

BUREAU'. *ſ.* [*bureau*, French.] A cheſt of drawers. *Swift.*

BURG. *ſ.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE. *ſ.* [from *burg.*] A tenure proper to cities and towns. *Hale.*

BU'RGAMOT. *ſ.* [*burgamotte*, Fr.] A ſpecies of pear.

BU'RGANET, or BURGONET. [from *bourginote*, French.] A kind of helmet. *Shakſp.*

BURGEO'IS. ſ. [*bourgeois*, French.]
1. A citizen; a burgeſs. *Addiſon.*
2. A printer's type of a particular ſize.

BU'RGESS. *ſ.* [*bourgeois*, French.]
1. A citizen; a freeman of a city.
2. A repreſentative of a town corporate. *Wot.*

BURGH. *ſ.* A corporate town or borough.

BU'RGHER. *ſ.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Knolles, Locke.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *burgher.*] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGLARY. *ſ.* The crime of robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob. *Cowel.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *ſ.* [from *burgh* and *maſter.*] One employed in the government of a city. *Addiſon.*

BU'RIAL. *ſ.* [from *to bury.*]
1. The act of burying; ſepulture; interment. *Dryden.*
2. The act of placing any thing under earth.
3. The church ſervice for funerals.

BU'RIER. *ſ.* [from *bury.*] He that buries.

BU'RINE. *ſ.* [French.] A graving tool.

To BURL. *v. a.* To dreſs cloth as fullers do.

BU'RLACE. *ſ.* [for *burdelais*.] A ſort of grape.

BURLE'SQUE. *a.* [*burlare*, Italian, to jeſt.] Jocular; tending to raiſe laughter. *Addiſon.*

BURLE'SQUE. *ſ.* Ludicrous language.

To BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule. *Broome.*

BU'RLINESS. *ſ.* Bulk; bluſter.

BU'RLY. *a.* Bluſtering; falſely great. *Cowley.*

To BURN. *v. a.* [beonnan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume with fire. *Sharp.*
2. To wound with fire. *Exodus.*

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire. *Rowe.*
2. To be inflamed with paſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To act as fire. *Shakſpeare.*

BURN. *ſ.* A hurt cauſed by fire. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *ſ.* [from *burn.*] A perſon that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BU'RNING. *ſ.* State of inflammation.

BU'RNING-GLASS. *ſ.* A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force.

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, French.] To poliſh. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow. *Dryden.*

BU'RNISHER. *ſ.* [from *burniſh.*]

1. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books.

BURNT. Participle paſſive of *burn.*

BURR. *ſ.* The lobe or lap of the ear.

BU'RREL. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

BU'RREL *Fly.* Oxfly; gadbee; breeze.

BU'RREL *Shot.* Small bullets, nails, ſtones, diſcharged out of the ordnance. *Harris.*

BU'RROW. *ſ.* [burȝ, Saxon.]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament. A place fenced or fortified.
2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

To BU'RROW. *v. n.* To mine, as conies or rabbits. *Mortimer.*

BU'RSAR. *ſ.* [*burſarius*, Latin.] The treaſurer of a college.

BURSE. *ſ.* [*bourſe*, French.] An exchange where merchants meet. *Philips.*

To BURST. *v. n. I burſt; I have burſt*, or *burſten.* [burꝛtan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open. *Proverbs.*
2. To fly aſunder. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To break away; to ſpring. *Pope.*
4. To come ſuddenly. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To begin an action violently. *Arbuthnot.*

To BURST. *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption.

BURST. *ſ.* A ſudden diſruption. *Milton.*

BURST. } *participial a.* Diſeaſed with a
BU'RSTEN. } hernia or rupture.

BU'RSTNESS. *ſ.* A rupture.

BU'RSTWORT. *ſ.* An herb good againſt ruptures.

BURT. *ſ.* A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

BU'RTHEN. *ſ.* See BURDEN.

BU'RY. *ſ.* [from burȝ, Saxon.] A dwelling-place. *Philips.*

To BU'RY. *v. a.* [byꝛȝean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave. *Shakſp.*
2. To inter with rites and ceremonies.
3. To conceal; to hide. *Shakſpeare.*

BUSH. *ſ.* [*bois*, French.]

1. A thick ſhrub. *Spenſer.*
2. A bough of a tree fixed up to a door, to ſhew that liquors are ſold there. *Shakſp.*

To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick. *Milton.*

BU'SHEL. *ſ.* [*boiſſeau*, French.]

1. A meaſure containing eight gallons; a ſtrike. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A large quantity. *Dryden.*

BU'SHINESS. *ſ.* [from *buſhy.*] The quality of being buſhy.

BU'SHMENT. *ſ.* [from *buſh.*] A thicket. *Raleigh.*

BU'SHY. *a.* [from *buſh.*]

1. Thick; full of ſmall branches. *Bacon.*
2. Full of buſhes. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS. *a.* [from *buſy.*] At leiſure. *Sh.*

BU'SILY. *ad.* [from *buſy.*] With hurry; actively. *Dryden.*

BU'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *buſy.*]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.
2. An affair. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The ſubject of action. *Locke.*
4. Serious engagement, not play. *Prior.*
5. Right of action: as, I had no *buſineſs* in the quarrel. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. A matter of queſtion. *Bacon.*
7. *To do one's buſineſs.* To kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. *ſ.* [*buſque*, Fr.] A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *ſ.* [*broſeken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a ſhoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney.*
2. A kind of high ſhoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED. *a.* Dreſſed in buſkins. *Milton.*

BU'SKY. *a.* Woody. *Shakſpeare.*

BUSS. *ſ.* [*bus*, the mouth, Iriſh.]

1. A kiſs; a ſalute with the lips. *Pope.*
2. A boat for fiſhing. [*buſſo*, Germ.] *Temp.*

To BUSS. *v. a.* To kiſs. *Shakſpeare.*

BUST. *ſ.* [*buſto*, Ital.] A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt. *Addiſon.*

BU'STARD. *ſ.* [*biſtarde*, French.] A wild turkey. *Hakewill.*

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* To be buſy; to ſtir. *Claren.*

BU'STLE. *ſ.* A tumult; a hurry.

BU'STLER. *ſ.* [from *buſtle.*] An active ſtirring man.

BUSY. *a.* [byꝛȝian, Saxon.]

1. Employed with earneſtneſs. *Knolles.*
2. Buſtling; active; meddling. *Davies.*

To BU'SY. *v. a.* To employ; to engage.

BU'SYBODY. *ſ.* A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon. *Taylor.*

BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon.]
1. Except: none *but* boys. *Bacon.*
2. Yet; nevertheleſs: he was to go, *but* he ſtaid a while. *Bacon.*
3. The particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm; *now.* *Bramhall.*
4. Only; nothing more than: her fortune was *but* ten pounds. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. Than: no ſooner up *but* dreſt. *Guardian.*
6. But that: a man is ſeldom proud *but* he repents. *Dryden.*
7. Otherwiſe than that: he cannot proſper *but* he muſt boaſt. *Hooker.*
8. Not more than: he had *but* juſt enough. *Dryden.*
9. By any other means than. *Shakſpeare.*
10. If it were not for this. *Shakſpeare.*
11. However; howbeit. *Dryden.*
12. Otherwiſe than. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Yet it may be objected. *Bentley.*
14. But for; had not this been. *Waller.*

BUT. *ſ.* [*bout*, Fr.] A boundary. *Holder.*

BUT. *ſ.* [In ſea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another. *Harris.*

BUT END. *ſ.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon.*

BU'TCHER. *ſ.* [*boucher*, French.]
1. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.
2. One that is delighted with blood. *Locke.*

To **BU'TCHER.** *v. a.* To kill; to murder ſavagely. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'TCHER'S BROOM, or **KNEEHOLLY.**

BU'TCHERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *butcherly.*] A butcherly manner; clumſy ſavageneſs.

BU'TCHERLY. *a.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; bloody; barbarous, and brutal. *Aſcham.*

BU'TCHERY. *ſ.*
1. The trade of a butcher. *Pope.*
2. Murder; cruelty. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The place where blood is ſhed. *Shakſp.*

BU'TLER. *ſ.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A ſervant employed in furniſhing the table. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *ſ.* The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bac.*

BU'TMENT. *ſ.* [*aboutement*, French.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier. *Walton.*

BUTT. *ſ.* [*but*, French.]
1. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed. *Dryden.*
2. The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A man upon whom the company break their jeſts. *Spectator.*
4. A ſtroke by the head of a horned animal; a ſtroke given in fencing; burleſque. *Prior.*

BUTT. *ſ.* A veſſel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine.

To **BUTT.** *v. a.* To ſtrike with the head, as horned animals. *Wotton.*

BU'TTER. *ſ.* [buttepe, Saxon.] An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

To **BU'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear, or oil with butter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To increaſe the ſtakes every throw. *Addiſ.*

BU'TTERBUMP. *ſ.* A fowl; the bittern.

BU'TTERBUR. *ſ.* A plant.

BU'TTERFLOWER. *ſ.* A yellow flower of May. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY. *ſ.* [buttepfleze, Saxon.] A beautiful inſect. *Spenſer.*

BU'TTERIS. *ſ.* An inſtrument of ſteel uſed in paring the foot of a horſe.

BU'TTERMILK. *ſ.* The whey ſeparated from cream when butter is made. *Harvey.*

BU'TTERPRINT. *ſ.* A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH. *ſ.* The great broad fore-tooth.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *ſ.* A woman that ſells butter.

BU'TTERWORT. *ſ.* A plant; ſanicle.

BU'TTERY. *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY. *ſ.* [from *butter.*] The room where proviſions are laid up. *Bramſton.*

BU'TTOCK. *ſ.* The rump; the part near the tail. *Knolles.*

BU'TTON. *ſ.* [*butwn*, Welch.]
1. Any knob or ball. *Boyle.*
2. The bud of a plant. *Shakſpeare.*

BU'TTON. *ſ.* The ſeaurchin. *Ainſworth.*

To **BU'TTON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs; to clothe. *Wotton.*
2. To faſten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. *ſ.* The loop in which the button of clothes is caught. *Bramſton.*

BU'TTRESS. *ſ.* [from *aboutir*, French.]
1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another.
2. A prop; a ſupport. *South.*

To **BU'TTRESS.** *v. n.* To prop.

BU'TWINK. *ſ.* The name of a bird.

BUTYRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

BU'TYROUS. *a.* Having the properties of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. *a.*
1. Obedient; obſequious. *Milton.*
2. Gay; lively; briſk. *Craſhaw.*
3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY. *ad.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonly; amorouſly.

BU'XOMNESS. *ſ.* [from *buxom.*] Wantoneſs; amorouſneſs.

To **BUY.** *v. a.* preter. *I bought*; *I have bought.* [bicgean, Saxon.]
1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price. *Addiſon.*
2. To manage, or obtain by money. *South.*

To **BUY.** *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe.

BU'YER. *ſ.* He that buys; a purchaſer.

To **BUZZ.** *v. n.* [*bizzin*, Teut.]
1. To hum, like bees. *Suckling.*
2. To whiſper; to prate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſound heavy and low. *Hayward.*

To **BUZZ.** *v. a.* To ſpread ſecretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ. *ſ.* A hum; a whiſper; a talk with an air of ſecrecy. *Addiſon.*

BU'ZZARD. *ſ.* [*buſard*, Fr.]
1. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk. *Dry.*
2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Aſcham.*

BU'ZZER.

BU'ZZER. *ſ.* [from *buzz.*] A ſecret whiſperer. *Shakſpeare.*

BY. *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent: the flower was cropped *by* me. *Locke.*
2. It notes the inſtrument: the wound was made *by* a knife. *Dryden.*
3. It notes the cauſe: the fever came *by* a cold. *Addiſon.*
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed: ſhe was gained *by* long ſolicitation. *Shakſpeare.*
5. It ſhows the manner of an action: it was done *by* fits. *Dryden.*
6. It has a ſignification, noting the method in which any ſucceſſive action is performed: the buſineſs proceeded *by* ſlow ſteps. *Hooker.*
7. It notes the quantity had at one time: I buy ſnuff *by* ounces.
8. At, or in; noting place: they fought *by* ſea. *Bacon.*
9. According to: you may go *by* my leave. *Bacon.*
10. According to; noting proof: the earth moves *by* the teſtimony of Kepler. *Bentley.*
11. After; noting imitation or conformity: I live *by* the imitation of Cornaro. *Tillotſon.*
12. From; noting token: it is Ceſar *by* his voice. *Waller.*
13. It notes the ſum or the difference between two things compared: corn is cheaper *by* a ſhilling in the buſhel. *Locke.*
14. Not later than; noting time: he roſe *by* five. *Spenſer.*
15. Beſide; noting paſſage: I came home *by* Cambray. *Addiſon.*
16. Beſide; near to; in preſence; noting proximity: the general ſtood *by* the king. *Shak.*
17. Before *himſelf*, it notes the abſence of all others. *Acham.*
18. It is the ſolemn form of ſwearing. *Dryden.*
19. At hand: he was unarmed, but his ſword was *by* him. *Boyle.*
20. It is uſed in forms of obteſting. *Smith.*
21. By proxy of; noting ſubſtitution: he appeared *by* his attorney. *Broome.*
22. In the ſame direction with: a column furrowed *by* its length. *Grew.*

BY. *ad.*

1. Near; at a ſmall diſtance. *Dryden.*
2. Beſide; paſſing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. In preſence. *Sidney.*

BY AND BY. In a ſhort time. *Sidney.*

BY. *ſ.* [from the prepoſition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; by the *by*. *Bacon. Boyle. Dryden.*

BY. In compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *ſ.* An affair which is not the main buſineſs.

BY-END. *ſ.* Private intereſt; ſecret advantage. *L'Eſtrange.*

BY-GONE. *ad.* [a Scotch word.] Paſt. *Shak.*

BY-LAW. *ſ.* *By-laws* are orders made for the good of thoſe that make them, further than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

BY-NAME. *ſ.* A nickname. *Camden.*

BY-PATH. *ſ.* A private or obſcure path.

BY-RESPECT. *ſ.* Private end or view.

BY-ROOM. *ſ.* A private room within.

BY-SPEECH. *ſ.* An accidental or caſual ſpeech. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER. *ſ.* A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *ſ.* An obſcure ſtreet. *Gay.*

BY-VIEW. *ſ.* Private ſelf-intereſted purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *ſ.* A private walk; not the main road. *Broome.*

BY-WAY. *ſ.* A private and obſcure way. *Sp.*

BY-WEST. *ad.* Weſtward; to the weſt of. *Davies.*

BY-WORD. *ſ.* A ſaying; a proverb. *Atterbury.*

BYE. *ſ.* Dwelling: in this ſenſe it frequently ends the names of places. *Gibſon.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

C Has two ſounds; one like *k*, as *call*, *clock*; the other as *s*, as *ceſſation*, *cinder*. It ſounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a conſonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB. *ſ.* A hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh.

CABA'L. *ſ.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה tradition.]

1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabins.
2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. *Addiſon.*
3. Intrigue. *Dryden.*

To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues. *Dryden.*

CA'BALIST. *ſ.* One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Swift.*

CABALI'STICAL. } *a.* Something that has an
CABALI'STICK. } occult meaning. *Spect.*

CABA'LLER. *ſ.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages in cloſe deſigns; an intriguer. *Dryden.*

CA'BALLINE. *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horſe.

CA'BARET. *ſ.* [Fr.] A tavern. *Bramhall.*

CA'BBAGE. *ſ.* [*cabus*, Fr. *braſſica*, Lat.] A plant.

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* To ſteal in cutting clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAGE-TREE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of palm-tree.

CA'BBAGE-WORM. *ſ.* An inſect.

CA'BIN. *ſ.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]
1. A ſmall room. *Spenſer.*
2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip. *Raleigh.*
3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe. *Sidney.*
4. A tent. *Fairfax.*

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shakſpeare.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

CA'BINED. *a.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *ſ.* [*cabinet*, French.]
1. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities.
2. Any place in which things of value are hidden. *Taylor.*
3. A private room in which conſultations are held. *Dryden.*
4. A hut, or houſe. *Spenſer.*

CA'BINET COUNCIL. *ſ.* A council held in a private manner. *Bacon.*

CA'BINET MAKER. *ſ.* [from *cabinet* and *make.*] One that makes ſmall nice work in wood. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *ſ.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened. *Raleigh.*

CACHE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *cachexy.*] Having
CACHE'CTICK. } ing an ill habit of body; ſhewing an ill habit. *Floyer.*

CACHE'XY. *ſ.* [κακεξία.] Such a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arb.*

CACHINNA'TION. *ſ.* [*cachinnatio*, Latin.] A loud laughter.

CA'CKEREL. *ſ.* A fiſh.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kacckelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a noiſe as a gooſe. *Pope.*
2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen.
3. To laugh; to giggle. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To talk idly; to prattle: to chatter.

CA'CKLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of a gooſe or fowl. *Dryden.*

CA'CKLER. *ſ.* [from *cackle.*]
1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A telltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. } *a.* [from *cachochymy.*]
CACOCHY'MICK. } Having the humours corrupted. *Floyer.*

CACOCHY'MY. *ſ.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate. *Arb.*

CACO'PHONY. *ſ.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad ſound of words.

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make ſharp or pyramidal.

CADA'VEROUS. *a.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcaſe.

CA'DDIS. *ſ.*
1. A kind of tape or riband. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walton.*

CADE. *ſ.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; ſoft: as a *cade* lamb.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in ſoftneſs.

CADE. *ſ.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Philips.*

CA'DENCE. } *ſ.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
CA'DENCY. }
1. Fall; ſtate of ſinking; decline. *Milton.*
2. The fall of the voice. *Craſhaw.*
3. The flow of verſes, or periods. *Dryden.*
4. The tone or ſound. *Swift.*
5. In horſemanſhip, *cadence* is an equal meaſure or proportion, which a horſe obſerves in all his motions. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT. *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CA'DET. *ſ.* [*cadet*, French.]
1. The younger brother.
2. The youngeſt brother. *Brown.*
3. A volunteer in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CA'DEW. *ſ.* A ſtraw worm.

CA'DGER. *ſ.* A huckſter.

CA'DI. ſ. A magiſtrate among the Turks.

CADI'LLACK. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

CÆ'CIAS. ſ. [Lat.] A wind from the north; the northeaſt wind. *Milton.*

CÆSU'RA. ſ. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long.

CA'FTAN. ſ. [Perſ.] A Perſian veſt or garment.

CAG. *ſ.* A barrel, or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE. *ſ.* [*cage*, French.]
1. An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept. *Sidney. Swift.*
2. A place for wild beaſts.
3. A priſon for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cage. *Donne.*

CA'IMAN. ſ. The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to ſooth. *Hudibras.*

CAJO'LER. *ſ.* [from *cajole.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY. *ſ.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CA'ISSON. ſ. [French.] A cheſt of bombs or powder; any hollow fabrick of timber.

CA'ITIFF. *ſ.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave.] A mean villain; a deſpicable knave. *Spenſer.*

CAKE. *ſ.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]
1. A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven. *Addiſon.*

CALABA'SH *Tree.* A tree of which the ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for inſtruments of muſick. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO. *ſ.* [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen ſtuff. *Tatler.*

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris. ſ.* A kind of foſſil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT. *ſ.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS. *a.* [*calamitoſus*, Latin.] Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; unhappy; wretched. *Milton. South.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS. *ſ.* Miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY.

CALA'MITY. *ſ.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cauſe of miſery. *Bacon.*

CA'LAMUS. ſ. [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet-ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture.

CALA'SH. *ſ.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure. *King.*

CA'LCEATED. *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. ſ. [Latin.] A kind of precious ſtone. *Woodward.*

CALCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle.*

CALCI'NATORY. *ſ.* [from *calcinate.*] A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To CALCI'NE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To burn up. *Derham.*

To CALCI'NE. *v. n.* To become a calx, a kind of lime, by heat. *Newton.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr.]

1. To compute; to reckon.
2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time. *Bentley.*
3. To adjuſt; to protect for any certain end. *Tillotſon.*

CALCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calculate.*]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. *Holder.*
2. The reſult of arithmetical operation. *Bro.*

CALCULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *calculate.*] A computer.

CA'LCULATORY. *a.* [from *calculate.*] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE. *ſ.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. *Howel.*

CA'LCULOSE. } *a.* [from *calculus*, Latin.]
CA'LCULOUS. } Stony; gritty. *Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS. ſ. [Latin.] The ſtone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON. *ſ.* [*chauldron*, Fr.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*

CALEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *calefacio*, Latin.]

1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The ſtate of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*

CA'LENDAR. *ſ.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A regiſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals, and holidays. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] To dreſs cloth.

CA'LENDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A hot preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER. *ſ.* [from *calender.*] The perſon who calenders.

CA'LENDS. *ſ.* [*calendæ*, Lat.] The firſt day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *ſ.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A diſtemper in hot climates; wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields. *Swift.*

CALF. *ſ.* *calves* in the *plural.* [ceal̃, Saxon.]

1. The young of a cow. *Wilkins.*
2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hoſea, ſignifying ſacrifices of praiſe and prayers.
3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. *Suckling.*

CA'LIBER. *ſ.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CA'LICE, *ſ.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

CA'LICO. *ſ.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian ſtuff made of cotton. *Addiſon.*

CA'LID. *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning.

CALI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *calid.*] Heat. *Brown.*

CA'LIF. } *ſ.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] A title aſ-
CA'LIPH. } ſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *caligo*, Lat.] Darkneſs; cloudineſs. *Brown.*

CALI'GINOUS. *a.* [*caligineſus*, Lat.] Obſcure; dim.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkneſs.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *ſ.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*

CA'LIVER. *ſ.* [from *caliber.*] A hand gun; a harquebuſe; an old muſket. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'LIX. ſ. [Latin.] A cup. Uſed of flowers.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

CA'LKER. *ſ.* [from *calk.*] The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip. *Ezekiel.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*kalder*, Daniſh.]

1. To name; to denominate. *Geneſis.*
2. To ſummon or invite. *Knolles.*
3. To convoke; to ſummon together. *Clar.*
4. To ſummon judicially. *Watts.*
5. To ſummon by command. *Iſaiah.*
6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardour of piety. *Romans.*
7. To invoke; to appeal to. *Clarendon.*
8. To proclaim; to publiſh. *Gay.*
9. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. *Cowley.*
10. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination. *Swift.*
11. *To call back.* To revoke. *Iſaiah.*
12. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt. *Addiſon.*
13. *To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.
14. *To call out.* To challenge. *Dryden.*

To CALL. *v. n.* To make a ſhort viſit; to come by accident, or without formality. *B. Jonſon.*

CALL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal addreſs. *Pope.*
2. Requiſition. *Hooker.*
3. Divine vocation; ſummons to draw religion. *Locke.*
4. An impulſe. *Roſcommon.*
5. Authority; command. *Denham.*
6. A demand; a claim. *Addiſon.*
7. An inſtrument to call birds. *Wilkins.*
8. Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination. *Bacon.*

CA'LLAT. } *ſ.* A trull. *Shakſpeare.*
CA'LLET. }

CA'LLING. *ſ.* [from *call.*]
1. Vocation; profeſſion; trade. *Rogers.*
2. Proper ſtation, or employment. *Swift.*
3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion. *Hammond.*
4. Divine vocation; invitation to the true religion. *Hakewill.*

CA'LLIPERS. *ſ.* Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY. *ſ.* [*calloſité*, French.] A kind of ſwelling without pain. *Quincy.*

CA'LLOUS. *a.* [*callus*, Latin.]
1. Indurated; hardened. *Wiſeman.*
2. Hardened in mind; inſenſible. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *callous.*]
1. Induration of the fibres. *Cheyne.*
2. Inſenſibility of mind. *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW. *a.* Unfledged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton.*

CA'LLUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *a.* [*calme*, Dutch.]
1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tempeſtuous. *Spenſer.*
2. Undiſturbed; unruffled. *Atterbury.*

CALM. *ſ.*
1. Serenity; ſtillneſs. *Raleigh.*
2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a.*
1. To ſtill; to quiet. *Dryden.*
2. To pacify; to appeaſe. *Atterbury.*

CA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *calm.*] The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *ad.* [from *calm.*]
1. Without ſtorms, or violence.
2. Without paſſions; quietly. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. *ſ.* [from *calm.*]
1. Tranquillity; ſerenity. *Denham.*
2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion. *Shakſp.*

CA'LMY. *a.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful. *Spenſer.*

CA'LOMEL. *ſ.* [*calomelus*, Latin.] Mercury ſix times ſublimed. *Wiſeman.*

CALORI'FICK. *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That has the quality of producing heat. *Grew.*

CALO'TTE. ſ. [French.] A cap or coif.

CALO'YERS. ſ. [καλόγερος.] Monks of the Greek church.

CA'LTROPS. *ſ.* [coltpæppe, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument made with four ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. *Addiſon.*
2. A plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgicks, under the name of *tribulus*. *Milton.*

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf.*] To bring a calf; ſpoken of a cow. *Dryden.*

CA'LVILLE. ſ. [French.] A ſort of apple.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuſe falſely. *Dryden.*

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* To ſlander. *Sprat.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A malicious and falſe repreſentation of words or actions. *Ayliffe.*

CALU'MNIATOR. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accuſation; a ſlanderer. *Addiſon.*

CALU'MNIOUS. *a.* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falſely reproachful. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'LUMNY. *ſ.* [*calumnia*, Latin.] Slander; falſe charge. *Temple.*

CALX. ſ. [Latin.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning. *Digby.*

CA'LYCLE. *ſ.* [*calyculus*, Latin.] A ſmall bud of a plant.

CAMA'IEU. *ſ.* A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.

CA'MBER. *ſ.* A piece of timber cut arching.

CA'MBRICK. *ſ.* [from *Cambray.*] A kind of fine linen. *Shakſpeare.*

CAME. The preterite of *to come.* *Addiſon.*

CA'MEL. *ſ.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judæa, and the neighbouring countries. One ſort is large, fit to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, fit for men to ride on. A third kind is ſmaller, called dromedaries, becauſe of their ſwiftneſs. *Camels* will continue ten days without drinking. *Calmet.*

CAME'LOPARD. *ſ.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Latin.] An animal taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick.

CA'MELOT. } *ſ.* [from *camel.*] A kind of
CA'MLET. } ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk. *Brown.*

CAME'RA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects oppoſite are repreſented inverted. *Martin.*

CA'MERADE. *ſ.* [from *camera*, Latin.] A chamberfellow; a boſom companion. *Rymer.*

CA'MERATED. *a.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched.

CAMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*cameratio*, Latin.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *ſ.* [*camiſa*, a ſhirt, Italian.] An attack made in the dark; on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward. *Hayward.*

CA'MISATED. *a.* Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.

CA'MMOCK. *ſ.* [cammoc, Sax.] An herb; petty whin, or reſtharrow.

CAMO'YS. *a.* [*camus*, French.] Flat of the noſe. *Brown.*

CAMP. *ſ.* [*campe*, Fr.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lodge in tents. *Shakſpeare.*

CAMP-FIGHT. *ſ.* An old word for *combat.* *Hakewill.*

CAMPA'IGN. *ſ.* [*campaigne*, French.]
1. A large, open, level tract of ground.
2. The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*

CAM-

CAMPA'NIFORM. *a.* [of *campana* and *forma.*] A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NULATE. *a.* Campaniform.

CAMPE'STRAL. *a.* [*campeſtris*, Lat.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*

CA'MPHIRE-TREE. *ſ.* [*camphora*, Latin.] There are two ſorts of this tree; one of Borneo, from which the beſt *camphire* is taken, which is a natural exudation from the tree, where the bark has been wounded. The other ſort is a native of Japan.

CA'MPHORATE. *a.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire. *Boyle.*

CA'MPION. *ſ.* [*lychnis*, Latin.] A plant.

CA'MUS. *ſ.* A thin dreſs. *Spenſer.*

CAN. *ſ.* [canne, Saxon.] A cup of metal, as tin or copper. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

To CAN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.]

1. To be able; to have power. *Locke.*
2. It expreſſes the potential mood: as, *I can* do it. *Dryden.*

CANA'ILLE. ſ. [Fr.] The loweſt people.

CANA'L. *ſ.* [*canalis*, Latin.]

1. A baſin of water in a garden. *Pope.*
2. Any courſe of water made by art.
3. A paſſage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. *ſ.* A fine kind of coal.

CANALI'CULATED. *ſ.* [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RY. *ſ.* [from the *Canary* iſlands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; ſack.

To CANA'RY. *v. a.* To frolick. *Shakſpeare.*

CANA'RY-BIRD. An excellent ſinging bird.

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, French.]

1. To croſs a writing.
2. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Roſcom.*

CA'NCELLATED. *a.* [from *cancel.*] Croſs-barred. *Grew.*

CANCELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cancel.*] An expunging or croſſing of a writing, ſo as to take away its force.

CA'NCER. *ſ.* [*cancer*, Latin.]

1. A crabfiſh.
2. The ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice. *Thomſon.*
3. A virulent ſwelling, or ſore, not to be cured. *Wiſeman.*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To become a cancer. *L'Eſtrange.*

CANCERA'TION. *ſ.* A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *a.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wiſeman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *a.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot. *Brown.*

CA'NDICANT. *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white. *Dict.*

CA'NDID. *a.* [*candidus*, Latin.]

1. White. *Dryden.*
2. Fair; open; ingenuous; kind. *Locke.*

CA'NDIDATE. *ſ.* [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that ſolicits advancement, or preference. *Addiſon.*

CA'NDIDLY. *ad.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; ingenuouſly. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openneſs of temper. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Latin.] To make white. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE. *ſ.* [*candela*, Latin.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.*
2. Light, or luminary. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'NDLEBERRY-TREE. Sweet willow.

CANDLEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.
2. He that remotely aſſiſts. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *light.*]

1. The light of a candle. *Swift.*
2. The neceſſary candles for uſe. *Molineux.*

CA'NDLEMAS. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Brown. Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtick.*] The inſtrument that holds candles. *Addiſon.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtuff.*] Greaſe; tallow. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWA'STER. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *waſte.*] A ſpendthrift. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'NDOCK. *ſ.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR. *ſ.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweet temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.*

1. To conſerve with ſugar. *Bacon.*
2. To form into congelations. *Shakſpeare.*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *ſ.* [*canna*, Latin.]

1. A kind of ſtrong reed. *Harvey.*
2. The plant which yields the ſugar. Other reeds have their ſkin hard; but the ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the pith very juicy. It uſually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch diameter. The ſtem is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. They uſually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months.
3. A lance. *Dryden.*
4. A reed. *Mortimer.*

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat.

CANI'CULAR. *a.* [*canicularis*, Latin.] Belonging to the dogſtar. *Brown.*

CANI'NE. *a.* [*caninus*, Latin.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addiſon.*

CA'NISTER. *ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall baſket. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing is laid up.

CA'NKER. *ſ.* [*cancer*, Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon and deſtroys fruits. *Spenſer.*
2. A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton.*
3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes. *Bac.*
4. A kind of wild worthleſs roſes. *Peacham.*
5. An eating or corroding humour. *Shakſp.*
6. Corroſion; virulence. *Shakſpeare.*

7. A diſeaſe in trees. *Diſt.*

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt. *Spenſer. Prior.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*
1. To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.*
2. To infect; to pollute. *Addiſon.*

CA'NKERBIT. *part. a.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'NNABINE. *a.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen.

CA'NNIBAL. *ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater. *Davies. Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'NNIPERS. *ſ.* Callipers.

CA'NNON. *ſ.* [*canon*, Fr.] A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CA'NNON-BALL. } *ſ.* The balls which are
CA'NNON-SHOT. } ſhot from great guns.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* [from *cannon.*] To batter with great guns.

CANNONI'ER. *ſ.* [from *cannon.*] The engineer that manages cannon. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. Of *can* and *not*. It notes inability: as, I *cannot* fly: or impoſſibility; as, colours *cannot* be ſeen in the dark. *Locke.*

CANO'A. } *ſ.* A boat made by cutting the
CA'NOE. } trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

CA'NON. *ſ.* [κάνων.]
1. A rule; a law. *Hooker.*
2. Law made by eccleſiaſtical councils. *Stilling.*
3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule. *Ayliffe.*
4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon.*
5. A large ſort of printing letter.

CA'NON-BIT. *ſ.* That part of the bit let into the horſe's mouth. *Spenſer.*

CA'NONESS. *ſ.* [*canoniſſa*, low Latin.] In popiſh countries, women living after the example of ſecular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL. *a.* [*canonicus*, low Latin.]
1. According to the canon.
2. Conſtituting the canon. *Raleigh.*
3. Regular; ſtated; fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws. *Taylor.*
4. Spiritual; eccleſiaſtical. *Raleigh.*

CANO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *canonical.*] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANO'NICALNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *ſ.* [from *canon.*] A profeſſor of the canon law. *Camden. Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *canonize.*] The act of declaring a ſaint. *Addiſon.*

To CA'NONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon.*] To declare any man a ſaint. *Bacon.*

CA'NONRY. } *ſ.* [from *canon.*] An eccle-
CA'NONSHIP. } ſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church.

CA'NOPIED. *a.* [from *canopy.*] Covered with a canopy. *Milton.*

CA'NOPY. *ſ.* [*canopeum*, low Latin.] A covering ſpread over the head. *Fairfax.*

To CA'NOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *a.* [*canorus*, Latin.] Muſical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CANT. *ſ.* [*cantus*, Latin.]
1. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men. *Dryden.*
3. A whining pretenſion to goodneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Barbarous jargon. *Swift.*
5. Auction. *Swift.*

To CANT. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions. *Glanville.*

CANTA'TA. ſ. [Italian.] A ſong.

CANTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of ſinging.

CA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *cant.*] Hypocrite.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS. Bellflower.

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP. The gallop of an ambling horſe, commonly called a canter.

CANTHA'RIDES. ſ. [Latin.] Spaniſh flies uſed to raiſe bliſters. *Bacon.*

CA'NTHUS. ſ. [Lat.] The corner of the eye. *Wiſeman.*

CA'NTICLE. *ſ.* [*canto*, Latin.]
1. A ſong.
2. The ſong of Solomon. *Bacon.*

CA'NTILIVERS. *ſ.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſides of the houſe, to ſuſtain the eves over it. *Moxon.*

CA'NTLE. *ſ.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakſpeare.*

To CA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET. *ſ.* [from *cantle.*] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO. ſ. [Italian.] A book, or ſection of a poem. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'NTON. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land.
2. A ſmall community, or clan. *Bacon.*

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* To parcel out into ſmall diviſions. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *ſ.* A hundred. *Cowel.*

CA'NVASS. *ſ.* [*canevas*, Fr.] A kind of linen cloth woven for ſeveral uſes. *Sidney.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.* [*cannabaſſer*, French.]
1. To ſift; to examine. *Woodward.*
2. To debate; to controvert. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To ſolicit. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NY. *a.* [from *cane.*] Full of canes. *Milt.*

CA'NZONET. *ſ.* [*canzonetta*, Italian.] A little ſong. *Peacham.*

CAP. *ſ.* [*cap*, Welch.]
1. The garment that covers the head. *Swift.*
2. The enſign of the cardinalate. *Shakſp.*
3. The topmoſt; the higheſt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover on the top. *Derham.*
2. To ſnatch off the cap. *Spenſer.*
3. *To cap verſes.* To name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter.

CAP *à pè.* } From head to foot; all over.
CAP *à piè.* } *Shakſpeare. Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. *ſ.* A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper formed into caps or bags. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *capable.*] Capacity.

CA'PABLE. *a.* [*capable*, French.]
1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing. *Watts.*
2. Intelligent; able to underſtand. *Shakſp.*
3. Capacious; able to receive. *Digby.*
4. Suſceptible. *Prior.*
5. Qualified for. *Tillotſon.*
6. Hollow. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'PABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *capable.*] The quality or ſtate of being capable.

CAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*capax*, Latin.]
1. Wide; large; able to hold much.
2. Extenſive; equal to great deſign, *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *capacious.*] The power of holding; largeneſs. *Holder.*

To CAPA'CITATE. *v. n.* [from *capacity.*] To enable; to qualify. *Dryden.*

CAPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*capacité*, French.]
1. The power of containing. *Davies.*
2. The force or power of the mind. *South.*
3. Power; ability. *Blackmore.*
4. Room; ſpace. *Boyle.*
5. State; condition; character. *South.*

CAPA'RISON. *ſ.* [*caparazon*, Spaniſh.] A ſort of cover for a horſe. *Milton.*

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in capariſons. *Dryden.*
2. To dreſs pompouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

CAPE. *ſ.* [*cape*, French.]
1. Headland; promontory. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The neck-piece of a cloak. *Bacon.*

CA'PER. *ſ.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump. *Swift.*

CA'PER. *ſ.* [*capparis*, Latin.] An acid pickle. *Floyer.*

CA'PER BUSH. *ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.] This plant grows in the ſouth of France; the buds are pickled for eating.

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance frolickſomely. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſkip for merriment. *Craſhaw.*
3. To dance. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER. *ſ.* [from *caper.*] A dancer. *Dryd.*

CAPIAS. ſ. [Lat.] A writ of execution. *Cowel.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *a.* The ſame with *capillary.*

CAPI'LLAMENT. *ſ.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY. *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] Reſembling hairs; ſmall; minute. *Brown.*

CAPILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*capillus*, Lat.] A ſmall ramification of veſſels. *Brown.*

CA'PITAL. *a.* [*capitalis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the head. *Milton.*
2. Criminal in the higheſt degree. *Swift.*
3. That which affects life. *Bacon.*
4. Chief; principal. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
5. Chief; metropolitan. *Milton.*
6. Applied to letters, large; ſuch as are written at the beginning or heads of books.
7. *Capital Stock.* The principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

CA'PITAL. *ſ.*
1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addiſon.*
2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY. *ad.* [from *capital.*] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *caput*, Latin.] Numeration by heads. *Brown.*

CAPI'TULAR. *ſ.* [from *capitulum*, Latin.]
1. The body of the ſtatutes of a chapter.
2. A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*

To CAPI'TULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Latin.]
1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To yield, or ſurrender on certain ſtipulations. *Hayward.*

CAPITULA'TION. *ſ.* Stipulation; terms; conditions. *Hale.*

CAPI'VI TREE. *ſ.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. Some of them do not yield any of the balſam; thoſe that do, are diſtinguiſhed by a ridge. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Miller.*

CA'PON. *ſ.* [*capo*, Latin.] A caſtrated cock. *Gay.*

CAPONNI'ERE. ſ. [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

CAPO'T. ſ. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPOU'CH. *ſ.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.

CA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *cap.*] One who makes or ſells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE. *a.* [from *capreolus*, Latin.] Such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate.* *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. } *ſ.* [*caprice*, French.] Freak;
CAPRI'CHIO. } fancy; whim. *Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *ſ.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimſical; fanciful.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *capricious.*] Whimſically.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *capricious.*] Humour; whimſicalneſs. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *ſ.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the ſigns of the zodiack; the winter ſolſtice. *Creech.*

CAPRIO'LE. ſ. [Fr.] *Caprioles* are leaps, ſuch as horſes make in one and the ſame place, without advancing forward. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *ſ.* [*cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight. *Ral.*

CA'PSULAR. } *a.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Hollow
CA'PSULARY. } like a cheſt. *Brown.*

CA'PSULATE. } *a.* [*capſula*, Latin.] En-
CA'PSULATED. } cloſed, as in a box.

CA'PTAIN. *ſ.* [*capitain*, French.]
1. A chief commander. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*
3. The chief commander of a ſhip.
4. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

CA'PTAINRY. *ſ.* [from *captain.*] The power over a certain diſtrict; the chieftainſhip. *Spenſ.*

CA'PTAIN-

CA'PTAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *captain.*]
1. The rank or poſt of a captain. *Wotton.*
2. The condition or poſt of a chief commander. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The chieftainſhip of a clan. *Davies.*

CAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION. *ſ.* [*capio*, Latin.] The act of taking any perſon.

CA'PTIOUS. *a.* [*captieux*, French.]
1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.*
2. Inſidious; enſnaring. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *captious.*] With an inclination to object. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to object; peeviſhneſs. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, French.]
1. To take priſoner; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*
2. To charm; to ſubdue. *Addiſon.*

CAPTIVA'TION. *ſ.* The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *ſ.* [*captif*, French.]
1. One taken in war; one made a priſoner by conqueſt. *Rogers.*
2. One charmed by beauty. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'PTIVE. *a.* [*captivus*, Latin.] Made priſoner in war. *Dryden.*

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* To take priſoner.

CAPTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*captivité*, French.]
1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. *Dry.*
2. Slavery; ſervitude. *Addiſon.*

CA'PTOR. *ſ.* [from *capio*, Latin.] He that takes priſoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *ſ.* [*capture*, French.]
1. The act or practice of taking any thing.
2. A prize.

CAPU'CHED. *a.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. *Brown.*

CAPUCHI'N. *ſ.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks.

CAR. *ſ.* [*car*, Welch.]
1. A ſmall carriage of burden. *Swift.*
2. A chariot of war. *Milton.*
3. The Charles' wain. *Dryden.*

CA'RABINE, or CARBINE. *ſ.* [*carbine*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of fire-arms uſed on horſeback.

CARABINI'ER. *ſ.* [from *carabine.*] A ſort of light-horſeman. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *ſ.* [*caracca*, Span.] A large ſhip of burden; a galleon. *Raleigh. Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *ſ.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } CA'RACT. } *ſ.* [*carat*, French.]
1. A weight of four grains.
2. A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold; an ounce is divided into twenty-four *carats*; if, of the mingled maſs, two, or three, or four parts out of four-and-twenty be baſe metal, the whole is ſaid to be two-and-twenty, one-and-twenty, or twenty *carats* fine. Guineas are two-and twenty *carats*. *Cocker.*

CA'RAVAN. *ſ.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *ſ.* A houſe built for the reception of eaſtern travellers. *Spectator.*

CA'RAVEL. } CA'RVEL. } *ſ.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light, round, old-faſhioned whip.

CA'RAWAY. *ſ.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant.

CARBONA'DO. *ſ.* [*carbonnade*, Fr.] Meat cut acroſs to be broiled. *Shakſpeare.*

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *ſ.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.]
1. A jewel ſhining in the dark. *Milton.*
2. Red ſpot or pimple. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *a.*
1. Set with carbuncles. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Spotted; deformed with pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR. *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blaſting of young buds by heat or cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *ſ.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakſpeare. Hakewill.*

CA'RCASS. *ſ.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.]
1. A dead body of any animal. *Taylor.*
2. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shakſp.*
3. The main parts without completion or ornament. *Hale.*
4. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb uſually oblong, conſiſting of a ſhell or a caſe, with holes, filled with combuſtibles. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *ſ.* [from *carcer.*] Priſon fees.

CARCINO'MA. ſ. [from καρκίνος, a crab.] A cancer. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *carcinoma.*] Cancerous.

CARD. *ſ.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]
1. A paper painted with figures, uſed in games. *Pope.*
2. The papers on which the winds are marked for the compaſs. *Spenſer. Pope.*
3. The inſtrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb wool. *May.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To game.

CARDAMO'MUM. ſ. [Latin.] A medicinal ſeed. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER. *ſ.* [from *card.*]
1. One that cards wool. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } CA'RDIACK. } *a.* [καρδία, the heart.] Cordial; having the quality of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY. *ſ.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart-burn.

CA'RDINAL. *a.* [*cardinalis*, Latin.] Principal; chief. *Brown. Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL. *ſ.* One of the chief governours of the Romiſh church. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'RDINALATE. } CA'RDINALSHIP. } *ſ.* [from *cardinal.*] The office and rank of a cardinal. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RDMATCH. *ſ.* A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted ſulphur.

CARE. *ſ.* [cape, Saxon.]
1. Solicitude; anxiety; concern. *Dryden.*
2. Caution. *Tillotſon.*
3. Regard;

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to preservation. *Dryden.*
4. The object of care or of love. *Dryden.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be anxious or solicitous. *Knolles.*
2. To be inclined; to be disposed: as, he did not *care* for work. *Waller.*
3. To be affected with: as, he *cares* not for my kindness. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *a.* [from *care* and *craze.*] Broken with care and solicitude. *Shakspeare.*

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, French.] To calk; to stop up leaks.

CARE'ER. *s.* [*carriere*, French.]
1. The ground on which a race is run. *Sid.*
2. A course; a race. *Shakspeare.*
3. Full speed; swift motion. *Prior.*
4. Course of action. *Shakspeare.*

To CARE'ER. *v. n.* To run with swift motion. *Milton.*

CA'REFUL. *a.* [from *care* and *full.*]
1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.
2. Provident; diligent; cautious. *Dryden.*
3. Watchful. *Ray.*

CA'REFULLY. *ad.* [from *careful.*]
1. In a manner that shews care. *Collier.*
2. Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS. *s.* Vigilance; heedfulness; caution. *Knolles.*

CA'RELESLY. *ad.* [from *careless.*] Negligently; heedlessly. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *s.* Heedlessness; inattention. *Shakspeare. Taylor.*

CA'RELESS. *a.* [from *care.*]
1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedless; unmindful. *Locke.*
2. Cheerful; undisturbed. *Pope.*
3. Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Granville.*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South.*

CARE'SS. *s.* Act of endearment. *Milton.*

CA'RET. s. A note which shews where something interlined should be read: as, A.

CARGASON. s. [*cargaton*, Spanish.] A cargo. *Howel.*

CA'RGO. *s.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship. *Burnet.*

CA'RICOUS *Tumour.* [*carica*, Latin, a fig.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. s. Rottenness. *Wiseman.*

CARIO'SITY. *s.* [from *carious.*] Rottenness. *Wiseman.*

CA'RIOUS. *a.* [*cariosus*, Latin.] Rotten.

CARK. *s.* [ceapc, Sax.] Care; anxiety. *Sid.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney.*

CARLE. *s.* [ceopl, Saxon.] A rude, brutal man; a churl. *Spenser. Bentley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Latin.] A plant.

CA'RLINGS. *s.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft in a ship. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *s.* A man whose employment it is to drive cars. *Gay.*

CA'RMELITE. *s.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE. *a.* *Carminatives* are such things as dilute and relax at the same time. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative.* *Arbuthnot. Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *s.* A bright red or crimson pigment. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *s.* [*carnage*, French.]
1. Slaughter; havock. *Hayward.*
2. Heaps of flesh. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *a.* [*carnal*, French.]
1. Fleshly; not spiritual. *K. Charles.*
2. Lustful; lecherous. *Shakspeare.*

CARNA'LITY. *s.* [from *carnal.*]
1. Fleshly lust. *South.*
2. Grossness of mind. *Tillotson.*

CA'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *carnal.*] According to the flesh; not spiritually. *Taylor.*

CA'RNALNESS. *s.* Carnality.

CARNA'TION. *s.* [*carnes*, Latin.] The name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named. A flower.

CARNE'LION. *s.* A precious stone. *Woodw.*

CARNE'OUS. *a.* [*carneus*, Latin.] Fleshy.

To CA'RNIFY. *v. n.* [*carnis*, Latin.] To breed flesh. *Hale.*

CA'RNIVAL. *s.* The feast held in popish countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *a.* [from *carnis* and *voro*, Latin.] Flesh-eating. *Ray.*

CARNO'SITY. *s.* [*carnosité*, French.] Fleshy excrescence. *Wiseman.*

CA'RNOUS. *a.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] Fleshy. *Brown. Ray.*

CA'ROB. *s.* A plant.

CARO'CHE. *s.* [from *caroſſe*, Fr.] A coach.

CA'ROL. *s.* [*carola*, Ital.]
1. A song of joy and exultation. *Bac. Dryd.*
2. A song of devotion. *Milton.*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* To sing; to warble. *Prior.*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate. *Milt.*

CA'ROTID. *a.* [*carotides*, Latin.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*

CARO'USAL. *s.* [from *carouse.*] A festival. *Dryden.*

To CARO'USE. *v. n.* [*carouſſer*, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. *Suckling.*

To CARO'USE. *v. a.* To drink up. *Denham.*

CARO'USE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A drinking match. *Pope.*
2. A heavy dose of liquor. *Davies.*

CARO'USER. *s.* A drinker; a toper. *Granv.*

CARP. *s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish. *Hale.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil. *Herbert.*

CA'RPENTER. *s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood. *Fairfax.*

CA'RPENTRY. *s.* [from *carpenter.*] The trade of a carpenter. *Moxon.*

CA'RPER. *s.* A caviller. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RPET. *s.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]
1. A covering of various colours. *Bacon.*
2. Ground variegated with flowers. *Dryden.*
3. A state of ease and luxury. *Shakspeare.*
4. To be on the *carpet*, is to be the subject of consideration.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſpread with carpets. *Bacon.*

CA'RPING. *part. a.* Captious; cenſorious. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY. *ad.* Captiouſly; cenſoriouſly. *Camden.*

CA'RPUS. ſ. [Latin.] The wriſt. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*cariage*, French.]

1. The act of carrying or tranſporting. *Wilk.*
2. Conqueſt; acquiſition. *Knolles.*
3. Vehicle: *as*, coach, chariot. *Watts.*
4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles.*
5. Behaviour; perſonal manners. *Bacon.*
6. Conduct; meaſures; practices. *Clarendon.*
7. Management; manner of tranſacting. *Bac.*

CA'RRIER. *ſ.* [from *to carry.*]

1. One who carries ſomething. *Bacon.*
2. One whoſe trade is to carry goods.
3. A meſſenger. *Dryden.*
4. A ſpecies of pigeons. *Walton.*

CA'RRION. *ſ.* [*charonge*, French.]

1. The carcaſe of ſomething not proper for food. *Spenſer. Temple.*
2. A name of reproach for a worthleſs woman. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.*

CA'RRION. *a.* [from the ſubſt.] Relating to carcaſes. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'RROT. *ſ.* [*carote*, Fr.] A garden root.

CA'RROTINESS. *ſ.* [from *carroty.*] Redneſs of hair.

CA'RROTY. *a.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair.

To CA'RRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, French.]

1. To convey *from* a place. *Dryden.*
2. To tranſport. *Bacon.*
3. To bear; to have about one. *Wiſeman.*
4. To convey by force. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To effect any thing: he *carried* his election. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. To gain in competition: he *carried* the prize. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To gain after reſiſtance. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To manage; to tranſact. *Addiſon.*
9. To behave; to conduct. *Clarendon.*
10. To bring forward. *Locke.*
11. To urge: his inclinations *carried* him too far. *Hammond.*
12. To have; to obtain. *Hale.*
13. To diſplay on the outſide. *Addiſon.*
14. To imply; to import. *Locke.*
15. To have annexed: ſecrecy commonly *carries* fear. *South.*
16. To move any thing. *Addiſon.*
17. To puſh on ideas in a train. *Hale.*
18. To receive; to endure. *Bacon.*
19. To ſupport; to ſuſtain. *Bacon.*
20. To bear, as trees. *Bacon.*
21. To fetch and bring, as dogs. *Aſcham.*
22. *To carry off.* To kill. *Temple.*
23. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward. *Addiſon.*
24. *To carry through.* To keep from failing. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and holds his head high.

CA'RRY-TALE. *ſ.* A talebearer. *Shakſp.*

CART. *ſ.* [cpæt, cpat, Saxon.]

1. A carriage in general. *Temple.*
2. A wheel-carriage uſed commonly for luggage. *Dryden.*
3. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. a.* To expoſe in a cart. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE. *ſ.* An unwieldy horſe. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *ſ.* A vile horſe. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *ſ.*

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.
2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. *ſ.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr.] A writing containing ſtipulations. *Addiſon.*

CA'RTER. *ſ.* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden.*

CA'RTILAGE. *ſ.* [from *cartilago.*] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbuthnot.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS. } *a.* [from *cartilage.*]
CARTILA'GINOUS. } Conſiſting of cartilages. *Holder.*

CARTO'ON. *ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*

CARTO'UCH. *ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit. *Harris.*

CA'RTRAGE. } *ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe
CA'RTRIDGE. } of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for greater expedition in charging guns. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT. *ſ.* [from *cart* and *route.*] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *ſ.* [from *charta*, Latin.] A place where papers are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *ſ.* [from *cart* and *wright.*] A maker of carts. *Camden.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceoppan, Saxon.]

1. To cut wood or ſtone. *Wiſdom.*
2. To cut meat at the table.
3. To make any thing by cutting. *Dryden.*
4. To engrave. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To chuſe one's own part. *South.*

To CARVE. *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of ſupplying the company. *Prior.*

CA'RVER. *ſ.* [from *carve.*]

1. A ſculptor. *Dryden.*
2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.
3. He that chooſes for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RVING. *ſ.* Sculpture; figures carved.

CARU'NCLE. *ſ.* [*caruncula*, Latin.] A ſmall protuberance of fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

CARYA'TES. } *ſ.* [from *Carya*, a city.]
CARYA'TIDES. } Columns or pilaſters, under the

the figures of women, dreſſed in long robes. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE. *ſ.* [*caſcade*, Fr. *caſcare*, Italian.] A cataract; a waterfall. *Prior.*

CASE. *ſ.* [*caiſſe*, French.]
1. A covering; a box; a ſheath. *Broome.*
2. The outer part of a houſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A building unfurniſhed. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE. *ſ.* A large kitchen knife.

CASE-SHOT. *ſ.* Bullets encloſed in a caſe.

CASE. *ſ.* [*caſus*, Latin.]
1. Condition with regard to outward circumſtances. *Atterbury.*
2. State of things. *Bacon.*
3. In phyſick; ſtate of the body. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Condition with regard to leanneſs or health. *Swift.*
5. Contingence. *Tillotſon.*
6. Queſtions relating to particular perſons or things: as, a *caſe* of conſcience. *Sidn. Tillot.*
7. Repreſentation of any queſtion. *Bacon.*
8. Hiſtory of a diſeaſe.
9. State of a legal queſtion.
10. The variation of nouns. *Clarke.*
11. *In caſe.* If it ſhould happen. *Hooker.*

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in a caſe or cover. *Thomſon.*
2. To cover as a caſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſtrip off the covering. *Shakſpeare.*

To CASE. *v. n.* To put caſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CASEHA'RDEN. *v. n.* To harden on the outſide. *Moxon.*

CA'SEMATE. *ſ.* [*caſamata*, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtonework.

CA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening on hinges. *South.*

CA'SEOUS. *a.* [*caſeus*, Latin.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy. *Floyer.*

CA'SERN. *ſ.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houſes. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM. *ſ.* A grub that makes itſelf a caſe. *Floyer.*

CASH. *ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money at hand. *Milton. Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER. *ſ.* A man entruſted with the money. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'SHEWNUT. *ſ.* A tree. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER. *ſ.* [from *caſh*.] He that has charge of money. *South.*

To CASHI'ER. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt. *Bacon. Swift.*

CASK. *ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*

CASK. } *ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr.] A helmet; ar-
CASQUE. } mour for the head. *Addiſon.*

CA'SKET. *ſ.* [*caſſe*, *caſſette*.] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels. *Davies. Pope.*

To CA'SKET. *v. a.* To put in a caſket. *Sh.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *ſ.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal*. *Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*

CASSA'TION. *ſ.* [*caſſatio*, Lat.] The act of making null or void.

CA'SSAVI. }
CA'SSADA. } *ſ.* An American plant.

CA'SSIA. *ſ.* A ſweet ſpice. *Exodus.*

CA'SSIDONY, or *Stickadore*. A plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *ſ.* A large bird of prey.

CA'SSOCK. *ſ.* [*caſaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'SSWEED. *ſ.* Shepherds pouch.

To CAST. *v. a.* preter. *caſt*; part. paſſ. *caſt*. [*kaſter*, Dan.]
1. To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.*
2. To throw away as uſeleſs or noxious. *Sh.*
3. To throw dice, or lots. *Joſhua.*
4. To throw from a high place. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To throw, in wreſtling. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To throw as a net or ſnare. *1 Cor.*
7. To drop; to let fall. *Acts.*
8. To expoſe, as uſeleſs. *Pope.*
9. To drive by violence of weather: as, he was *caſt* on an iſland. *Dryden.*
10. To build, by throwing up earth. *Knolles.*
11. To put into any certain ſtate. *Pſalms.*
12. To condemn in trial. *Donne.*
13. To condemn in a lawſuit. *Dec. of Piety.*
14. To defeat. *Hudibras.*
15. To caſhier. *Shakſpeare.*
16. To leave behind in a race. *Dryden.*
17. To ſhed; to let fall; to moult: the ſerpent has *caſt* his ſkin. *Fairfax.*
18. To lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
16. To have abortions: the cow has *caſt* her calf. *Geneſis.*
20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing: intereſt *caſts* the balance. *South.*
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; he has *caſt* the reckoning wrong. *Addiſon.*
22. To contrive; to plan out. *Temple.*
23. To judge; to conſider. *Milton.*
24. To fix the parts in a play. *Addiſon.*
25. To direct the eye. *Pope.*
26. To form in a mould: the king's head is *caſt* in gold. *Boyle. Waller.*
27. To model; to form. *Watts.*
28. To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden.*
29. To yield, or give up: *caſt* thyſelf on his charity. *South.*
30. To inflict: he *caſt* no reproaches. *Locke.*
31. *To caſt away.* To ſhipwreck. *Ral. Knol.*
32. *To caſt away.* To waſte in profuſion. *Jonſ.*
33. *To caſt away.* To ruin. *Hooker.*
34. *To caſt down.* To deject; to depreſs the mind. *Addiſon.*
35. *To caſt off.* To diſcard. *Milton.*
36. *To caſt off.* To diſburden one's ſelf of. *Tillotſon.*
37. *To caſt off.* To leave behind. *L'Eſtrange.*
38. *To caſt out.* To turn out of doors. *Sh.*
39. *To caſt out.* To vent; to ſpeak. *Addiſ.*
40. *To caſt up.* To compute; to calculate. *Temple.*
41. *To caſt up.* To vomit. *Dryden.*

To CAST. *v. n.*
1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Pope.*
2. To admit of a form, by caſting or melting. *Woodward.*

3. To

3. To warp; to grow out of form. *Moxon.*

CAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of caſting or throwing; a throw. *Waller.*
2. State of any thing caſt or thrown. *Bramh.*
3. The ſpace through which any thing is thrown. *Luke.*
4. A ſtroke; a touch. *South. Swift.*
5. Motion of the eye. *Digby.*
6. The throw of dice. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Chance from the caſt of dice. *South.*
8. A mould; a form. *Prior.*
9. A ſhade; or tendency to any colour. *Woodw.*
10. Exterior appearance. *Denham.*
11. Manner; air; mien. *Pope.*
12. A flight of hawks. *Sidney.*

CA'STANET. *ſ.* [*caſtaneta*, Spaniſh.] Small ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve.*

CA'STAWAY. *ſ.* [from *caſt* and *away*.] A perſon loſt, or abandoned by Providence. *Hooker.*

CA'STAWAY. *a.* Uſeleſs. *Raleigh.*

CA'STELLAIN. *ſ.* [*caſtellano*, Span.] Conſtable of a caſtle.

CA'STELLANY. *ſ.* [from *caſtle*.] The manor or lordſhip belonging to a caſtle. *Philips.*

CA'STELLATED. *a.* [from *caſtle*.] Encloſed within a building.

CA'STER. *ſ.* [from *to caſt*.]
1. A thrower; he that caſts. *Pope.*
2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes. *Addiſon.*

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Latin.] To chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to puniſh. *Shakſpeare.*

CASTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *to caſtigate*.]
1. Penance; diſcipline. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Puniſhment; correction. *Hale.*
3. Emendation. *Boyle.*

CA'STIGATORY. *a.* [from *caſtigate*.] Punitive; tending to correction. *Bramhall.*

CA'STING-NET. *ſ.* A net to be thrown into the water. *May.*

CA'STLE. *ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Latin.]
1. A houſe fortified. *Shakſpeare.*
2. CASTLES *in the air*. Projects without reality. *Raleigh.*

CA'STLE-SOAP. *ſ.* [*Caſtile Soap*.] A kind of ſoap, originally Spaniſh. *Addiſon.*

CA'STLED. *a.* [from *caſtle*.] Furniſhed with caſtles. *Dryden.*

CA'STLING. *ſ.* [from *caſt*.] An abortive. *Brown.*

CA'STOR. *ſ.* [*caſtor*, Latin.] A beaver.

CASTOR and *POLLUX*. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which at ſea ſeems ſometimes ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form of balls. *Chambers.*

CASTO'REUM. *ſ.* [from *caſtor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter encloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION. *ſ.* [*caſtrametor*.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Latin.]
1. To geld.
2. To take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

CASTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *caſtrate*.] The act of gelding. *Sharp.*

CA'STERIL. } *ſ.* A mean or degenerate kind
CA'STREL. } of hawk.

CASTRE'NSIAN. *a.* [*caſtrenſis*, Latin.] Belonging to a camp.

CA'SUAL. *a.* [*caſuel*, French.] Accidental; ariſing from chance. *Davies. Clarendon.*

CA'SUALLY. *ad.* [from *caſual*.] Accidentally; without deſign. *Bacon.*

CA'SUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *caſual*.] Accidentalneſs; chance; fortuitouſneſs.

CA'SUALTY. *ſ.* [from *caſual*.]
1. Accident; a thing happening by chance. *South.*
2. Chance that produces unnatural death. *Graunt.*

CA'SUIST. *ſ.* [*caſuiſte*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience. *South.*

CASUI'STICAL. *a.* [from *caſuiſt*.] Relating to caſes of conſcience. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY. *ſ.* [from *caſuiſt*.] The ſcience of a caſuiſt. *Pope.*

CAT. *ſ.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domeſtick animal that catches mice. *Shakſpeare.*

CAT. *ſ.* A ſort of ſhip.

CAT *in the pan*. Turning of the *cat in the pan*, is, when that which a man ſays to another, he ſays as if another had ſaid it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails*. A whip with nine laſhes. *Vanb.*

CATACHRE'SIS. *ſ.* [κατάχρησις.] The abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification: as, *a voice beautiful to the ear*.

CATACHRE'STICAL. *a.* [from *catachreſis*.] Forced; far-fetched. *Brown.*

CA'TACLYSM. *ſ.* [κατακλύσμος.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*

CA'TACOMB. *ſ.* [from κατὰ and κόμβος, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead. *Addiſon.*

CATAGMA'TICK. *a.* [κάταγμα, a fracture.] That has the quality of conſolidating the parts. *Wiſeman.*

CATALE'PSIS. *ſ.* [κατάληψις.] A diſeaſe, wherein the patient is without ſenſe, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizes him. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TALOGUE. *ſ.* [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a liſt. *South.*

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *ſ.* [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, reſembling a cat. *Ark.*

CA'TAPHRACT. *ſ.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horſeman in complete armour. *Milton.*

CA'TAPLASM. *ſ.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a ſoft and moiſt application. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TAPULT. *ſ.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones. *Camden.*

CA'TARACT. *ſ.* [καταρακτὴ.] A fall of water from on high; a caſcade. *Blackmore.*

CA'TARACT. An inſpiſſation of the cryſtalline humour of the eye; ſometimes a pellicle that hinders the ſight; the diſeaſe cured by the needle. *Bacon.*

CATA'RRH.

CATA'RRH. *ſ.* [καταῤῥέω.] A defluxion of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton. South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *a.* [from *catarrh.*] Re-
CATA'RRHOUS. } lating to the catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer.*

CATA'STROPHE. *ſ.* [καταστροφὴ.]
1. The change or revolution which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece. *Dennis.*
2. A final event: generally unhappy.

CA'TCAL. *ſ.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. *I catched*, or *caught*; *I have catched*, or *caught*. [*ketſen*, Dutch.]
1. To lay hold on with the hand. 1 *Sam.*
2. To ſtop any thing flying. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſeize any thing by purſuit. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſtop; to intercept falling. *Spectator.*
5. To enſnare; to entangle in a ſnare.
6. To receive ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
7. To faſten ſuddenly upon; to ſeize. *Decay of Piety.*
8. To pleaſe; to ſeize the affections; to charm. *Dryden.*
9. To receive any contagion or diſeaſe. *Shak.*

To CATCH. *v. n.* To be contagious; to ſpread infection. *Addiſon.*

CATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Seizure; the act of ſeizing. *Sidney.*
2. The act of taking. *Bacon.*
3. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*
4. Wait; the poſture of ſeizing. *Addiſon.*
5. An advantage taken; hold laid on.
6. The thing caught; profit. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A ſhort interval of action. *Locke.*
8. A taint; a ſlight contagion. *Glanville.*
9. Any thing that catches, as a hook.
10. A ſmall ſwift-ſailing ſhip.

CA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *catch.*]
1. He that catches.
2. That in which any thing is caught.

CA'TCHFLY. *ſ.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; *Campion.*

CA'TCHPOLL. *ſ.* [*catch* and *poll.*] A ſerjeant; a bumbailiff. *Bacon. Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD. *ſ.* The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHE'TICAL. *a.* [from κατηχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers. *Addiſon.*

CATECHE'TICALLY. *ad.* In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [κατηχέω.]
1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions. *Shakſp.*
2. To queſtion; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories. *Shak. Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *ſ.* [from *to catechiſe.*] One who catechiſes.

CA'TECHISM. *ſ.* [from [κατηχίζω.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion. *Hooker. South.*

CA'TECHIST. *ſ.* [κατηχιςὴς.] One whoſe charge is to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion. *Hammond.*

CATECHU'MEN. *ſ.* [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of Chriſtianity. *Stilling fleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *category.*] Abſolute; adequate; poſitive. *Clarendon.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. *ad.* Poſitively; expreſsly. *Child.*

CA'TEGORY. *ſ.* [κατηγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament.

CATENA'RIAN. *a.* Relating to a chain.

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.

CATENA'TION. *ſ.* [from *catena*, Latin.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'TER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew.*

CA'TER. *ſ.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *ſ.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer.*

CA'TERER. *ſ.* [from *cater.*] The provider or purveyor. *Ben Jonſon. South.*

CA'TERESS. *ſ.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *ſ.* A worm, ſuſtained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *ſ.* A plant.

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]
1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time.
2. To make any offenſive or odious noiſe. *Hud.*

CATES. *ſ.* Viands; food; diſh of meat. *B. Jon.*

CA'TFISH. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh in the Weſt Indies. *Philips.*

CA'THARPINGS. *ſ.* Small ropes in a ſhip. *Har.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *a.* [καθαρτικος.] Purg-
CATHA'RTICK. } ing. *Boyle.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *cathartical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *ſ.* A kind of foſſil. *Woodward.*

CA'THEAD. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *a.* [from *cathedra*, Latin.]
1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church. *Locke.*
3. Antique; venerable. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *ſ.* The head church of a dioceſe. *Addiſon.*

CA'THERINE-PEAR. See PEAR. *Suckling.*

CA'THETER. *ſ.* A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped.

CA'THOLES. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports.

CATHO'LICISM. *ſ.* [from *catholick.*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *a.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθόλικος.] Univerſal or general. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *ſ.* [from *catholick.*] An univerſal medicine. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *ſ.* [*kettekens*, Dutch.] Imperfect

flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail. *Chambers.*

CA'TLING. *ſ.*

1. A diſmembering knife, uſed by ſurgeons. *Harris.*

2. Catgut; fiddleſtring. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'TMINT. *ſ.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CATO'PTRICAL. *a.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to catoptricks. *Arbuthnot.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *ſ.* [κάτοπτρον.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *ſ.* Catcal. *L Eſtrange.*

CAT's-EYE. *ſ.* A ſtone. *Woodward.*

CAT's-FOOT. *ſ.* Alehoof, or ground-ivy.

CA'T's-HEAD. *ſ.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

CA'TSILVER. *ſ.* A kind of foſſil. *Woodward.*

CAT's-TAIL. *ſ.*

1. A long round ſubſtance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

2. A kind of reed. *Philips.*

CA'TSUP. *ſ.* A kind of pickle. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE. *ſ.* Beaſts of paſture; not wild nor domeſtick. *Shakſpeare.*

CAVALCA'DE. *ſ.* [from *cavallo.*] A proceſſion on horſeback.

CAVALI'ER. *ſ.* [*cavalier*, French.]

1. A horſeman; a knight.

1. A gay ſprightly military man. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the firſt. *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER. *a.* [from the ſubſt.]

1. Gay; ſprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave. *Suckling.*

3. Diſdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. *ad.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe troops. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow.

CAVA'ZION. *ſ.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] Hollowing of the earth for cellarage. *Philips.*

CA'UDLE. *ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed. *Shakſpeare.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* To make caudle.

CAVE. *ſ.* [*cave*, French.]

1. A cavern; a den. *Wotton. Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place. *Bacon.*

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'VEAT. *ſ.* A *caveat* is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtic judge, notifying to him that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe. Trumball.*

CA'VERN. *ſ.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'VERNED. *a.* [from *cavern.*]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS. *a.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns. *Woodward.*

CAVESSON. ſ. [Fr. In horſemanſhip.] A ſort of noſeband, put into the noſe of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF. *ſ.* A cheſt with holes, to keep fiſh alive in the water. *Philips.*

CAUGHT. The particip. paſſ. from *to catch.*

CAVIA'RE. *ſ.* The eggs of a ſturgeon, ſalted and made up into a maſs. *Grew.*

To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr.] To raiſe captious and frivolous objections. *Pope.*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. *Milton.*

CA'VIL. *ſ.* Falſe or frivolous objections.

CAVILLA'TION. *ſ.* The diſpoſition to make captious objection. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER. *ſ.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] An unfair adverſary; a captious diſputant. *Atterbury.*

CA'VILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *a.* [from *cavil.*] Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*

CAVIN. ſ. [French.] A natural hollow.

CA'VITY. *ſ.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowneſs; hollow. *Bentley.*

CAUK. *ſ.* A coarſe talky ſpar. *Woodward.*

CAUL. *ſ.*

1. The net in which women encloſe their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

2. Any kind of ſmall net. *Grew.*

3. The integument in which the guts are encloſed. *Ray.*

CAULI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *caulis*, a ſtalk, and *fero.*] A term for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk.

CA'ULIFLOWER. *ſ.* [*caulis*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *cabbage.* *Evelyn.*

To CA'UPONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Latin.] To ſell wine or victuals.

CA'USABLE. *a.* [from *cauſo*, low Latin.] That may be cauſed. *Brown.*

CA'USAL. *a.* [*cauſalis*, low Lat.] Relating to cauſes. *Glanville.*

CAUSALITY. *ſ.* [*caſualitas*, low Lat.] The agency of a cauſe; the quality of cauſing. *Bro.*

CA'USALLY. *ad.* [from *cauſal.*] According to the order of cauſes. *Brown.*

CAUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Latin.] The act or power of cauſing. *Brown.*

CA'USATIVE. *a.* That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

CAUSA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cauſe.*] A cauſer; an author of any effect. *Brown.*

CAUSE. *ſ.* [*cauſa*, Latin.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient: fire is the *cauſe* of heat. *Hooker.*

2. The reaſon; motive to any thing: money is the *cauſe* of virtues. *South. Rowe.*

3. Subject of litigation: his *cauſe* was lately before the court. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Side; party: he ſtuck his *cauſe* againſt his intereſt. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. *Locke.*

CA'USELESS. *a.* [from *cauſe.*]

1. Original to itſelf. *Blackmore.*

2. Without juſt ground or motive.

CA'USELESLY. *ad.* [from *cauſeleſs.*] Without cauſe; without reaſon. *Taylor.*

CA'USER. *ſ.* [from *cauſe.*] He that cauſes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

CA'USEY. } CA'USEWAY. } *ſ.* [*chauſſée*, Fr.] A way raiſed and paved, above the reſt of the ground. 1 *Chron. Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } CA'USTICK. } *a.* [καυστικὸς.] Belonging to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eſchar. *Wiſeman.*

CA'USTICK. *ſ.* A cauſtick or burning application. *Temple.*

CA'UTEL. *ſ.* [*cautela*, Latin.] Caution; ſcruple. *Shakſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUS. *a.* [*cauteleux*, French.]
1. Cautious; wary. *Wotton.*
2. Wily; cunning. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *ad.* Cunningly; ſlily; cautiouſly; warily. *Brown. Bacon.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning fleſh with hot irons.

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery. *Sharp.*

CA'UTERY. *ſ.* [καίω, *uro.*] *Cautery* is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines. *Wiſeman.*

CA'UTION. *ſ.* [*caution*, French.]
1. Prudence; foreſight; provident care; warineſs.
2. Security: he laid down money as *caution* for performance. *Sidney.*
3. Proviſionary precept. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

CA'UTIONARY. *a.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity. *Southern.*

CA'UTIOUS. *a.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *ad.* In a wary manner.

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulneſs; vigilance; circumſpection.

To CAW. *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow. *Ad.*

CA'YMAN. *ſ.* American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Latin.]
1. To leave off; to ſtop; to give over. *Dryd.*
2. To fail; to be extinct. *Hale.*
3. To be at an end. *Dryden.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a ſtop to. *Milton.*

CEASE. *ſ.* Extinction; failure. *Shakſpeare*

CE'ASELESS. *a.* Inceſſant; perpetual; continual. *Fairfax.*

CE'CITY. *ſ.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindneſs; privation of ſight. *Brown.*

CECU'TIENCY. *ſ.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Cloudineſs of ſight. *Brown.*

CE'DAR. *ſ.* [*cedrus*, Latin.] A tree. It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle; it hath male flowers. The ſeeds are produced in large cones, ſquamoſe and turbinated. The extenſion of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees.

CE'DRINE. *a.* [*cedrinus*, Latin.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Latin.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING. *ſ.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof. *Bacon. Milton.*

CE'LANDINE. *ſ.* A plant.

CE'LATURE *ſ.* [*celatura*, Latin.] The art of engraving.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Latin.]
1. To praiſe; to commend. *Addiſon.*
2. To diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites. 2 *Macc.*
3. To mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner. *Dry.*

CELEBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *celebrate.*]
1. Solemn performance; ſolemn remembrance. *Sidney. Taylor.*
2. Praiſe; renown; memorial. *Clarendon.*

CELE'BRIOUS. *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned. *Grew.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY. *ſ.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration; tranſaction publickly ſplendid. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. *ſ.* Turnep-rooted celery.

CELE'RITY. *ſ.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftneſs; ſpeed; velocity. *Hooker. Digby.*

CE'LERY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of *parſley.*

CELE'STIAL. *a.* [*cæleſtis*, Latin.]
1. Heavenly; relating to the ſuperiour regions. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed ſtate. *Sh.*
3. Heavenly, with reſpect to excellence. *Dry.*

CELE'STIAL. *ſ.* An inhabitant of heaven.

CELE'STIALLY. *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *cæleſtis*, Lat.] To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing. *Brown.*

CE'LIACK. *a.* [κοιλία, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly. *Arbuthnot.*

CE'LIBACY. *ſ.* [from *cælebs*, Lat.] Single life. *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE. *ſ.* [*cælibatus*, Latin.] Single life. *Graunt.*

CELL. *ſ.* [*cella*, Latin.]
1. A ſmall cavity or hollow. *Prior.*
2. The cave or little habitation of a religious perſon. *Denham.*
3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon.
4. Any ſmall place of reſidence. *Milton.*

CE'LLAR. *ſ.* [*cella*, Latin.] A place under ground, where ſtores are repoſited, *Peacham.*

CE'LLARAGE. *ſ.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CE'LLARIST. *ſ.* [*cellarius*, Latin.] The butler in a religious houſe.

CE'LLULAR. *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Conſiſting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp.*

CE'LSITUDE. *ſ.* [*celſitudo*, Lat.] Height.

CE'MENT. *ſ.* [*cæmentum*, Latin.]
1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon.*
2. Bond of union in friendſhip. *South.*

To CEME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by ſomething interpoſed. *Burnet.*

To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere. *Sharp.*

CEMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing.

CE'METERY. *ſ.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repoſited. *Addiſon.*

CE'NATORY. *a.* [*cena*, Lat.] Relating to ſupper. *Brown.*

CENOBI'TICAL. *a.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community. *Stilling fleet.*

CE'NOTAPH. *ſ.* [κένος and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elſewhere; an empty tomb. *Dryden.*

CENSE. *ſ.* [*cenſus*, Lat.] Public rates. *Bacon.*

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenſer*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden.*

CE'NSER. *ſ.* [*encenſoir*, Fr.] The pan in which incenſe is burned. *Peacham.*

CE'NSOR. *ſ.* [*cenſor*, Latin.]

1. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners.
2. One who is given to cenſure. *Roſcommon.*

CENSO'RIAN. *a.* [from *cenſor.*] Relating to the cenſor. *Bacon.*

CENSO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *cenſor.*] Addicted to cenſure; ſevere. *Sprat.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ſevere upbraiding manner. *Bacon.*

CENSO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Diſpoſition to reproach, or cenſure. *Tillotſon.*

CE'NSORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *cenſor.*] The office of a cenſor. *Brown.*

CE'NSURABLE. *a.* [from *cenſure.*] Worthy of cenſure; culpable. *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS. *ſ.* Blameableneſs.

CE'NSURE. *ſ.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope.*
2. Judgment; opinion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Judicial ſentence. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Spiritual puniſhment. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, French.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly. *Saunderſon.*
2. To condemn.

CE'NSURER. *ſ.* He that blames. *Addiſon.*

CENT. *ſ.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred: as, five *per cent.* that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *ſ.* [*centaurus*, Latin.]

1. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compoſed of a man and a horſe. *Thomſon.*
2. The archer in the zodiack. *Thomſon.*

CE'NTUARY. *ſ.* A plant.

CE'NTENARY. *ſ.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred. *Hakewill.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *a.* [*centeſimus*, Lat.] Hundredth. *Arbuthnot.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Latin.] Having a hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE. *ſ.* [*centum* and *pes.*] A poiſonous inſect.

CE'NTO. *ſ.* [Lat.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from other authors. *Camden.*

CE'NTRAL. *a.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre. *Woodward.*

CE'NTRALLY. *ad.* With regard to the centre.

CE'NTRE. *ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle. *Dig.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.*

1. To reſt on; to repoſe on. *Atterbury.*
2. To be placed in the midſt or centre.

CE'NTRICK. *a.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre. *Donne.*

CENTRIFU'GAL. *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPE'TAL. *a.* Having a tendency to the centre. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY. See SENTINAL, a word ill-ſpelt, for *Sentry.* *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *a.* [*centuplex*, Latin.] A hundred-fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centum* and *plico*, Latin.] To make a hundred-fold.

To CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Latin.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *century.*] A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*

CENTU'RION. *ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer, who commanded a hundred men. *Shakſpeare.*

CE'NTURY. *ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred; uſually employed to ſpecify time: as, the ſecond *century.* *Boyle.*

CE'PHALALGY. *ſ.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach.

CEPHA'LICK. *a.* [κεφαλὴ.] That is medicinal to the head. *Arbuthnot.*

CERA'STES. *ſ.* [κεραστὴς.] A ſerpent having horns. *Milton.*

CE'RATE. *ſ.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wiſeman.*

CE'REBEL. *ſ.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *ſ.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter.

CE'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *cera*, Latin, wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakſpeare.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *a.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.
2. Formal; obſervant of old forms.

CEREMO'NIAL. *ſ.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite. *Swift.*
2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Conſiſting of outward rites. *South.*
2. Full of ceremony; awful. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Civil; according to the ſtrict rules of civility. *Addiſon.*
5. Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally. *Shakſpeare.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Addictedneſs to ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *ſ.* [*ceremonia*, Latin.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion. *Sp.*
2. Forms of civility. *Bacon.*

3. Out-

3. Outward form of ſtate. *Dryden.*

CE'ROTE. *ſ.* The ſame with *cerate*. *Wiſeman.*

CE'RTAIN. *a.* [*certus*, Latin.]
1. Sure; indubitable; unqueſtionable. *Tillotſ.*
2. Reſolved; determined. *Milton.*
3. Unfailing: as, a *certain* experiment.
4. Regular; ſettled: they pay a *certain* rate.
5. Not ſubject to chance: the labour is *certain*, the profit doubtful.
6. In an indefinite ſenſe, ſome: as, a *certain* man told me this. *Wilkins.*
7. Undoubting; put paſt doubt. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *ad.* [from *certain*.]
1. Indubitably; without queſtion. *Locke.*
2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINTY. *ſ.* [from *certain*.]
1. Exemption from doubt. *Locke.*
2. That which is real and fixed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Exemption from caſualty.

CE'RTES. *ad.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras.*

CERTI'FICATE. *ſ.* [*certificat*, low Latin.]
1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
2. Any teſtimony. *Addiſon.*

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hammond.*

CERTIORA'RI. ſ. [Lat.] A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending. *Cowel.*

CE'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*certitudo*, Latin.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

CE'RVICAL. *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*

CERU'LEAN. } *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue;
CERU'LEOUS. } ſkycoloured. *Boyle.*

CERULI'FICK. *a.* [from *ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Grew.*

CERU'MEN. ſ. [Lat.] The wax of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *ſ.* [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] White lead. *Quincy.*

CESA'RIAN. *a.* [from *Ceſar*.] The *Ceſarian* ſection is cutting a child out of the womb. *Qui.*

CESS. *ſ.* [from *ceaſe*.]
1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. *Spenſer.*
2. The act of laying rates.
3. Bounds or limits. *Shakſpeare.*

To CESS. *v. a.* To rate; to lay charge on. *Spen.*

CESSA'TION. *ſ.* [*ceſſatio*, Latin.]
1. A ſtop; a reſt; a vacation. *Hayward.*
2. A pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

CESSAVIT. ſ. [Latin.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perſon againſt whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform ſuch ſervice as he is obliged by his tenure. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* The quality of receding, or giving way. *Digby.*

CE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*ceſſum*, Latin.] Eaſy to give way. *Digby.*

CE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ceſſion*, French.]
1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.*
2. Reſignation. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *ceſſion*.] Implying a reſignation.

CE'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *ceſs*.] An aſſeſſment or tax.

CE'SSOR. *ſ.* [from *ceſſo*, Lat.] He that ceaſes or neglects ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurs the danger of law. *Cowel.*

CE'STUS. ſ. [Lat.] The girdle of Venus.

CETA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown. Ray.*

CHAD. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Carew.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, French.]
1. To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.*
2. To heat. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To perfume. *Suckling.*
4. To make angry. *Hayward. Knolles.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*
1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope.*
2. To fret againſt any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

CHAFE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *ſ.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER. *ſ.* [ceaꝼop, Saxon.] An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FFERY. *ſ.* A forge in an iron mill.

CHAFF. *ſ.* [ceaꝼ, Saxon.]
1. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by thraſhing and winnowing. *Dryden.*
2. It is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, German, to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.*
1. To buy. *Spenſer.*
2. To exchange. *Spenſer.*

CHA'FFERER. *ſ.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; a bargainer.

CHA'FFERN. *ſ.* [from *eſchauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A veſſel for heating water.

CHA'FFERY. *ſ.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick.

CHA'FFINCH. *ſ.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff.

CHA'FFLESS. *a.* [from *chaff*.] Without chaff. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'FFWEED. *ſ.* Cudweed.

CHA'FFY. *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff.

CHA'FINGDISH. *ſ.* [from *chafe* and *diſh*.] A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*

CHAGRI'N. *ſ.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill-humour; vexation. *Pope.*

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN. *ſ.* [*chaine*, French.]
1. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another. *Geneſis.*
2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pope.*
3. A line of links with which land is meaſured. *Locke.*
4. A ſeries linked together: a *chain* of propoſitions. *Hammond.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten or link with a chain. *Knolles.*
2. To bring into ſlavery. *Pope.*
3. To keep by a chain. *Knolles.*
4. To unite. *Shakſpeare.*

CHAI'NPUMP. *ſ.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls. *Cham.*

CHAI'NSHOT. *ſ.* [from *chain* and *ſhot*.] Two bullets, or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHA'INWORK. *ſ.* Work with open ſpaces. *Kin.*

CHAIR. *ſ.* [*chair*, French.]
1. A moveable ſeat. *Watts.*
2. A ſeat of juſtice, or of authority.
3. A vehicle borne by men; a ſedan. *Pope.*

CHAI'RMAN. *ſ.* [from *chair* and *man*.]
1. The preſident of an aſſembly. *Watts.*
2. One whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE. *ſ.* [*chaiſe*, French.] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe. *Addiſon.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χαλκογράφος, of χάλκος, braſs.] An engraver in braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in braſs.

CHA'LDER. } *ſ.* A dry Engliſh meaſure of
CHA'LDRON. } coals, conſiſting of thirty-ſix
CHA'UDRON. } buſhels heaped up. The *chaudron* ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds. *Cham.*

CHA'LICE. *ſ.* [calic, Saxon.]
1. A cup; a bowl. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is generally uſed for a cup uſed in acts of worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED. *a.* [from *calix*, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakſpeare.*

CHALK. *ſ.* [cealc, Saxon.] *Chalk* is a white foſſil, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles.

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.*
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk. *Woodw.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *ſ.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHA'LKY. *a.* [from *chalk*.]
1. Conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk.
2. Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]
1. To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To call to a conteſt. *Locke.*
3. To accuſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [In law.] He *challenges* the jury; to object to the impartiality of any one. *Hale.*
5. To claim as due. *Hooker. Addiſon.*
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'LLENGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſummons to combat. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A demand of ſomething as due. *Collier.*
3. [In law.] An exception taken either againſt perſons or things: perſons, as in aſſize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the priſoner at the bar. *Cowel.*

CHA'LLENGER. *ſ.* [from *challenge*.]
1. One that ſummons another to combat.
2. One that claims ſuperiority. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A claimant. *Hooker.*

CHALY'BEATE. *a.* [from *chalybs*, Latin.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel. *Arbuthnot.*

CHAMA'DE. ſ. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender. *Addiſon.*

CHA'MBER. *ſ.* [*chambre*, French.]
1. An apartment in a houſe; generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging.
2. Any retired room. *Prior.*
3. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.*
4. A court of juſtice. *Ayliffe.*
5. The hollow part of the gun where the charge is lodged.
6. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To be wanton; to intrigue. *Remans.*
2. To reſide as in a chamber. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'MBERER. *ſ.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *ſ.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the ſame chamber. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERLAIN. *ſ.* [from *chamber*.]
1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth great officer of the crown.
2. Lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Clarendon.*
3. A ſervant who has the care of the chambers. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *ſ.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whoſe buſineſs it is to dreſs a lady. *Ben Jonſon.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*

CHA'MBREL *of a horſe.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hind leg.

CHAME'LION. *ſ.* [χαμαίλεων.] The *chamelion* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its noſe long, its back is ſharp, its ſkin plated. Some have aſſerted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been obſerved to feed on flies. This animal is ſaid to aſſume the colour of thoſe things to which it is applied. *Bacon.*

To CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel.

CHA'MFER. } *ſ.* A ſmall furrow or gutter
CHA'MFRET. } on a column.

CHA'MLET. *ſ.* See CAMELOT. *Peacham.*

CHA'MOIS. *ſ.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*

CHA'MOMILE. *ſ.* [χαμαιμῆλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant. *Spenſer.*

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, French.]
1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.*
2. To devour. *Spectator.*

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney. Wiſeman.*

CHA'MPAIGN. *ſ.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country. *Spenſer. Milton.*

CHA'MPERTORS. *ſ.* [from *champerty*.] Such as move ſuits at their proper coſts, to have part of the gains.

CHA'M-

CHA'MPERTY. *ſ.* [*champart*, Fr.] A maintenance of any man in his ſuit to have part of the thing recovered.

CHAMPI'GNON. *ſ.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of muſhroom. *Woodward.*

CHA'MPION. *ſ.* [*champion*, French.]

1. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat. *Dryden.*
2. A hero; a ſtout warriour. *Locke.*

To CHA'MPION. *v. n.* To challenge.

CHANCE. *ſ.* [*chance*, French.]

1. Fortune; the cauſe of fortuitous events.
2. The act of fortune. *Bacon.*
3. Accident; caſual occurrence; fortuitous event. *South. Pope.*
4. Event; ſucceſs; luck. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shakſp.*
6. Poſſibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out. *Knolles.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *ſ.* [from *chance* and *medley.*] In law, the caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer. *Cowel. South.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *a.* [from *chance.*] Accidental.

CHA'NCEL. *ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Latin.] The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Latin; *chancelier*, French.]

1. The *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and ſubjects himſelf only to the law of nature and conſcience. *Cowel. Swift.*
2. CHANCELLOR *in the Eccleſiaſtical Court.* A biſhop's lawyer, to direct the biſhops in matters of judgment. *Ayliffe.*
3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary, whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.
4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the reſt of the court, orders things to the king's beſt benefit. *Cowel.*
5. CHANCELLOR *of the Univerſity.* The principal magiſtrate.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *ſ.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*

CHA'NCERY. *ſ.* [propably *chancellery*; then ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience. *Cowel.*

CHA'NCRE. *ſ.* [*chancre*, French.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal diſeaſes. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *a.* [from *chancre.*] Ulcerous. *Wiſeman.*

CHANDELI'ER. *ſ.* [*chandelier*, French.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles. *Gay.*

CHA'NFRIN. ſ. [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, French.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another. *Bacon.*
2. To reſign any thing for the ſake of another. *South. Dryden.*
3. To diſcount a large piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller. *Swift.*
4. To give and take reciprocally. *Taylor.*
5. To alter. *Ecclus.*
6. To mend the diſpoſition or mind. *Shakſp.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.* To undergo change; to ſuffer alteration. *Shakſpeare.*

CHANGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing. *Sh.*
2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another. *Prior.*
3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. *Bacon.*
4. Novelty. *Dryden.*
5. An alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is founded. *Norris.*
6. That which makes a variety. *Judges.*
7. Small money. *Swift.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *change.*]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconſtant.
2. Poſſible to be changed. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *changeable.*]

1. Suſceptibility of change. *Hooker.*
2. Inconſtancy; fickleneſs. *Sidney.*

CHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Inconſtantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *a.* Inconſtant; uncertain; mutable. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *ſ.* [from *change.*]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenſer.*
2. An idiot; a natural. *Dryden.*
3. One apt to change; a waverer. *Hudibras.*

CHA'NGER. *ſ.* One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*canal*, French.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters. *Spenſer.*
2. Any cavity drawn longwiſe. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtrait or narrow ſea.
4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. *Wotton. Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, French.]

1. To ſing. *Spenſer.*
2. To celebrate by ſong. *Bramhall.*
3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To ſing. *Amos.*

CHANT. *ſ.* Song; melody. *Milton.*

CHA'NTER. *ſ.* A ſinger; a ſongſter. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, French.] The cock, from his crow. *Dryden.*

CHA'NTRESS. *ſ.* [from *chant.*] A woman ſinger. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *ſ.* [from *chant.*] *Chantry* is a church endowed with revenue for prieſts, to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors.

CHA'OS. *ſ.* [*chaos*, Latin.]

1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements.
2. Confuſion; irregular mixture. *K. Charles.*
3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *a.* [from *chaos.*] Reſembling chaos; confuſed. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch.] To break into chinks; to make gape. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *ſ.* A cleft: a gaping; a chink. *Burnet.*

CHAP. *ſ.* The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth. *Grew.*

CHAPE. *ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Shakſp.*

CHA'PEL. *ſ.* [*capella*, Lat.] A *chapel* is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a *chapel* of eaſe. *Cowel. Sidney. Ayliffe.*

CHA'PELESS. *a.* Without a chape.

CHA'PELLANY. *ſ.* A *chapellany* is founded within ſome other church. *Ayliffe.*

CHA'PELRY. *ſ.* [from *chapel.*] The juriſdiction or bound of a chapel.

CHA'PERON. ſ. A kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *a.* [from *chap* and *faln.*] Having the mouth ſhrunk. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *ſ.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] Capital of a pillar. *Exodus.*

CHA'PLAIN. *ſ.* [*capellanus*, Lat.] He that attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family. *Cowel. Shakſp.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *chaplain.*]

1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *a.* [from *chap.*] Without any fleſh about the mouth. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'PLET. *ſ.* [*chapelet*, French.]

1. A garland or wreath worn about the head. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*
2. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads.

CHA'PMAN. *ſ.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer. *Dryden.*

CHAPS. *ſ.* [from *chap.*] The mouth of a beaſt of prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPT. } The part. paſſ. from *to chap.*
CHA'PPED. }

CHA'PTER. *ſ.* [*chapitre*, French.]

1. A diviſion of a book. *South.*
2. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Cowel.*
3. The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

CHA'PTREL. *ſ.* The capitals of pillars or pilaſters, which ſupport arches. *Moxon.*

CHAR. *ſ.* A fiſh found in Winander-mere in Lancaſhire, and a few other places.

To CHAR. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *ſ.* [cyppe, work, Saxon.] Work done by the day. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* To work at others houſes by the day. *Dryden.*

CHAR-WOMAN. *ſ.* A woman hired accidentally for odd work. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER. *ſ.* [*character*, Latin.]

1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation. *Milt.*
2. A letter uſed in writing or printing. *Holder.*
3. The hand or manner of writing. *Shakſp.*
4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities. *Denham.*
5. An account of any thing as good or bad. *Addiſon.*
6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities. *Dryden.*
7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind. *Pope.*
8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* To inſcribe; to engrave. *Shakſpeare.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL. *a.* [from *character-iſe.*] That which conſtitutes the character. *Woodward.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *characteriſtical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *a.* That which conſtitutes the character. *Pope.*

To CHARA'CTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]

1. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man. *Swift.*
2. To engrave; to imprint. *Hale.*
3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *a.* [from *character.*] Without a character. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'RACTERY. *ſ.* [from *character.*] Impreſſion; mark. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'RCOAL. *ſ.* [from *to chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf.

CHARD. *ſ.* [*charde*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw. *Chambers.*
2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, French.]

1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To impute as a debt. *Locke.*
3. To impute as a crime. *Pope. Watts.*
4. To impoſe as a taſk. *Tillotſon.*
5. To accuſe; to cenſure. *Wake.*
6. To accuſe. *Job.*
7. To challenge. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To command. *Dryden.*
9. To fall upon; to attack. *Granville.*
10. To burden; to load. *Temple.*
11. To fill. *Addiſon.*
12. To load a gun.

CHARGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; truſt; cuſtody. *Knolles.*
2. Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker.*
3. Commiſſion; truſt conferred; office. *Pope.*
4. Accuſation; imputation. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The thing entruſted to care or management. *Milton.*
6. Expence; coſt. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
7. Onſet; attack. *Bacon.*
8. The ſignal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden.*
9. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

10. A preparation, or ſort of ointment, applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits and ſprains of horſes. *Farrier's Dict.*

11. [In heraldry.] The *charge* is that which is borne upon the colour. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE. *a.* [from *charge.*]

1. Expenſive; coſtly. *Wotton.*
2. Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South.*
3. Subject to charge; accuſable. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *chargeable.*] Expence; coſt; coſtlineſs. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *ad.* [from *chargeable.*] Expenſively. *Aſcham.*

CHA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *charge.*] A large diſh. *Denham.*

CHA'RILY. *ad.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.

CHA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'RIOT. *ſ.* [*car-rhod*, Welch.]

1. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate. *Dryden.*
2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *ſ.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. *Prior.*

CHA'RIOT RACE. *ſ.* A ſport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RITABLE. *a.* [*charitable*, French.]

1. Kind in giving alms. *Taylor.*
2. Kind in judging of others. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *ad.* [from *charity.*]

1. Kindly; liberally.
2. Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor.*

CHA'RITY. *ſ.* [*charité*, French.]

1. Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love. *Milton.*
2. Good-will; benevolence. *Dryden.*
3. The theological virtue of univerſal love. *Att.*
4. Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.*
5. Alms; relief given to the poor. *L'Eſtran.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder. *Grew.*

CHA'RLATAN. *ſ.* [*charlatan*, French.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *a.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackiſh; ignorant. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *ſ.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheedling; deceit.

CHARLES's WAIN. *ſ.* The northern conſtellation, called the Bear. *Brown.*

CHA'RLOCK. *ſ.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM. *ſ.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.]

1. Words or philtres, imagined to have ſome occult power. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*
2. Something of power to gain the affections. *Waller.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms againſt evil.
2. To make powerful by charms. *Sidney.*
3. To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power.
4. To ſubdue by pleaſure. *Waller.*

CHA'RMER. *ſ.* [from *charm.*] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. *Dryd.*

CHA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *charm.*] Pleaſing in the higheſt degree. *Sprat.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *ad.* [from *charming.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly. *Addiſ.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleaſing.

CHA'RNEL. *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh or carcaſes. *Milton.*

CHA'RNELHOUSE. *ſ.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are repoſited. *Taylor.*

CHART. *ſ.* [*charta*, Latin.] A delineation of coaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RTER. *ſ.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence. *Cowel.*
2. Any writing beſtowing privileges or rights. *Raleigh. South.*
3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shakſp.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY. *ſ.* [*chartre-partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED. *a.* [from *charter.*] Privileged; granted by charter. *Shakſpeare.*

CHA'RY. *a.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious. *Carew.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, French.]

1. To hunt as game.
2. To purſue as an enemy. *Judges.*
3. To drive. *Knolles.*
4. To follow with deſire to overtake.

CHASE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; purſuit of any thing as game. *Bur.*
2. Fitneſs to be hunted. *Dryden.*
3. Purſuit of an enemy. *Knolles.*
4. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable. *Dryden.*
5. Hunting match. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The game hunted. *Sidney. Granville.*
7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted. *Shakſpeare.*
8. The CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of a ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER. *ſ.* [from *chaſe.*] Hunter; purſuer; driver. *Denham.*

CHASM. *ſ.* [χάσμα.]

1. A cleft; a gape; an opening. *Locke.*
2. A place unfilled; a vacuity. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS. ſ. [French.] A ſort of grape.

CHASTE. *a.* [*chaſte*, French, *caſtus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes: as, a *chaſte* virgin.
2. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.
3. Free from obſcenity. *Watts.*
4. True to the marriage bed. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. *ſ.* [*vitex*, Lat.] A tree. *Mil.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr.] To correct; to puniſh. *Proverbs. Rowe.*

To CHASTI'SE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Latin.]

1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment. *Boyle.*
2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shakſp.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *ſ.* Correction; puniſhment. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

CHASTI'SER. *ſ.* [from *chaſtiſe.*] A puniſher; a corrector.

CHA'STITY.

CHA'STITY. *ſ.* [*caſtitas*, Latin.]
1. Purity of the body. *Taylor. Pope.*
2. Freedom from obſcenity. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHA'STLY. *ad.* [from *chaſte.*] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination. *Walton. Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *chaſtity.*] Chaſtity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenſer.*

CHAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

CHAT. *ſ.* The keys of trees.

CHA'TELLANY. *ſ.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

CHA'TTEL. *ſ.* Any moveable poſſeſſion.

To CHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*caqueter*, French.]
1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth. *Prior.*
3. To talk idly or careleſly. *Watts.*

CHA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey. *Swift.*
2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *chatter.*] An idle talker.

CHA'TWOOD. *ſ.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *ſ.* [*chaveſne*, Fr.] The chub; a fiſh. *Walton.*

CHAUMANTE'LLE. ſ. [Fr.] A ſort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To maſticate; to chew. *Donne. Boyle.*

CHAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The chap.

CHA'WDRON. *ſ.* Entrails. *Shakſpeare.*

CHEAP. *a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To be had at a low rate. *Locke.*
2. Eaſy to be had; not reſpected. *Bacon.*

CHEAP. *ſ.* Market; purchaſe; bargain. *Sidney.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapen, Sax. to buy.]
1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing. *Prior.*
2. To leſſen value. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY. *ad.* [from *cheap.*] At a ſmall price; at a low rate. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS. *ſ.* [from *cheap.*] Lowneſs of price. *Temple.*

To CHEAT. *v. a.* To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. *Tillotſon.*

CHEAT. *ſ.*
1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture. *Dryden.*
2. A perſon guilty of fraud. *South.*

CHE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *cheat.*] One that practiſes fraud. *Taylor.*

To CHECK. *v. a.*
1. To repreſs; to curb. *Bacon. Milton.*
2. To reprove; to chide. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To control by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*
1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop. *Locke.*
2. To claſh; to interfere. *Bacon.*

CHECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff. *Rogers.*
2. Reſtraint; curb; government. *Clarendon.*
3. Reproof; a ſlight. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt. *Dryden.*
5. In falconry, when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow other birds.
6. The cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop. *Clarendon.*
7. *Clerk of the* CHECK, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard.

To CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, cheſs,
To CHE'QUER. } Fr.] To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours. *Drayton.*

CHE'CKER. } *ſ.* Work varied alter-
CHE'CKER-WORK. } nately. *Kinnr.*

CHECK-MATE. *ſ.* [*echec eſt mat*, French.] The movement on the cheſs-board, that kills the oppoſite men. *Spenſer.*

CHEEK. *ſ.* [ceac, Saxon.]
1. The ſide of the face below the eye.
2. A general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines that are double. *Chambers.*

CHE'EK-TOOTH. *ſ.* The hinder tooth or tuſk. *Joel.*

CHEER. *ſ.* [*chere*, French.]
1. Entertainment; proviſions. *Locke.*
2. Invitation to gayety. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Gayety; jollity. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Air of the countenance. *Daniel.*
5. Temper of mind. *Acts.*

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit.
2. To comfort; to conſole. *Dryden.*
3. To gladden. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladſome. *Philips.*

CHE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *to cheer.*] Gladner; giver of gayety. *Wotton. Walton.*

CHE'ERFUL. *a.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]
1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth. *Spenſer.*
2. Having an appearance of gayety.

CHE'ERFULLY. *ad.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with gayety. *South.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *cheerful.*]
1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity. *Till.*
2. Freedom from gloomineſs. *Sidney.*

CHE'ERLESS. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Without gayety, comfort, or gladneſs. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY. *a.* [from *cheer.*]
1. Gay; cheerful. *Ray.*
2. Not gloomy.

CHE'ERLY. *ad.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully; merrily. *Milton.*

CHE'ERY. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; ſprightly; gladſome. *Gay.*

CHEESE. *ſ.* [cyre, Saxon.] A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of milk.

CHE'ESECAKE. *ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *cake.*] A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar, and butter.

CHE'ESEMONGER. *ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheeſe.

CHE'ESEVAT. *ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *vat.*] The wooden caſe in which the curds are preſſed into cheeſe. *Glanville.*

CHE'ESY. *a.* Having the nature or form of cheeſe. *Arbuthnot.*

CHE'LY. *ſ.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a ſhell-fiſh. *Brown.*

To

To CHE'RISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To ſupport; to ſhelter; to nurſe up. *Tillotſon.*

CHE'RISHER. *ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] An encourager; a ſupporter. *Sprat.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] Encouragement; ſupport; comfort. *Spenſer.*

CHE'RRY. } *ſ.* [*ceriſe*, Fr. *ceraſus*,
CHE'RRY-TREE. } Lat.] A tree and fruit.

CHE'RRY. *a.* Reſembling a *cherry* in colour. *Shakſpeare.*

CHE'RRYBAY. *ſ.* Laurel.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *a.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. *ſ.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry-ſtones into a ſmall hole. *Shakſp.*

CHERSONE'SE. *ſ.* [χερσόνησος.] A peninſula.

CHERT. *ſ.* [from *quartz*, German.] A kind of flint. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *ſ.* plur. *cherubim.* [כרוב] A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim. *Calmet. Prior.*

CHERUBI'CK. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim. *Milton.*

CHERU'BINE. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

CHE'RVIL. *ſ.* [*chærophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To chirp; to uſe a cheerful voice. *Spenſer.*

CHE'SLIP. *ſ.* A ſmall vermin. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *ſ.* [*echec*, Fr.] A game in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition.

CHE'SS-APPLE. *ſ.* Wild ſervice.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *ſ.* A puppet for cheſs.

CHE'SSOM. *ſ.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

CHEST. *ſ.* [cyrt, Saxon.] A box of wood or other materials. *Dryden.*

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repoſit in a cheſt.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. A pleuriſy, or peripneumony.

CHE'STED. *a.* Having a cheſt.

CHE'STNUT. } *ſ.* A tree.
CHE'STNUT-TREE. }

1. The fruit of the cheſtnut tree. *Peacham.*
2. The name of a brown colour. *Cowley.*

CHE'STNUT. *a.* Being of the colour of a cheſtnut; reddiſhly brown.

CHE'STON. *ſ.* A kind of plum.

CHEVALI'ER. ſ. A knight. *Shakſpeare.*

CHEVAUX de Friſe. ſ. A piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHE'VEN. *ſ.* [*chevеſne*, Fr.] A river fiſh; the ſame with chub.

CHE'VRIL. *ſ.* [*cheverau*, French.] A kid; kid-leather. *Shakſpeare.*

CHE'VISANCE. ſ. [French.] Enterpriſe; atchievement. *Spenſer.*

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopyan, Saxon.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to maſticate. *Arb.*
2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior.*
3. To taſte without ſwallowing. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate. *Pope.*

CHICA'NE. *ſ.* [*chicane*, French.]

1. The art of protracting a conteſt by artifice. *Locke.*
2. Artifice in general. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *ſ.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty ſophiſter; a wrangler. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY. *ſ.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophiſtry; wrangle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHICK. } *ſ.* [cicen, Sax. *kiecken*, Dutch.
CHI'CKEN. } *Chicken* is the old plural of *chick*, though now uſed as a ſingular noun.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird. *Davies. Hale. Swift.*
2. A word of tenderneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A term for a young girl. *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *a.* Cowardly; fearful. *Spenſer.*

CHI'CKENPOX. *ſ.* An eruptive diſtemper.

CHI'CKLING. *ſ.* [from *chick.*] A ſmall chick.

CHI'CKPEAS. *ſ.* [from *chick* and *pea.*] An herb.

CHI'CKWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Wiſeman.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid*, or *chode*; part. *chid*, or *chidden.* [cıdan, Saxon.]

1. To reprove. *Waller.*
2. To drive away with reproof. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior.*

To CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to ſcold. *Swift.*
2. To quarrel with. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make a noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

CHI'DER. *ſ.* [from *chide.*] A rebuker; a reprover. *Shakſpeare.*

CHIEF. *a.* [*chef*, the head, French.]

1. Principal; moſt eminent. *Kings.*
2. Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs.*
3. Capital; of the firſt order. *Locke.*

CHIEF. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader. *Milton. Pope.*

CHI'EFLESS. *a.* Without a head. *Pope.*

CHI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *chief.*] Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden.*

CHI'EFRIE. *ſ.* [from *chief.*] A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenſer.*

CHI'EFTAIN. *ſ.* [from *chief.*]

1. A leader; a commander. *Spenſer.*
2. The head of a clan. *Davies.*

CHIE'VANCE. *ſ.* Traffick, in which money is extorted: as diſcount. *Bacon.*

CHILBLA'IN. *ſ.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain.*] Sores made by froſt. *Temple.*

CHILD. *ſ.* In the plural, CHILDREN. [cild, Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young perſon. *Wake.*
2. One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent. *Addiſon.*
3. A girl child. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Any thing, the product or effect of another. *Shakſpeare.*
5. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shakſpeare. Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LD-

CHI'LDBEARING. *particip. ſ.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

CHI'LDBED. *ſ.* The ſtate of a woman bringing a child. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *ſ.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail; labour. *Sidney. Dryden.*

CHI'LDED. *a.* Furniſhed with a child. *Shakſp.*

CHI'LDERMASS DAY. [from *child* and *maſs.*] The day of the week throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the Holy Innocents is ſolemnized. *Carew.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *ſ.* [from *child.*]

1. The ſtate of infants; the time in which we are children. *Rogers.*
2. The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDISH. *a.* [from *child.*]

1. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. *Sidney. Milton. Roſcommon.*
2. Trifling; ignorant; ſimple. *Bacon.*

CHI'LDISHLY. *ad.* [from *childiſh.*] In a childiſh trifling way. *Hooker. Hayward.*

CHI'LDISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *childiſh.*]

1. Puerility; triflingneſs. *Locke.*
2. Harmleſſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

CHI'LDLESS. *a.* [from *child.*] Without children. *Bacon. Milton.*

CHI'LDLIKE. *a.* [from *child* and *like.*] Becoming or beſeeming a child. *Hooker.*

CHI'LIAD. *ſ.* [from χίλιας.] A thouſand. *Hold.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *ſ.* [from χίλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides. *Locke.*

CHILL. *a.* [ceale, Saxon.]

1. Cold; that is cold to the touch. *Milton.*
2. Having the ſenſation of cold. *Rowe.*
3. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.
4. Having no warmth of mind; not affectionate.

CHILL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold. *Derham.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold. *Dryden. Creech.*
2. To depreſs; to deject. *Rogers.*
3. To blaſt with cold. *Blackmore.*

CHI'LLINESS. *ſ.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY. *a.* Somewhat cold. *Philips.*

CHI'LNESS. *ſ.* Coldneſs; want of warmth.

CHIMB. *ſ.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *ſ.* [*chirme*, an old word.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. The correſpondence of ſound. *Dryden.*
3. The ſound of bells ſtruck with hammers. *Sh.*
4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation. *Grew.*

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony. *Prior.*
2. To correſpond in relation or proportion. *Lo.*
3. To agree; to fall in with. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To ſuit with; to agree. *Locke.*
5. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To make to move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonically. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *ſ.* [*chimera*, Latin.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden.*

CHIME'RICAL. *a.* [from *chimera.*] Imaginary; fantaſtick. *Spectator.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *chimerical.*] Vainly; wildly.

CHI'MINAGE. *ſ.* [from *chemin*, Fr.] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowel.*

CHI'MNEY. *ſ.* [*cheminée*, Fr.]

1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe. *Swift.*
2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe for conveyance of the ſmoke. *Shakſp.*
3. The fire-place. *Raleigh.*

CHI'MNEY-CORNER. *ſ.* The fire-ſide; the place of idlers. *Denham.*

CHI'MNEYPIECE. *ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece round the fire-place. *Swift.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper.*] One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimneys of ſoot. *Shakſpeare.*

CHIN. *ſ.* [cinne, Sax.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Dryden.*

CHI'NA. *ſ.* [from *China.*] China ware; porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent. *Pope.*

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *ſ.* The ſweet orange brought from China. *Mortimer.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *ſ.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH. *ſ.* [*kincken*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough.*] A violent and convulſive cough. *Floyer.*

CHINE. *ſ.* [*eſchine*, French.]

1. The part of the back in which the backbone is found. *Sidney.*
2. A piece of the back of an animal, as a *chine* of pork. *Shakſpeare.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden.*

CHINK. *ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall aperture longwiſe. *Bacon. Swift.*
2. A ſmall ſharp ſound made by the colliſion of metal, and by ſhaking money in a purſe.
3. Money, in burleſque.

To CHINK. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound. *Pope.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'NKY. *a.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping. *Dryden.*

CHINTS. *ſ.* Cloth of cotton made in India. *Pope.*

CHI'OPPINE. *ſ.* A high ſhoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market. *Gibſon.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [from *chop.*] To cut into ſmall pieces. *Thomſon.*

CHIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument. *Taylor.*

CHI'PPING. *ſ.* A fragment cut off. *Mortimer.*

CHIRA'GRICAL. *a.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χεὶρ, the hand, γράφω,

γράφω, to write.] He that exerciſes writing. *Bacon.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *ſ.* Chirographer.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* The art of writing.

CHI'ROMANCER. *ſ.* One that foretels events by inſpecting the hand. *Dryden.*

CHI'ROMANCY. *ſ.* [χεὶρ, the hand, and μάντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand. *Brown.*

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To make a cheerful noiſe: as birds. *Sidney.*

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [*cheer up.*] To make cheerful. *Jonſon.*

CHIRP. *ſ.* The voice of birds or inſects. *Spectat.*

CHI'RPER. *ſ.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps.

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceorian, Sax.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRU'RGEON. *ſ.* [χειρουργὸς.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a ſurgeon. *South.*

CHIRU'RGERY. *ſ.* [from *chirurgeon.*] The art of curing by external applications. *Sidney.*

CHIRU'RGICAL. } *a.*
CHIRU'RGICK. }

1. Having qualities uſeful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.*
2. Manual in general. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SEL. *ſ.* [*ciſeau*, Fr.] An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away.

To CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chiſel.

CHIT. *ſ.* [*chico*, little, Spaniſh.]
1. A child; a baby. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.*
3. A freckle.

To CHIT. *v. n.* To ſprout. *Mortimer.*

CHI'TCHAT. *ſ.* [from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate. *Spectator.*

CHI'TTERLINGS. *ſ.* [from *ſchyterlingh*, Dutch.] The guts.

CHI'TTY. *a.* [from *chit.*] Childiſh; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *a.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike.

CHI'VALRY. *ſ.* [*chevalerie*, French.]
1. Knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon.*
2. The qualifications of a knight: as valour. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The general ſyſtem of knighthood. *Dryd.*
4. An adventure; an exploit. *Sidney.*
5. The body or order of knights. *Shakſp.*
6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knights ſervice. *Cowel.*

CHIVES. *ſ.* [*cive*, French.]
1. The threads or filaments riſing in flowers, with ſeeds at the end. *Ray.*
2. A ſpecies of ſmall onions. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS. *ſ.* [from χλωρὸς, green.] The greenſickneſs.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHO'COLATE. *ſ.* [*chocolate*, Spaniſh.]
1. The nut of the cocoa tree.
2. The maſs made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be diſſolved in hot water.
3. The liquor made by a ſolution of chocolate. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*chocolate* and *houſe.*] A houſe where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*

CHODE. The old preterite from *chide.*

CHOICE. *ſ.* [*choix*, French.]
1. The act of chooſing; election. *Dryden.*
2. The power of chooſing; election. *Grew.*
3. Care in chooſing; curioſity of diſtinction.
4. The thing choſen. *Milton. Prior.*
5. The beſt part of any thing. *Hooker.*
6. Several things propoſed as objects of election. *Shakſpeare.*

CHOICE. *a.* [*choiſi*, French.]
1. Select; of extraordinary value. *Walton.*
2. Chary; frugal; careful. *Taylor.*

CHO'ICELESS. *a.* [from *choice.*] Wanting the power of chooſing. *Hammond.*

CHO'ICELY. *ad.* [from *choice.*]
1. Curiouſly; with exact choice. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Valuably; excellently. *Walton.*

CHO'ICENESS. *ſ.* [from *choice.*] Nicety; particular value. *Evelyn.*

CHOIR. *ſ.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]
1. An aſſembly or band of ſingers. *Waller.*
2. The ſingers in divine worſhip. *Shakſp.*
3. The part of the church where the ſingers are placed. *Shakſpeare.*

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceocan, Saxon.]
1. To ſuffocate. *Waller.*
2. To ſtop up; to block up a paſſage: the port was *choked.* *Chapman.*
3. To hinder by obſtruction: the fire was *choked.* *Shakſpeare. Davies.*
4. To ſuppreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To overpower. *Luke. Dryden.*

CHOKE. *ſ.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR. *ſ.* [from *choke* and *pear.*]
1. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.
2. Any ſarcaſm that ſtops the mouth. *Clariſ.*

CHO'KER. *ſ.* [from *choke.*]
1. One that chokes.
2. One that puts another to ſilence.
3. Any thing that cannot be anſwered.

CHO'KY. *a.* [from *choke.*] That has the power of ſuffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *ſ.* [χόλος, *bile.*] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHO'LER. *ſ.* [*cholera*, Latin, from χολὴ.]
1. The bile. *Wotton.*
2. The humour, ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Anger; rage. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*

CHO'LERICK. *a.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]
1. Abounding with choler. *Dryden.*
2. Angry; iraſcible. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Offenſive. *Sidney. Raleigh.*

CHO'LERICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *cholerick.*] Anger; iraſcibility; peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE. *v. a. I choſe, I have choſen* or *choſe.* [*choiſir*, Fr. ceoran, Saxon.]
1. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To take; not to refuſe. *South.*
3. To ſelect; to pick out of a number. *Sam.*
4. To elect for eternal happineſs.

To

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*

CHO'OSER. *ſ.* [from *chooſe.*] He that has the power of chooſing; elector. *Drayton.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch; *couper*, Fr.]
1. To cut with a quick blow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To devour eagerly. *Dryden.*
3. To mince; to cut into ſmall pieces. *Locke.*
4. To break into chinks. *Shakſpeare.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*
1. To do any thing with a quick motion.
2. To light or happen upon a thing ſuddenly.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To purchaſe; generally by way of truck. *Bac.*
2. To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudibras.*
3. To bandy; to altercate. *Bacon.*

CHOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A piece chopped off. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall piece of meat. *King.*
3. A crack, or cleft. *Bacon.*

CHO'PHOUSE. *ſ.* [*chop* and *houſe.*] A mean houſe of entertainment. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN. *ſ.* [French.]
1. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter.
2. A term uſed in Scotland for a quart of wine meaſure.

CHO'PPING. *participial a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation. *Fenton.*

CHO'PPING-KNIFE. *ſ.* [*chop* and *knife.*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat. *Sid.*

CHO'PPY. *a.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes or cracks. *Shakſpeare.*

CHOPS. *ſ.* [from *chaps.*]
1. The mouth of a beaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHO'RAL. *a.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]
1. Sung by a choir. *Milton.*
2. Singing in a choir. *Amhurſt.*

CHORD. *ſ.* [*chorda*, Latin.]
1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.
2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch or circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* To furniſh with ſtrings. *Dry.*

CHORDE'E. *ſ.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frœnum.

CHO'RION. *ſ.* [χωρειν, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus.

CHO'RISTER. *ſ.* [from *chorus.*]
1. A ſinger in the cathedrals; a ſinging boy.
2. A ſinger in a concert. *Spenſer. Ray.*

CHORO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χωρη and γραφω.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL. *a.* Deſcriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a chorographical manner.

CHORO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* The art of deſcribing particular regions.

CHO'RUS. *ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. A number of ſingers; a concert. *Dryden.*
2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of tragedy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.
4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

CHOSE. The preter tenſe, from *To chooſe.*

CHO'SEN. The participle paſſive, from *To chooſe.* *Shakſpeare.*

CHOUGH. *ſ.* [ceo, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea. *Bacon.*

CHOULE. *ſ.* The crop of a bird. *Brown.*

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*

CHOUSE. *ſ.*
1. A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras.*
2. A trick or ſham.

CHRISM. *ſ.* [χρίζμα, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction. *Hammond.*

CHRI'SOM. *ſ.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*

To CHRI'STEN. *v. a.* [chriſtnian, Sax.]
1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.
2. To name; to nominate. *Burnet.*

CHRI'STENDOM. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom.*] The collective body of chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

CHRI'STENING. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity. *Bacon.*

CHRI'STIAN. *ſ.* [*chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt. *Tillotſon.*

CHRI'STIAN. *a.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt. *Shakſpeare.*

CHRI'STIAN-NAME. *ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the gentilitious name, or ſurname.

CHRI'STIANISM. *ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.]
1. The chriſtian religion.
2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRISTIA'NITY. *ſ.* [*chretienté*, French.] The religion of chriſtians. *Addiſon.*

To CHRI'STIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian.*] To make chriſtian. *Dryden.*

CHRI'STIANLY. *ad.* [from *chriſtian.*] Like a chriſtian.

CHRI'STMAS. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs.*] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated.

CHRI'STMAS-BOX. *ſ.* A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas. *Gay.*

CHRIST's THORN. *ſ.* A plant.

CHROMA'TICK. *a.* [χρῶμα, colour.]
1. Relating to colour. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to a certain ſpecies of ancient muſick. *Arbuthnot.*

CHRO'NICAL. } *a.* [from χρόνος, time.] A
CHRO'NICK. } *chronical* diſtemper is of length, oppoſed to *acute.* *Brown.*

CHRO'NICLE. *ſ.* [*cronique*, French.]
1. A regiſter of events in order of time. *Shak.*
2. A hiſtory. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory. *Spen.*
2. To regiſter; to record. *Shakſpeare.*

CHRO'NICLER. *ſ.* [from *chronicle.*]
1. A writer of chronicles. *Donne.*
2. A hiſtorian. *Raleigh.*

CHRO'NOGRAM. *ſ.* [χρόνος, and γραφω.] An inſcription or verſe, in which ſuch letters

as are numerals make up the date of the action recorded. *Howel.*

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* A writer of chronograms. *Addiſon.*

CHRONO'LOGER. *ſ.* [χρόνος, and λόγος, doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time. *Holder.*

CHRONOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *chronology.*] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *ſ.* One that ſtudies or explains time. *Locke.*

CHRONO'LOGY. *ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time. *Prior.*

CHRONO'METER. *ſ.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *ſ.* [from χρύσος, gold.] Aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *ſ.* [χρυσος and λίθος.] A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *ſ.* [χρύσος, and *praſinus*, green.] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour approaching to green. *Revelation.*

CHUB. *ſ.* [from *cop*, a great head.] A river fiſh; the cheven. *Walton.*

CHU'BBED. *a.* [from *chub.*] Big headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* To make a noiſe like a hen.

To CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.*
2. To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Cong.*

CHUCK. *ſ.*

1. The voice of a hen. *Temple.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakſpeare.*

CHUCK-FARTHING. *ſ.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbuthnot.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*ſchaecken*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]

1. To call as a hen.
2. To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden.*

CHU'ET. *ſ.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF. *ſ.* A blunt clown. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *ad.* Stomachfully. *Clariſſa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *ſ.* [from *chuffy.*] Clowniſhneſs.

CHU'FFY. *a.* [from *chuff.*] Surly; fat.

CHUM. *ſ.* [*chom*, Armorick.] A chamberfellow.

CHUMP. *ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Mox.*

CHURCH. *ſ.* [cipce, Saxon, κυριακή.]

1. The collective body of chriſtians. *Hooker.*
2. The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular form of worſhip. *Watts.*
3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God. *Hooker. Shakſpeare.*

To CHURCH. *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any ſignal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *ſ.* [from *church* and *ale.*] A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *ſ.* The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.

CHURCHMAN. *ſ.* [*church* and *man.*]

1. An eccleſiaſtick; a clergyman. *Clarendon.*
2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *ſ.* Officers yearly choſen, to look to the church, churchyard, and ſuch things as belong to both; and to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioners. *Cowel.*

CHU'RCHYARD. *ſ.* The ground adjoining the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Bacon. Pope.*

CHURL. *ſ.* [ceopl, Saxon.]

1. A ruſtick; a countryman. *Dryden.*
2. A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*
3. A miſer; a niggard. *Shakſpeare.*

CHU'RLISH. *a.* [from *churl.*]

1. Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; uncivil.
2. Selfiſh; avaricious. *1 Sam.*
3. Unpliant; croſs-grained; unmanageable: as, a *churliſh* ſoil. *Bacon. Mortimer.*
4. Intractable; vexatious. *Craſhaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *ad.* [from *churliſh.*] Rudely; brutally. *Howel.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *churliſh.*] Brutality; ruggedneſs of manner. *Eccluſ.*

CHURME. *ſ.* A confuſed ſound; a noiſe. *Bac.*

CHURN. *ſ.* The veſſel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay.*

To CHURN. *v. n.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion. *Dryden.*
2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

CHU'RRWORM. *ſ.* [from cyrn, Sax.] An inſect that turns about nimbly; called alſo a fancricket. *Skinner.*

CHYLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *ſ.* [χύλος.] The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment. *Arb.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *chyle.*] The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body. *Arb.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *a.* [χύλος, and ποιέω.] Having the power of forming chyle. *Arbuth.*

CHY'LOUS. *ſ.* [from *chyle.*] Conſiſting of chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MICAL. } *a.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]
CHY'MICK. }

1. Made by chymiſtry. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to chymiſtry. *Pope.*

CHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *ſ.* [See CHYMISTRY.] A profeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by fire. *Pope.*

CHY'MISTRY. *ſ.* [from χυμός, juice, or χύω, to melt.] Philoſophy by fire. *Arbuthnot.*

CIBA'RIOUS. *a.* [*cibarius*, Lat.] Relating to food.

CI'BOL. *ſ.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of onion. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE, or CICATRIX. *ſ.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]

1. The

1. The ſcar remaining after a wound. *Shak.*
2. A mark; an impreſſure. *Shakſpeare.*

CICATRI'SANT. *ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *a.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*]
1. The act of healing the wound. *Harvey.*
2. The ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over. *Sharp.*

To CI'CATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*] To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as ſkin them. *Quincy.*

CI'CELY. *ſ.* A ſort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] Having the qualities of ſuccory. *Floyer.*

To CI'CURATE. *v. a.* To tame; to reclaim from wildneſs. *Brown.*

CICURA'TION. *ſ.* The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs. *Ray.*

CI'DER. *ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital.]
1. Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed.
2. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented. *Philips.*

CI'DERIST. *ſ.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN. *ſ.* [from *cider.*] The liquor made of the groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out. *Mortimer.*

CIE'RGE. *ſ.* [French.] A candle carried in proceſſions.

CI'LIARY. *a.* [*cilium*, Latin.] Belonging to the eyelids. *Ray.*

CILI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*, haircloth, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown.*

CIME'LIARCH. *ſ.* [from κειμηλιάρχης.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *ſ.* [*cimitarra*, Spaniſh.] A ſort of ſword, ſhort and recurvated. *Dryden.*

CI'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]
1. Something worn round the body. *Pope.*
2. An encloſure. *Bacon.*
3. A ring or liſt at the top or bottom of the ſhaft of a column. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER. *ſ.* [*ceindre*, French.]
1. A maſs ignited and quenched. *Waller.*
2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame. *Swift.*

CI'NDER-WOMAN. } *ſ.* [*cinder* and *woman.*]
CI'NDER-WENCH. } A woman, whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes, and gather cinders. *Arbuthnot.*

CINERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUS. *a.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes. *Cheyne.*

CI'NERULENT. *a.* Full of aſhes.

CI'NGLE. *ſ.* [*cingulum*, Latin.] A girth for a horſe.

CI'NNABAR. *ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe cinnabar. *Newton.*

CI'NNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

CI'NNAMON. *ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Latin.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. ſ. [Fr.] Five.

CINQUE-FOIL. *ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. *Shakſpeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *ſ.* [*cinque ports*, French.] Thoſe havens that lie toward France. The *cinque-ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt have been added to the firſt inſtitution. *Cowel.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *a.* Having five ſpots. *Sh.*

CI'ON. *ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]
1. A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant. *Howel.*
2. The ſhoot engrafted on a ſtock. *Bacon.*

CI'PHER. *ſ.* [*chifre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat.]
1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure, as 1, 2.
2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures: as, 10, ten. *South.*
3. An intertexture of letters: his box is marked with a *cipher.* *Pope.*
4. A character in general. *Raleigh.*
5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. *Donne.*

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe arithmetick. *Arbuthnot.*

To CI'PHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.*

To CI'RCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Latin.] To make a circle. *Bailey.*

CIRCINA'TION. *ſ.* An orbicular motion.

CI'RCLE. *ſ.* [*circulus*, Latin.]
1. A line continued till it ends where it begun. *Locke.*
2. The ſpace included in a circular line.
3. A round body; an orb. *Iſaiah.*
4. Compaſs; encloſure. *Shakſpeare.*
5. An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon. *Pope.*
6. A company. *Addiſon.*
7. Any ſeries ending as it begins. *Dryd.*
8. An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing. *Watts.*
9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*
10. CIRCLES *of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets.

To CI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To move round any thing. *Bacon.*
2. To encloſe; to ſurround. *Prior.*
3. To confine; to keep together. *Digby.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Pope.*

CI'RCLED. *a.* Having the form of a circle; round. *Shakſpeare.*

CI'RCLET. *ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; an orb. *Pope.*

CI'RCLING. *particip. a.* Circular; round.

CI'RCUIT. *ſ.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]
1. The act of moving round any thing.
2. The

2. The ſpace encloſed in a circle. *Milton.*
3. Space; extent; meaſured by travelling round. *Hooker.*
4. A ring; a diadem. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The viſitations of the judges for holding aſſizes. *Davies.*

To CI'RCUIT. *v. n.* To move circularly.

CIRCUITE'ER. *ſ.* One that travels a circuit with the judges of aſſize.

CIRCUI'TION. *ſ.* [*circuitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of going round any thing.
2. Compaſs; maze of argument; comprehenſion. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR. *a.* [*circularis*, Latin.]
1. Round, like a circle; circumſcribed by a circle. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*
2. Succeſſive to itſelf; always returning.
3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.*
4. CIRCULAR *Letter.* A letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair.
5. CIRCULAR *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *circular.*] A circular form. *Brown.*

CI'RCULARLY. *ad.* [from *circular.*]
1. In form of a circle. *Burnet.*
2. With a circular motion. *Dryden.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus.*] To move in a circle. *Denham.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. a.* To put about.

CIRCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *circulate.*]
1. A motion in a circle. *Burnet.*
2. A ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate. *Swift.*
3. A reciprocal exchange of meaning. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULATORY. *ſ.* [from *circulate.*] A chymical veſſel, wherein that which riſes from the veſſel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. *ſ.* [from *circumambient.*] The act of encompaſſing. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompaſſing.

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE. *v. n.* [*circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCI'SE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.] To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews. *Swift.*

CIRCUMCI'SION. *ſ.* [from *circumciſe.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin.

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *circumduct.*]
1. Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*
2. A leading about.

CIRCU'MFERENCE. *ſ.* [*circumferentia*, Lat.]
1. The periphery; the line including and ſurrounding any thing. *Newton.*
2. The ſpace encloſed in a circle. *Milton.*
3. The external part of an orbicular body.
4. An orb; a circle. *Milton.*

To CIRCU'MFERENCE. *v. a.* To include in a circular ſpace. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *ſ.* [from *circumfero.*] An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles. *Chambers.*

CI'RCUMFLEX. *ſ.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE. *ſ.* An encloſure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *a.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCU'MFLUOUS. *a.* [*circumfluus*, Latin.] Environing with waters. *Milton. Pope.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from houſe to houſe.

To CIRCUMFU'SE. *v. a.* [*circumfuſus*, Lat.] To pour round. *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE. *a.* [*circum* and *fuſilis*, Lat.] That may be poured round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFU'SION. *ſ.* The act of ſpreading round.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round. *Ray.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round. *Cheyne.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT. *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMI'TION. *ſ.* [*circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]
1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*circumlocutio*, Lat.]
1. A circuit or compaſs of words; periphraſis. *Swift.*
2. The uſe of indirect expreſſions. *L'Eſtran.*

CIRCUMMU'RED. *a.* [*circum* and *murus.*] Walled round. *Shakſpeare.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *a.* That may be ſailed round. *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo.*] To ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. *ſ.* The act of ſailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TOR. *ſ.* One that ſails round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]
1. The act of enwrapping on every ſide.
2. The ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *a.* [from *circum* and *polar.*] Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *circum* and *poſition.*] The act of placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *ſ.* [*circumraſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTA'TION. *ſ.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *ſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To encloſe in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*circumſcriptio*, Lat.]
1. Determination of particular form or magnitude. *Ray.*
2. Limitation; confinement. *Shakſpeare.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *a.* [from *circumſcribo.*] Encloſing the ſuperficies. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *a.* [*circumſpectum*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive; watchful. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *circumſpect*] Watchfulneſs on every ſide; caution; general attention. *Clarendon.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [*circumſpectum*, Latin.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *circumſpective.*] Cautiouſly; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *circumſpect.*] Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Caution; vigilance. *Wotton.*

CI'RCUMSTANCE. *ſ.* [*circumſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact. *South.*
2. Accident; ſomething adventitious. *Dav.*
3. Incident; event. *Clarendon.*
4. Condition; ſtate of affairs. *Bentley.*

To CI'RCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* To place in a particular ſituation, or relation to the things. *Donne.*

CI'RCUMSTANT. *a.* [*circumſtans*, Lat.] Surrounding. *Digby.*

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*circumſtantialis*, low Latin.]

1. Accidental; not eſſential. *South.*
2. Incidental; caſual. *Donne.*
3. Full of ſmall events; detailed. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. *ſ.* The appendage of circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *circumſtantial.*]

1. According to circumſtance; not eſſentially. *Glanville.*
2. Minutely; exactly. *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumſtance.*]

1. To place in particular circumſtances. *Bram.*
2. To repreſent with particular circumſtances.
3. To place in a particular condition. *Swift.*

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To encloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *circumvallate.*]

1. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place. *Watts.*
2. The fortification thrown up round a place beſieged. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION. *ſ.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.
2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. *Knolles.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *circumvent.*]

1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat. *Collier.*
2. Prevention; preoccupation. *Shakſpeare.*

To CIRCUMVE'ST. *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Latin.] To roll round. *Glanville.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*circumvolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling round.
2. The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*

CI'RCUS. } *ſ.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open ſpace or
CIRQUE. } area for ſports. *Sidney.*

CIST. *ſ.* [*ciſta*, Lat.] A caſe; a tegument: commonly the encloſure of a tumour.

CI'STED. *a.* [from *ciſt.*] Encloſed in a ciſt.

CI'STERN. *ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſe.
2. A reſervoir; an encloſed fountain.
3. Any watery receptacle. *Shakſpeare.*

CI'STUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] Rockroſe.

CIT. *ſ.* [contracted from *citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townſman.

CI'TADEL. *ſ.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle. *Dryden.*

CI'TAL. *ſ.* [from *cite.*]

1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Summons; citation.

CITA'TION. *ſ.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a perſon before a judge.
2. Quotation from another author.
3. The paſſage or words quoted. *Watts.*
4. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY. *a.* [from *to cite.*] Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To ſummons to anſwer in a court.
2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively. *Prior.*
3. To quote. *Hooker.*

CI'TER. *ſ.* [from *cite.*]

1. One who cites into a court.
2. One who quotes; a quoter. *Atterbury.*

CITE'SS. *ſ.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. *Dryd.*

CI'THERN. *ſ.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp. *Mac.*

CI'TIZEN. *ſ.* [*citoyen*, French.]

1. A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.*
2. A townſman; not a gentleman. *Shakſp.*
3. An inhabitant. *Dryden.*

CI'TIZEN. *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakſpeare.*

CI'TRINE. *a.* [*citrinus*, Latin.] Lemon coloured. *Grew. Floyer.*

CI'TRINE. *ſ.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.] A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemiſhes. Our jewellers cut ſtones for rings out of it, which are generally miſtaken for topazes. *Hill.*

CI'TRON-TREE. *ſ.* [from *citrus*, Latin.] One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is in great eſteem. *Miller. Addiſon.*

CI'TRON-WATER. *ſ.* Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL, *ſ.* Pumpion.

CI'TY. *ſ.* [*cité*, French.]

1. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants. *Temple.*
2. In the Engliſh law. A town corporate, that hath a biſhop. *Cowel.*
3. The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shakſp.*

CI'TY. *a.* Relating to the city. *Shakſpeare.*

CI'VET. *ſ.* [*civette*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his front is more pointed, his claws leſs dangerous, and his cry different. *Bacon.*

CI'VICK. *a.* [*civicus*, Lat.] Relating to civil honours; not military. *Pope.*

CI'VIL. *a.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political. *Hooker. Sprat.*
2. Not in anarchy; not wild. *Roſcommon.*
3. Not foreign; inteſtine: a *civil* war. *Bacon.*
4. Not eccleſiaſtical: the clergy are ſubject to the *civil* power.
5. Not natural: a natural and *civil* hiſtory of a place.
6. Not military: the *civil* power gave way to martial law.
7. Not criminal: he was purſued by a *civil* action, as for a debt, not by a criminal indictment, as for a robbery.
8. Civilized; not barbarous. *Spenſer.*
9. Complaiſant; gentle; well bred. *Dryden.*
10. Grave; ſober. *Milton.*
11. Relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government: as, *civil* law.

CIVI'LIAN. *ſ.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law. *Bacon.*

CIVI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *civil.*]

1. Freedom from barbarity. *Davies.*
2. Politeneſs; complaiſance; elegance of behaviour. *Clarendon.*
3. Rule of decency; practice of politeneſs.

To CI'VILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality.

CI'VILIZER. *ſ.* [from *civilize.*] He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life.

CI'VILLY. *ad.* [from *civil.*]

1. In a manner relating to government.
2. Politely; complaiſantly; without rudeneſs. *Collier.*
3. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*

CIZE. *ſ.* [from *inciſa*, Latin.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form. *Grew.*

CLACK. *ſ.* [*klatchen*, German, to rattle.]

1. Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe. *Prior.*
2. The CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or that which ſtrikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noiſe.
2. To let the tongue run.

CLAD. *part. pret.* Clothed; inveſted; garbed.

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [from *clamer*, Fr.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively. *Locke.*

CLAIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing as due.
2. A title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another. *Locke.*
3. [In law.] A demand of any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another. *Cowel.*

CLA'IMABLE. *a.* That may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT. *ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing as unjuſtly detained by another.

CLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* To climb with difficulty. *Shakſpeare. Ray.*

To CLAMM. *v. n.* [clæman, Saxon.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLA'MMINESS. *ſ.* [from *clammy.*] Viſcoſity; viſcidity. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY. *a.* [from *clamm.*] Viſcous; glutinous. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

CLA'MOROUS. *a.* [from *clamour.*] Vociferous; noiſy. *Hooker. Swift.*

CLA'MOUR. *ſ.* [*clamor*, Lat.] Outcry; noiſe; exclamation; vociferation. *King Charles.*

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakſpeare.*

CLAMP. *ſ.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another.
2. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Ends of tables are commonly *clamped.* *Moxon.*

CLAN. *ſ.* [*klaan*, in the Highlands, ſignifies *children.*]

1. A family; a race. *Milton.*
2. A body or ſect of perſons. *Swift.*

CLA'NCULAR. *a.* [*clancularius*, Lat.] Clandeſtine; ſecret. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE. *a.* [*clandeſtinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *ad.* [from *clandeſtine.*] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*

CLANG. *ſ.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe. *Milton. Dryden.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud ſhrill noiſe. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *ſ.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A loud ſhrill ſound. *Dryden.*

CLA'NGOUS. *a.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang. *Brown.*

CLANK. *ſ.* [from *clang.*] A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe. *Spectator.*

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Saxon.]

1. To ſtrike together with a quick motion. *Job.*
2. To add one thing to another. *Taylor.*
3. To do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion. *Prior.*
4. To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands; to applaud. *Dryden.*
5. To infect with a venereal poiſon. *Wiſeman.*
6. *To* CLAP *up.* To complete ſuddenly. *Howel.*

To CLAP. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

CLAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion.
2. A ſudden or unexpected act or motion.
3. An exploſion of thunder. *Hakewill.*
4. An act of applauſe. *Addiſon.*
5. A venereal infection. *Pope.*
6. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *clap.*]

1. One who claps his hands.
2. The tongue of a bell. *Addiſon.*

To CLAPPERCLA'W. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw.*] To tongue beat, and ſcold.

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLARENCIEUX. *ſ.* The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the dutchy of *Clarence.*

CLARE-OBSCURE. *ſ.* [from *clarus*, bright and *obſcurus*, Lat.] Light and ſhade in painting. *Pope.*

CLA'RET. *ſ.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine.

CLA'RICORD. *ſ.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinet. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *clarify.*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities. *Bacon.*

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]
1. To purify or clear. *Bacon.*
2. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*

CLA'RION. *ſ.* [*clarin*, Span.] A trumpet. *Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *ſ.* [*clarté* French.] Brightneſs; ſplendour. *Raleigh.*

CLA'RY. *ſ.* An herb. *Bacon.*

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*klatſen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion. *Denh.*
2. To act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction. *South.*
3. To contradict; to oppoſe. *Spectator.*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike one thing againſt another. *Dryden.*

CLASH. *ſ.*
1. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies. *Denham.*
2. Oppoſition; contradiction. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *ſ.* [*cleſpe*, Dutch.]
1. A hook to hold any thing cloſe. *Addiſon.*
2. An embrace. *Shakſpeare.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut with a claſp. *Hooker.*
2. To catch and hold by twining. *Milton.*
3. To encloſe between the hands. *Bacon.*
4. To embrace. *Smith.*
5. To encloſe. *Shakſpeare.*

CLA'SPER. *ſ.* [from *claſp.*] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. *Ray.*

CLA'SPKNIFE. *ſ.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *ſ.* [from *claſſis*, Latin.]
1. A rank or order of perſons. *Dryden.*
2. A number of boys learning the ſame leſſon. *Watts.*
3. A ſet of beings or things. *Addiſon.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'SSICAL, or CLASSICK. *a.* [*claſſicus*, Lat.]
1. Relating to antique authors. *Felton.*
2. Of the firſt order or rank. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'SSICK. *ſ.* An author of the firſt rank.

CLA'SSIS. ſ. [Latin.] Order; ſort; body.

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [clatnunge, a rattle, Saxon.]
1. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.*
2. To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together.
3. To talk faſt and idly. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound. *Milton.*
2. To diſpute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.*

CLA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A rattling noiſe made by frequent colliſion of ſonorous bodies. *Swift.*
2. Any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe. *B. Jon.*

CLA'VATED. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed. *Woodward.*

CLA'UDENT. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; encloſing.

To CLA'UDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt.

CLAUDICA'TION. *ſ.* The habit of halting.

CLAVE. The preterite of *cleave.*

CLA'VELLATED. *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLA'VER. *ſ.* [clæfer, Saxon.] Clover.

CLA'VICLE. *ſ.* [*clavicula*, Latin.] The collar bone. *Brown. Wiſeman.*

CLAUSE. *ſ.* [*clauſula*, Latin.]
1. A ſentence; a ſingle part of a diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence. *Hooker.*
2. An article, or particular ſtipulation.

CLA'USTRAL. *a.* [from *clauſtrum*, Latin.] Relating to a cloiſter. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE. *ſ.* [*clauſura*, Latin.] Confinement. *Geddes.*

CLAW. *ſ.* [clapan, Saxon.]
1. The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails. *Spenſer. Garth.*
2. A hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]
1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To tear or ſcratch in general. *Hudibras.*
3. To tickle. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *To* CLAW *off.* To ſcold. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'WBACK. *ſ.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CLA'WED. *a.* [from *claw.*] Furniſhed or armed with claws. *Grew.*

CLAY. *ſ.* [*clai*, Welch.] Unctuous and tenacious earth. *Watts.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD. *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth. *Rowe.*

CLAY-PIT. *ſ.* A pit where clay is dug.

CLA'YEY. *a.* Conſiſting of clay. *Derham.*

CLA'YMARL. *ſ.* [*clay* and *marl.*] A chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN. *a.* [clæne, Saxon.]
1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenſer.*
2. Chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.
3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy. *Waller.*
4. Not leprous. *Leviticus.*

CLEAN. *ad.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. *Hooker.*

To CLEAN. *v. a.* To free from dirt.

CLE'ANLILY. *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *ſ.* [from *cleanly.*]
1. Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addiſon.*
2. Neatneſs of dreſs; purity. *Sidney.*

CLE'ANLY. *a.* [from *clean.*]
1. Free from dirtineſs; pure in the perſon.
2. That which makes cleanlineſs. *Prior.*
3. Pure; immaculate. *Glanville.*
4. Nice; artful. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLE'ANLY.

CLE'ANLY. *ad.* [from *clean.*] Elegantly; neatly.

CLE'ANNESS. *ſ.* [from *clean.*]
1. Neatneſs; freedom from filth.
2. Eaſy exactneſs; juſtneſs; natural, unlaboured correctneſs. *Dryden.*
3. Purity; innocence. *Pope.*

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clæanian, Saxon.]
1. To free from filth or dirt. *Prior.*
2. To purify from guilt. *Proverbs.*
3. To free from noxious humours. *Arbuthn.*
4. To free from leproſy. *Mark.*
5. To ſcour. *Addiſon.*

CLE'ANSER. *ſ.* [clænſepe, Saxon.] That which has the quality of evacuating, or purifying the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEAR. *a.* [*clair*, French; *clarus*, Latin.]
1. Bright; tranſpicuous; pellucid; tranſparent; not opacious. *Denham.*
2. Free from clouds; ſerene: as, a *clear* day.
3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
4. Perſpicuous; not obſcure; not ambiguous. *Temple.*
5. Indiſputable; evident; undeniable: a *clear* proof.
6. Apparent; manifeſt; not hid. *Hooker.*
7. Unſpotted; guiltleſs; irreproachable: a *clear* character. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*
8. Unprepoſſeſſed; impartial. *Sidney.*
9. Free from diſtreſs, proſecution, or imputed guilt: the ſuſpected perſon is now *clear*. *Gay.*
10. Free from deductions or incumbrances: a *clear* eſtate. *Collier.*
11. Vacant; unobſtructed: a *clear* paſſage. *Sh.*
12. Out of debt.
13. Unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from danger. *Shakſpeare.*
14. Canorous; ſounding diſtinctly. *Addiſon.*
15. Free; guiltleſs. *Dryden.*

CLEAR. *ad.* Clean; quite; completely. *L'Eſtr.*

To CLEAR. *v. a.*
1. To make bright; to brighten. *Dryden.*
2. To free from obſcurity. *Boyle.*
3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to juſtify. *Hayward.*
4. To cleanſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To diſcharge; to remove any encumbrance. *Wilkins. Addiſon.*
6. To free from any thing offenſive, or obſtructive. *Locke.*
7. To clarify: as, to *clear* liquors.
8. To gain without deduction: as, he *cleared* ten pounds by his bargain. *Addiſon.*
9. To diſmiſs from a port after cuſtoms paid.
10. To obtain diſmiſſion from a port.

To CLEAR. *v. n.*
1. To grow bright; to recover tranſparency. *Shakſpeare. Norris.*
2. To be diſengaged from encumbrances, or entanglements. *Bacon.*

CLE'ARANCE. *ſ.* A certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtomhouſe.

CLE'ARER. *ſ.* Brightener; purifier; enlightener. *Addiſon.*

CLE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *clear.*]
1. Brightly; luminouſly. *Hooker.*
2. Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.*
3. With diſcernment; acutely. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Without entanglement. *Bacon.*
5. Without by-ends; honeſtly. *Tillotſon.*
6. Without deduction or coſt.
7. Without reſerve; without ſubterfuge. *Dav.*

CLE'ARNESS. *ſ.* [from *clear.*]
1. Tranſparency; brightneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Splendour; luſtre. *Sidney.*
3. Diſtinctneſs; perſpicuity. *Addiſon.*
4. Freedom from all imputation of ill.

CLEARSI'GHTED. *a.* [*clear* and *ſight.*] Diſcerning; judicious. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [*clear* and *ſtarch.*] To ſtiffen with ſtarch. *Addiſon.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave*, particip. *cloven.* [cleopan, Saxon.]
1. To adhere; to ſtick; to hold to. *Job.*
2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To unite in concord. *Hooker. Knolles.*
4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I clove, I clave, I cleft*; part. paſſ. *claven*, or *cleft*; [cleopan, Saxon.]
1. To divide with violence; to ſplit. *Milton.*
2. To divide. *Deuteronomy.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To part aſunder. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*
2. To ſuffer diviſion. *Newton.*

CLE'AVER. *ſ.* [from *cleave.*] A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbuth.*

CLEES. *ſ.* The two parts of the foot of beaſts which are cloven-footed.

CLEF. *ſ.* [from *clef*, key, French.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. *part. paſſ.* [from *cleave.*] Divided. *Milton.*

CLEFT. *ſ.* [from *cleave.*]
1. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts; a crack. *Woodward.*
2. [In farriery.] *Clefts* appear on the boughs of the paſterns, and are cauſed by a ſharp and malignant humour. *Far. Dict.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree.

CLE'MENCY. *ſ.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remiſſion of ſeverity. *Addiſon.*

CLE'MENT. *a.* [*clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful.

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [clypian, Sax.] To call. *Sh.*

CLE'RGY. *ſ.* [*clergé*, Fr. κληρος.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God. *Shakſpeare.*

CLE'RGYMAN. *ſ.* A man in holy orders; not a laick. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *a.* [*clericus*, Latin.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*

CLERK. *ſ.* [clepic, Saxon.]
1. A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*
2. A ſcholar; a man of letters. *South.*
3. A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A petty writer in publick offices.
5. The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the re

CLE'RKSHIP. *ſ.* [from *clerk.*]
1. Scholarſhip.
2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVE. } At the beginning or end of the
CLIF. } proper name of a place, denotes
CLIVE. } it to be ſituated on a rock or hill.

CLE'VER. *a.*
1. Dexterous; ſkilful. *Addiſon.*
2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*
3. Well-ſhaped; handſome. *Arbuthnot.*

CLE'VERLY. *ad.* [from *clever.*] Dexterouſly; fitly; handſomely. *Hudibras.*

CLE'VERNESS. *ſ.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill.

CLEW. *ſ.* [clyƿe, Saxon.]
1. Thread wound upon a button. *Roſcommon.*
2. A guide; a direction. *Smith.*

To CLEW. *v. n. To clew the Sails*, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled.

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dutch.] To make a ſharp, ſucceſſive noiſe. *Gay.*

CLI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman.

CLI'CKET. *ſ.* The knocker of a door.

CLI'ENT. *ſ.* [*cliens*, Latin.]
1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence. *Taylor.*
2. A dependant. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTED. *participial a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLIENTE'LE. *ſ.* [*clientela*, Latin.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *ſ.* [*clivus*, Latin; clip, Saxon.] A ſteep rock; a rock. *Bacon.*

CLIFT. *ſ.* The ſame with CLIFF. *Spenſer.*

CLIMA'CTER. *ſ.* [κλιμακτὴρ.] A certain progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed to end in a dangerous time. *Brown.*

CLIMACTE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *climacter.*]
CLIMACTE'RICK. } Containing a number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body. *Pope.*

CLI'MATE. *ſ.* [κλίμα.]
1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.
2. A region, or tract of land. *Dryden.*

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shakſpeare.*

CLI'MATURE. *ſ.* The ſame with climate.

CLI'MAX. *ſ.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually. *Dryden.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* preterite, *clomb*, or *climbed*; participle, *clomb* or *climbed.* [climan, Saxon.] To aſcend up any place. *Samuel.*

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To aſcend. *Prior.*

CLI'MBER. *ſ.* [from *climb.*]
1. One that mounts or ſcales any place; a mounter; a riſer. *Carew.*
2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports. *Mortimer.*
3. The name of a particular herb. *Miller.*

CLIME. *ſ.* [from *climate.*] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton. Atterbury.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clynᵹa, Saxon.]
1. To hold in hand with the fingers bent. *Dry.*
2. To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.*
3. To bend the point of a nail on the other ſide.
4. To confirm; to fix: as, to *clinch* an argument.

CLINCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle. Dryden.*

CLI'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *clinch.*] A cramp; a holdfaſt. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* preter. *I clung*; particip. *I have clung.* [*klynger*, Daniſh.]
1. To hang upon by twining round. *B. Jon.*
2. To dry up; to conſume. *Shakſpeare.*

CLI'NGY. *a.* [from *cling.*] Clinging; adheſive.

CLI'NICAL. } *a.* [κλίνω, to lie down.] One
CLI'NICK. } that keeps the bed with infirmity. *Taylor.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, interrupted noiſe. *Prior.*

CLINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

CLI'NQUANT. ſ. [French.] Embroidery; ſpangles. *Shakſpeare.*

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]
1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round. *Sidney. Ray.*
2. To cut with ſheers. *Suckling. Bentley.*
3. It is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin. *Locke.*
4. To curtail; to cut ſhort. *Addiſon.*
5. To confine; to hold. *Shakſpeare.*

CLI'PPER. *ſ.* One that debaſes coin by cutting. *Addiſon.*

CLI'PPING. *ſ.* The part cut or clipped off. *Locke.*

CLI'VER. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

CLOAK. *ſ.* [lach, Saxon.]
1. The outer garment. *Pope.*
2. A concealment. *Peter.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.*
1. To cover with a cloak.
2. To hide; to conceal. *Spenſer.*

CLO'AKBAG. *ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag.*] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried. *Sh.*

CLOCK. *ſ.* [*clocc*, Welch.]
1. The inſtrument which tells the hour.
2. It is a uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it of the clock?* for *What hour is it?* Or, *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour.*
3. The clock of a ſtocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. *Swift.*
4. A ſort of beetle.

CLO'CKMAKER. *ſ.* An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK. *ſ.* Movements by weights or ſprings. *Prior.*

CLOD. *ſ.* [clud, Saxon.]
1. A lump of earth or clay. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A turf; the ground. *South.*
3. Any thing vile, baſe, or earthly. *Milton.*
4. A dull fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate. *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY. *a.* [from *clod.*]
1. Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy.
2. Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*

CLO'DPATE. *ſ.* [*clod* and *pate.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſkull.

CLO'DPATED. *a.* [from *clodpate.*] Doltiſh; thoughtleſs. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL. *ſ.* A thickſkull; a dolt. *Shak.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [from *log.*]
1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion. *Digby.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Raleigh.*
3. To load; to burden. *Shakſpeare.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to adhere. *Evelyn.*
2. To be encumbered or impeded. *Sharp.*

CLOG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any encumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton.*
2. A hindrance; an obſtruction. *Donne.*
3. A kind of ſhackle.
4. A kind of additional ſhoe worn by women to keep them from wet.
5. A wooden ſhoe. *Harvey.*

CLO'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *cloggy.*] The ſtate of being clogged.

CLO'GGY. *a.* [from *clog.*] That has the power of clogging up. *Boyle.*

CLO'ISTER. *ſ.* [clauꝛtep, Sax. *clauſtrum*, Lat.]
1. A religious retirement. *Davies.*
2. A periſtyle; a piazza.

To CLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to immure from the world. *Bacon. Rymer.*

CLO'ISTERAL. *a.* Solitary; retired. *Walton.*

CLO'ISTERED. *part. a.* [from *cloiſter.*]
1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters. *Shakſp.*
2. Built with periſtyles or piazzas. *Wotton.*

CLO'ISTRESS. *ſ.* [from *cloiſter.*] A nun.

CLOMB. Pret. of *to climb.* *Milton.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [clæmian, Sax.] To ſhut with viſcous matter. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clos*, Fr. *clauſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut; to lay together. *Prior.*
2. To conclude; to finiſh. *Wake.*
3. To encloſe; to confine. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To join; to unite fractures. *Addiſon.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together. *Numbers. Bacon.*
2. *To* CLOSE *upon.* To agree upon. *Temple.*
3. *To* CLOSE *with.* } To come to an agree-
4. *To* CLOSE *in with.* } ment with; to unite with. *Shakſpeare. South. Newton.*

CLOSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ſhut; without outlet. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall field encloſed. *Carew.*
3. The manner of ſhutting. *Chapman.*
4. The time of ſhutting up. *Dryden.*
5. A grapple in wreſtling. *Bacon. Chapman.*
6. A pauſe or ceſſation. *Dryden.*
7. A concluſion or end. *Milton.*

CLOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Shut faſt. *Wilkins.*
2. Without vent; without inlet; private. *Dry.*
3. Confined; ſtagnant: *cloſe* air. *Bacon.*
4. Compact; ſolid: *cloſe* wood. *Burnet.*
5. Viſcous; glutinous. *Wilkins.*
6. Conciſe; brief: a *cloſe* ſtyle. *Dryden.*
7. Immediate; without any intervening diſtance or ſpace. *Ben Jonſon. Pope.*
8. Joined one to another. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Narrow: as, a *cloſe* alley.
10. Admitting ſmall diſtance. *Dryden.*
11. Undiſcovered. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Hidden; ſecret; not revealed. *Boyle.*
13. Having the quality of ſecrecy; truſty. *Sh.*
14. Cloudy; ſly. *Shakſpeare.*
15. Without wandering; attentive. *Locke.*
16. Full to the point; home. *Dryden.*
17. Retired; ſolitary. *Chronicles.*
18. Secluded from communication.
19. Dark; cloudy; not clear.

CLO'SEBODIED. *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe.*

CLO'SEHANDED. *a.* Covetous. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'SELY. *ad.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.*
2. Without much ſpace intervening; nearly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Secretly; ſlily. *Carew.*
4. Without deviation. *Dryden.*

CLO'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. The ſtate of being ſhut. *Bacon.*
2. Narrowneſs; ſtraitneſs.
3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift.*
4. Compactneſs; ſolidity. *Bentley.*
5. Recluſeneſs; ſolitude; retirement. *Shak.*
6. Secrecy; privacy. *Collier.*
7. Covetouſneſs; ſly avarice. *Addiſon.*
8. Connection; dependance. *South.*

CLO'SER. *ſ.* [from *cloſe.*] A finiſher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *ſ.* A chamber implement.

CLO'SET. *ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement.
2. A private repoſitory of curioſities. *Dryden.*

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet. *Herb.*
2. To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview. *Swift.*

CLOSH. *ſ.* A diſtemper in the feet of cattle.

CLO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *cloſe*]
1. The act of ſhutting up. *Boyle.*
2. That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut. *Pope.*
3. The parts encloſing; encloſure. *Shakſp.*
4. Concluſion; end. *Shakſpeare.*

CLOT. *ſ.* Concretion; grume. *Bacon.*

To CLOT. *v. n.*
1. To form clots; to hang together. *Philips.*
2. To concrete; to coagulate. *Philips.*

CLOTH. *ſ.* plural *cloths* or *clothes.* [cloð, Sax.]
1. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering.
2. The piece of linen ſpread upon the table.
3. The canvaſs on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden.*
4. In the plural. Dreſs; habit; garment; veſture. Pronounced *clo's.* *Temple.*
5. The covering of a bed. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. *I clothed*; part. *I have clothed*, or *clad.* [from *cloth.*]

1. To inveſt with garments; to cover with dreſs. *Addiſon.*
2. To adorn with dreſs. *Ray.*
3. To inveſt as with clothes. *Dryden. Watts.*
4. To furniſh or provide with clothes.

CLO'THIER. *ſ.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth. *Graunt.*

CLO'THING. *ſ.* [from *to clothe.*] Dreſs; veſture; garments. *Fairfax. Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *ſ.* One who trims the cloth. *Hakewill.*

CLO'TPOLL. *ſ.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]
1. Thickſkull; blockhead. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Head, in ſcorn. *Shakſpeare.*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate. *Dryden.*

CLO'TTY. *a.* [from *clot.*] Full of clots; concreted. *Harvey. Mortimer.*

CLOUD. *ſ.*
1. The dark collection of vapours in the air. *Grew. Roſcommon.*
2. The veins or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies.
3. Any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs. *Waller.*
4. Any thing that ſpreads wide ſo as to interrupt the view, as a multitude. *Atterbury.*

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To darken with clouds. *Pope.*
2. To obſcure; to make leſs evident.
3. To variegate with dark veins. *Pope.*

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy.

CLO'UDBERRY. *ſ.* [from *cloud* and *berry.*] A plant, called alſo knotberry.

CLO'UDCAPT. *a.* Topped with clouds. *Sh.*

CLOUDCOMPE'LLING. *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected. *Waller.*

CLO'UDILY. *ad.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. With clouds; darkly.
2. Obſcurely; not perſpicuouſly. *Spenſer.*

CLO'UDINESS. *ſ.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. The ſtate of being covered with clouds; darkneſs. *Harvey.*
2. Want of brightneſs. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *a.* [from *cloud.*] Clear; unclouded; luminous. *Pope.*

CLO'UDY. *a.* [from *cloud.*]
1. Obſcured with clouds. *Exodus.*
2. Dark; obſcure; not intelligible. *Watts.*
3. Gloomy of look; not open; not cheerful. *Spenſer.*
4. Marked with ſpots or veins.

CLOVE. The preterite of *cleave.*

CLOVE. *ſ.* [*clou*, French.]
1. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate. The fruit or ſeed of a large tree. *Brown.*
2. Some of the parts into which garlick ſeparates. *Tate.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *ſ.* [from its ſmelling like *cloves.*] A flower.

CLO'VEN. Part. pret. from *cleave.*

CLO'VEN-FOOTED. } *a.* [*cloven*, and *foot*,
CLO'VEN-HOOFED. } or *hoof.*] Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLO'VER. *ſ.* [clæfen, Saxon.]
1. A ſpecies of trefoil. *Shakſpeare.*
2. *To live* in CLOVER, is to live luxuriouſly. *Ayliffe.*

CLO'VERED. *a.* [from *clover.*] Covered with clover. *Thomſon.*

CLOUGH. *ſ.* [clough, Saxon.] A cliff.

CLOUGH. *ſ.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when ſold by retail.

CLOUT. *ſ.* [clut, Saxon.]
1. A cloth for any mean uſe. *Swift.*
2. A patch on a ſhoe or coat.
3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at archers ſhot. *Shakſpeare.*
4. An iron plate to an axle-tree.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To patch; to mend coarſely. *Milton.*
2. To cover with cloth. *Spenſer.*
3. To join awkwardly together. *Aſcham.*

CLO'UTED. *particip. a.* Congealed; coagulated: for *clotted.* *Gay.*

CLO'UTERLY. *a.* Clumſy; awkward.

CLOWN. *ſ.* [lown, Saxon.]
1. A ruſtick; a churl. *Sidney.*
2. A coarſe ill-bred man. *Spectator.*

CLO'WNERY. *ſ.* [from *clown.*] Ill breeding; churliſhneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLO'WNISH. *a.* [from *clown.*]
1. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns. *Dryden.*
2. Coarſe; rough; rugged. *Spenſer.*
3. Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Clumſy; ungainly. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *ad.* Coarſely; rudely.

CLO'WNISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *clowniſh.*]
1. Ruſticity; coarſeneſs. *Locke.*
2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN's MUSTARD. *ſ.* An herb.

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, French.]
1. To ſatiate; to ſate; to ſurfeit. *Sidney.*
2. To ſtrike the beak together. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS. *a.* [from *cloy.*] That cannot cauſe ſatiety. *Shakſpeare.*

CLO'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *cloy.*] Satiety; repletion. *Shakſpeare.*

CLUB. *ſ.* [*clwppa*, Welch.]
1. A heavy ſtick. *Spenſer.*
2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards.
3. The ſhot or dividend to be paid. *L'Eſtr.*
4. An aſſembly of good fellows. *Dryden.*
5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras.*

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To contribute to common expence.
2. To join to one effect. *Dryden. King.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*

CLUBHE'ADED. *a.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W. *ſ.* [*club* and *law.*] The law of arms. *Addiſon.*

CLUBRO'OM. *ſ.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company aſſembles.

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [cloccan, Saxon.] To call chickens, as a hen. *Ray.*

CLUMP. *ſ.* [from *lump.*] A ſhapeleſs piece of wood.

CLUMPS. *ſ.* A numbſkull. *Skinner.*
CLU'MSILY. *ad.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardly.
CLU'MSINESS. *ſ.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of dexterity. *Collier.*
CLU'MSY. *a.* [*lompſcb*, Dutch, ſtupid.] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy. *Ray. Dryden.*
CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling.*
To CLUNG. *v. n.* [clungan, Saxon.] To dry as wood does.
CLUNG. *a.* [clungu, Saxon.] Waſted with leanneſs.
CLU'STER. *ſ.* [clyſtep, Saxon.]
1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together. *Bacon.*
2. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton.*
3. A body of people collected. *Addiſon.*
To CLU'STER. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dry.*
To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.
CLU'STER-GRAPE. *ſ.* The ſmall black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*
CLU'STERY. *a.* Growing in cluſters.
To CLUTCH. *v. a.*
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp. *Her.*
2. To contract; to double the hand. *Shakſp.*
CLUTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.
2. The paws; the talons. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Hands. *Stilling fleet.*
CLU'TTER. *ſ.* A noiſe; a buſtle; a hurry. *King.*
To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe or buſtle.
CLYSTER. *ſ.* [χλυσηρ.] An injection into the anus. *Arbuthnot.*
To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together. *Bacon.*
COACERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping. *Bacon.*
COACH. *ſ.* [*coche*, French.] A carriage of pleaſure or ſtate. *Sidney. Pope.*
To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. *Pope.*
COACH-BOX. *ſ.* The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits. *Arbuthnot.*
COACH-HIRE. *ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach. *Spectator.*
CO'ACHMAN. *ſ.* The driver of a coach.
To COA'CT. *v. n.* To act together; to act in concert. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
COA'CTION. *ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force. *South.*
COA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *coact.*]
1. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling. compulſory. *Raleigh.*
2. Acting in concurrence. *Shakſpeare.*
COADJU'MENT. *ſ.* Mutual aſſiſtance.
COADJU'TANT. *a.* Helping; co-operating. *Philips.*
COADJU'TOR. *ſ.*
1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate. *Garth.*
2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Ayliffe.*
COADJU'VANCY. *ſ.* Help; concurrent help. *Brown.*
COADUNI'TION. *ſ.* The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs. *Hale.*
To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Latin.] To congregate. *Glanville.*
COAGMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coagment.*] Coacervation into one maſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
COA'GULABLE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That is capable of concretion. *Boyle.*
To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Latin.] To force into concretions. *Bacon. Woodw.*
To COA'GULATE *v. n.* To run into concretions. *Boyle.*
COAGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coagulate.*]
1. Concretion; congelation.
2. The body formed by coagulation. *Arbuth.*
COA'GULATIVE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That has the power of cauſing concretion. *Boyle.*
COAGULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *coagulate.*] That which cauſes coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*
COAL. *ſ.* [col, Sax. *kol.* Germ.]
1. The common foſſil fewel. *Denham.*
2. The cinder of burnt wood; charcoal.
3. Any thing inflamed or ignited. *Dryden.*
To COAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew.*
2. To delineate with coal. *Camden.*
COAL-BLACK. *a.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the higheſt degree. *Dryden.*
COAL-MINE. *ſ.* A mine in which coal is dug. *Mortimer.*
COAL-PIT. *ſ.* A pit for digging coal. *Woodw.*
COAL-STONE. *ſ.* A ſort of cannel coal.
COAL-WORK. *ſ.* A coalery; a place where coal is found. *Felton.*
CO'ALERY. *ſ.* A place where coal is dug. *Woodward.*
To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coaleſco*, Latin.]
1. To unite in maſſes. *Newton.*
2. To grow together; to join.
COALE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *coaleſce.*] Concretion; union.
COALI'TION. *ſ.* [*coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one maſs or body. *Hale. Bentley.*
CO'ALY. *a.* Containing coal. *Milton.*
COAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjuſtment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*
To COA'RCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]
1. To ſtraiten; to confine. *Bacon.*
2. To contract power. *Ayliffe.*
COARCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coarct.*]
1. Confinement; reſtraint to a narrow place. *Bacon.*
2. Contraction of any ſpace. *Ray.*
3. Reſtraint of liberty. *Bramhall.*
COARSE. *a.*
1. Not refined. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not ſoft or fine.
3. Rude; uncivil.
4. Groſs; not delicate. *Thomſon.*
5. Inelegant; unpoliſhed. *Dryden.*
6. Unaccompliſhed by education. *Arbuthnot.*
7. Mean; not nice; vile. *Otway.*
CO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *coarſe.*]
1. Without fineneſs.

2. Meanly;

2. Meanly; not elegantly. *Brown.*
3. Rudely; not civilly. *Dryden.*
4. Inelegantly. *Dryden.*

CO'ARSENESS. *ſ.* [from *coarſe.*]
1. Impurity; unrefined ſtate. *Bacon.*
2. Roughneſs; want of fineneſs.
3. Groſſneſs; want of delicacy. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners. *Garth.*
5. Meanneſs; want of nicety. *Addiſon.*

COAST. *ſ.* [*coſte*, French.]
1. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea; the ſhore. *Dryden.*
2. Side. *Newton.*
3. *The* COAST *is clear.* The danger is over. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* To ſail cloſe by the ſhore. *Arbuthnot.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To ſail by. *Addiſon.*

CO'ASTER. *ſ.* He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore. *Dryden.*

COAT. *ſ.* [*cotte*, French.]
1. The upper garment. *Samuel.*
2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs.
3. Veſture, as demonſtrative of an office: as, a herald's *coat.* *Howel.*
4. The covering of an animal. *Milton.*
5. Any tegument. *Derham.*
6. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* To cover; to inveſt.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Eſt.*

CO'AXER. *ſ.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. *ſ.* The head or top.

COB. *ſ.* A ſort of ſeafowl. *Philips.*

CO'BALT. *ſ.* A marcaſite plentifully impregnated with arſenick. *Woodward.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh.]
1. To mend any thing coarſely. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make any thing clumſily. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *cobble.*]
1. A mender of old ſhoes. *Addiſon.*
2. A clumſy workman in general. *Shakſp.*
3. Any mean perſon. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. *ſ.* Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon.*

COBI'SHOP. *ſ.* A coadjutant biſhop.

CO'BNUT. *ſ.* [*cob* and *nut.*] A boy's game.

CO'BSWAN. *ſ.* [*cob*, head, and *ſwan.*] The head or leading ſwan. *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'BWEB. *ſ.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]
1. The web or net of a ſpider. *Spenſer.*
2. Any ſnare or trap. *Swift.*

COCCI'FEROUS. *a.* [κοκκὸς and *fero.*] Plants are ſo called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *ſ.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] An inſect gathered upon the *opuntia*, from which a red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew.] Screwform. *Brown.*

CO'CHLEATED. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Latin.] Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form. *Woodward.*

COCK. *ſ.* [cocc, Saxon.]
1. The male to the hen. *Dryden.*
2. The male of any ſmall birds. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The weathercock, that ſhows the direction of the wind. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſpout to let out water at will. *Pope.*
5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint. *Grew.*
7. A conqueror; a leader. *Swift.*
8. Cockcrowing. *Shakſpeare.*
9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat. *Shakſpeare.*
10. A ſmall heap of hay. *Mortimer.*
11. The form of a hat. *Addiſon.*
12. The ſtile of a dial. *Chambers.*
13. The needle of a balance.
14. *Cock on the hoop.* Triumphant; exulting; *Camden. Hudibras.*

To COCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright. *Swift.*
2. To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance. *Prior.*
3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun for a diſcharge. *Dry.*
5. To raiſe hay in ſmall heaps. *Spenſer.*

To COCK. *v. n.*
1. To ſtrut; to hold up the head. *Addiſon.*
2. To train or uſe fighting cocks. *Ben Jonſon.*

COCKA'DE. *ſ.* [from *cock.*] A riband worn in the hat.

CO'CKATRICE. *ſ.* [*cock* and atten, Sax. a ſerpent.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg. *Bacon.*

CO'CKBOAT. *ſ.* [*cock* and *boat.*] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip. *Stilling fleet.*

CO'CKBROTH. *ſ.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

COCKCRO'WING. *ſ.* [*cock* and *crow.*] The time at which cocks crow; early morning. *Mark.*

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] To cade; to fondle. *Locke. Swift.*

CO'CKER. *ſ.* One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL. *ſ.* [from *cock.*] A young cock. *Dryden.*

CO'CKET. *ſ.* A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe; likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandiſe is entered. *Cowel. Davies.*

CO'CKFIGHT. *ſ.* A match of cocks. *Bacon.*

CO'CKHORSE. *a.* [*cock* and *horſe.*] On horſeback; triumphant. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *ſ.* [*coquille*, Fr.] A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh. *Locke.*

CO'CKLE-STAIRS. *ſ.* Winding or ſpiral ſtairs. *Chambers.*

CO'CKLE. *ſ.* [coccol, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn; corn-roſe. *Donne.*

To CO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles. *Gay.*

CO'CKLED. *a.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled, or turbinated. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'CKLOFT. *ſ.* [*cock* and *loft.*] The room over the garret. *Dryden.*

CO'CKMASTER. *ſ.* One that breeds gamecocks. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'CKMATCH. *ſ.* Cockfight for a prize.

CO'CKNEY. *ſ.*

1. A native of London. *Dorſet.*
2. An effeminate, low citizen. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'CKPIT. *ſ.* [*cock* and *pit.*]
1. The area where cocks fight. *Howel.*
2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war. *Harris.*

CO'CKSCOMB. *ſ.* A plant; lobſewort.
CO'CKSHEAD. *ſ.* A plant; ſainfoin.
CO'CKSHUT. *ſ.* The cloſe of the evening.
CO'CKSPUR. *ſ.* Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of medlar.
CO'CKSURE. *a.* [from *cock* and *ſure.*] Confidently certain. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*
CO'CKSWAIN. *ſ.* [cozzrpaine, Sax.] The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.
CO'CKWEED. *ſ.* A plant; dittander or pepperwort.
CO'COA. *ſ.* [*cacoital*, Spaniſh.] A ſpecies of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the ſhell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords a wholeſome food, and the milk contained in the ſhell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are uſed for thatching houſes. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many ſeries of fruits. *Miller. Hill.*
CO'CTILE. *a.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking.
CO'CTION. *ſ.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Arbuthnot.*
COD. } *ſ.* A ſea fiſh.
CO'DFISH. }
COD. *ſ.* [codde, Sax.] Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged. *Mortimer.*
To COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe in a cod. *Mortimer.*
CO'DDERS. *ſ.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peaſe.
CODE. *ſ.* [*codex*, Latin.]
1. A book.
2. A book of civil law. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'DICIL. *ſ.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will. *Prior.*
CODI'LLE. *ſ.* [*codille*, Fr.] A term at ombre.
To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coctulo*, Lat.] To parboil.
CO'DLING. *ſ.* [from *to codle.*] An apple generally codled. *King.*
COE'FFICACY. *ſ.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Latin.] The power of ſeveral things acting together. *Brown.*
COEFFI'CIENCY. *ſ.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin.] Co-operation; the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end. *Glanville.*
COEFFI'CIENT. *ſ.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another.
COELIACK *Paſſion.* A diarrhoea or flux, that ariſes from indigeſtion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered. *Quincy.*
COE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Bac.*
COE'QUAL. *a.* [from *con* and *æqualis*, Lat.] Equal. *Shakſpeare.*
COEQUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *coequal.*] The ſtate of being equal.
To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To reſtrain; to keep in order by force. *Ayliffe.*
COE'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *coerce.*]
1. That may be reſtrained.
2. That ought to be reſtrained.

COE'RCION. *ſ.* [from *coerce.*] Penal reſtraint; check. *Hale. South.*
COE'RCIVE. *a.* [from *coerce.*]
1. That has the power of laying reſtraint. *Blackmore.*
2. That has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment. *Hooker.*

COESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*con* and *eſſentia*, Lat.] Participating of the ſame eſſence. *Hooker.*
COESSENTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *coeſſential.*] Participation of the ſame eſſence.
COETA'NEOUS. *a.* [*con* and *ætas*, Latin.] Of the ſame age with another. *Brown.*
COETE'RNAL. *a.* [*con* and *æternus*, Latin.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*
COETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *coeternal.*] In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.
COETE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *coeternal.*] Exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*
COE'VAL. } *a.* [*coævus*, Latin.] Of the ſame
COE'VOUS. } age. *Prior. South.*
COE'VAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary. *Pope.*
To COEXI'ST. *v. n.* [*con* and *exiſto*, Latin.] To exiſt at the ſame time. *Hale.*
COEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [from *coexiſt.*] Exiſtence at the ſame time with another. *Grew.*
COEXI'STENT. *a.* [from *coexiſt.*] Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another.
To COEXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Latin.] To extend to the ſame ſpace of duration with another. *Grew.*
COEXTE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *coextend.*] The ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace with another. *Hale.*
CO'FFEE. *ſ.* [Arabick.] They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the ſame name, as black as ſoot, and of a ſtrong ſcent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. *Bacon.*
CO'FFEEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*coffee* and *houſe.*] A houſe where coffee is ſold. *Prior.*
CO'FFEEMAN. *ſ.* One that keeps a coffee-houſe. *Addiſon.*
CO'FFEEPOT. *ſ.* [*coffee* and *pot.*] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.
CO'FFER. *ſ.* [coppe, Saxon.]
1. A cheſt generally for keeping money. *Sp.*
2. Treaſure. *Bacon.*
3. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat. *Chambers.*

To CO'FFER. *v. a.* To treaſure up in cheſts. *Bacon.*
CO'FFERER *of the King's Houſehold.* *ſ.* A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller. *Cowel.*
CO'FFIN. *ſ.* [*coffin*, French.]
1. The cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground. *Sidney. Swift.*
2. A mould of paſte for a pie. *Shakſpeare.*
3. COFFIN *of a Horſe*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin

coffin bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CO'FFIN. *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin. *Donne.*

To COG. *v. a.*

1. To flatter; to wheedle. *Shakspeare.*
2. To obtrude by falsehood. *Tillotson.*
3. *To* Cog *a die.* To secure it, so as to direct its fall. *Swift.*

To COG. *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle. *Shaksp.*

COG. *s.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. *s.* [from *cogent.*] Force; strength; power of compelling. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *a.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; resistless; convincing. *Bentley.*

CO'GENTLY. *ad.* [from *cogent.*] With resistless force; forcibly. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. *s.* [from *to cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGLESTONE. *s.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little stone. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] What may be the subject of thought.

To CO'GITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think; to exercise the mind.

COGITA'TION. *s.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking. *Hooker.*
2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.
3. Meditation. *Milton.*

CO'GITATIVE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought. *Bentley.*
2. Given to meditation. *Wotton.*

COGNA'TION. *s.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred. *South.*
2. Relation; participation of the same nature. *Brown.*

COGNISE'E. *s.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

CO'GNISOUR. *s.* [In law.] He that passes or acknowledges a fine. *Cowel.*

COGNI'TION. *s.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown.*

CO'GNITIVE. *a.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing. *South.*

CO'GNIZABLE. *a.* [*cognoisable*, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined. *Ayliffe.*

CO'GNIZANCE. *s.* [*connoissance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial. *South.*
2. A badge by which one is known. *Bacon.*

COGNO'MINAL. *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name. *Brown.*

COGNOMINA'TION. *s.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *s.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing.

COGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] That may be known. *Hale.*

To COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place. *South.*
2. To live together as husband and wife. *Fiddes.*

COHA'BITANT. *s.* An inhabitant of the same place. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION. *s.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.
2. The state of living together as married persons. *Tatler.*

COHE'IR. *s.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Taylor.*

COHE'IRESS. *s.* A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.

To COHE'RE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Latin.]

1. To stick together. *Woodward.*
2. To be well connected.
3. To suit; to fit. *Shakspeare.*
4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. } *s.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]
COHE'RENCY. }

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist divulsion and separation. *Quincy. Bentley.*
2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. *Hooker.*
3. The texture of a discourse.
4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating. *Locke.*

COHE'RENT. *a.* [*cohærens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted. *Shakspeare.*
3. Consistent; not contradictory. *Watts.*

COHE'SION. *s.* [from *cohere.*]

1. The act of sticking together. *Newton.*
2. The state of union. *Blackmore.*
3. Connection; dependance. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of sticking together.

COHE'SIVENESS. *s.* [from *cohesive.*] The quality of being cohesive.

To COHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Latin.] To restrain; to hinder.

To CO'HOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, or new matter of the same kind, and distil it again. *Arbuthnot.*

COHOBA'TION. *s.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy. Grew.*

CO'HORT. *s.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.*
2. A body of warriours. *Milton.*

COHORTA'TION. *s.* [*cohortatio*, Lat.] Encouragement by words; incitement.

COIF. *s.* [*coëffe*, French.] The headdress; a cap. *Bacon.*

CO'IFED. *a.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *s.* [*coëffure*, Fr.] Headdress. *Ad.*

COIGNE. s. [French.] A corner.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueiller*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*

COIL. *s.* [*kolleren*, German.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle. *Shakspeare.*
2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *s.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; called often *quoin.* *Shakspeare.*

COIN. *s.* [*cuneus*, Latin.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

2. Pay-

2. Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money. *Sh.*
2. To forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe. *Atterb.*

CO'INAGE. *ſ.* [from *coin.*]
1. The act or practice of coining money. *Ar.*
2. Coin; money. *Brown.*
3. The charges of coining money.
4. Forgery; invention. *Shakſpeare.*

To COINCI'DE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]
1. To fall upon the ſame point. *Cheyne.*
2. To concur. *Watts.*

COI'NCIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *coincide.*]
1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies or lines, falling upon the ſame point. *Bentley.*
2. Concurrence; tendency of things to the ſame end. *Hale.*
3. The accident by which two things happen at the ſame time.

COI'NCIDENT. *a.* [from *coincide.*]
1. Falling upon the ſame point. *Newton.*
2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent. *South.*

COINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Lat.] Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

CO'INER. *ſ.* [from *coin.*]
1. A maker of money; a minter. *Swift.*
2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp.
3. An inventor. *Camden.*

To CO'JOIN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'ISTRIL. *ſ.* A coward hawk. *Shakſpeare.*

COIT. *ſ.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carew.*

COI'TION. *ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]
1. Copulation; the act of generation. *Ray.*
2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*

COKE. *ſ.* [*coquo.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

CO'LANDER. *ſ.* [*colo*, to ſtrain, Lat.] A ſieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts. *May.*

COLA'TION. *ſ.* The art of filtering or ſtraining.

CO'LATURE. *ſ.* [from *colo*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtraining; filtration.
2. The matter ſtrained.

CO'LBERTINE. *ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Congreve.*

CO'LCOTHAR. *ſ.* [In chymiſtry.] The dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation. *Quin.*

COLD. *a.* [cold, Saxon.]
1. Not hot; not warm; gelid. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Chill; having ſenſe of cold. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon.*
4. Unaffected; frigid; without paſſion: a *cold* friend. *Aſcham. Rowe.*
5. Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions: a *cold* plea. *Addiſon.*
6. Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial: *cold* looks. *Clarendon.*
7. Chaſte. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Not welcome: *cold* news. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Not haſty; not violent.
10. Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly. *Shakſp.*
11. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected. *Sh.*

COLD. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the privation of heat. *Bacon.*
2. The ſenſation of cold; chilneſs.
3. A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction of perſpiration. *Shakſpeare. Roſcommon.*

CO'LDLY. *ad.* [from *cold.*]
1. Without heat.
2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently. *Swift.*

CO'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *cold.*]
1. Want of heat. *Boyle.*
2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker.*
3. Coyneſs; want of kindneſs. *Prior.*
4. Chaſtity. *Pope.*

COLE. *ſ.* [capl, Saxon.] Cabbage.

CO'LEWORT. *ſ.* [caplpyrt, Sax.] A ſpecies of cabbage. *Dryden.*

CO'LICK. *ſ.* [*colicus*, Latin.] It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon; but looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy.*

CO'LICK. *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collapſus*, Lat.] To cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other. *Arb.*

COLLA'PSION. *ſ.* [from *collapſe.*]
1. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed.
2. The act of cloſing or collapſing.

CO'LLAR. *ſ.* [*collare*, Latin.]
1. A ring of metal put round the neck. *Dry.*
2. The harneſs faſtened about the horſe's neck. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the neck.
4. *To ſlip the* COLLAR. To diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty. *Hubberd.*
5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *ſ.* [from *collar* and *bone.*] The clavicle; the bones on each ſide of the neck. *Wiſeman.*

To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeize by the collar; to take by the throat.
2. *To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*collatum*, Latin.]
1. To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another. *Scurb.*
2. To examine if nothing be wanting: to *collate* books.
3. To beſtow; to confer. *Taylor.*
4. To place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Atter.*

COLLA'TERAL. *a.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.]
1. Side to ſide. *Milton.*
2. Running parallel.
3. Diffuſed on either ſide. *Milton.*
4. Thoſe that ſtand equal in relation to ſome anceſtor. *Ayliffe.*
5. Not direct; not immediate. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Concurrent. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *collateral.*]
1. Side by ſide. *Wilkins.*
2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*
3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'-

COLLA'TION. *ſ.* [*collatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conferring or beſtowing; gift.
2. Compariſon of one thing of the ſame kind with another. *Grew.*
3. [In law.] The act of beſtowing a benefice.
4. A repaſt.

COLLATI'TIOUS. *a.* [*collatitius*, Latin.] Done by the contribution of many.

COLLA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *collate.*]
1. One that compares copies, or manuſcripts. *Addiſon.*
2. One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLAU'D. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Latin.] To join in praiſing. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE. *ſ.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. *Milton. Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* To unite with.

To COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*collectum*, Latin.]
1. To gather together. *Watts.*
2. To draw many units into one ſum. *Locke.*
3. To gain from obſervation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To infer as a conſequence; to gather from premiſes. *Decay of Piety.*
5. *To* COLLECT *himſelf.* To recover from ſurpriſe. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'LLECT. *ſ.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A ſhort comprehenſive prayer. *Taylor.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *collect.*] That may be gathered up from the premiſes. *Brown.*

COLLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *collect.*]
1. The act of gathering together.
2. The things gathered. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of deducing conſequences. *Hooker.*
4. A conſectary deduced from premiſes. *Hook.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*collectitius*, Latin.] Gathered together.

COLLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*collectif*, French.]
1. Gathered into one maſs; accumulative. *Hooker. Watts.*
2. Employed in deducing conſequences. *Bro.*
3. A *collective* noun expreſſes a multitude, though itſelf be ſingular: as a *company.*

COLLE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *collective.*] In a general maſs; in a body; not ſingly. *Hale.*

COLLE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*collector*, Latin.]
1. A gatherer. *Addiſon.*
2. A tax-gatherer. *Temple.*

COLLE'GATARY. *ſ.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Lat.] A perſon to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE. *ſ.* [*collegium*, Latin.]
1. A community. *Dryden.*
2. A ſociety of men ſet apart for learning or religion. *Bacon.*
3. The houſe in which the collegians reſide. *2 Kings.*
4. A *college*, in foreign univerſities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL. *a.* [from *college.*] Relating to a college.

COLLE'GIAN. *ſ.* [from *college.*] An inhabitant of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *a.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]
1. Containing a college; inſtituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker.*
2. A *collegiate* church, was ſuch as was built at a diſtance from the cathedral, wherein a number of preſbyters lived together. *Ayliffe.*

COLLE'GIATE. *ſ.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; an univerſity man. *Rymer.*

CO'LLET. *ſ.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]
1. Something that went about the neck.
2. That part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To beat, to daſh, to knock together. *Brown.*

CO'LLIER. *ſ.* [from *coal.*]
1. A digger of coal.
2. A dealer in coal. *Bacon.*
3. A ſhip that carries coal.

CO'LLIERY. *ſ.* [from *collier.*]
1. The place where coal is dug.
2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. *ſ.* [from *capl*, Sax. and *flower.*] Cauliflower.

COLLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*colligatio*, Latin.] A binding together. *Brown.*

COLLIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] Aim.

COLLINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

COLLI'QUABLE. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Eaſily diſſolved. *Harvey.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *ſ.* [from *colliquate.*] The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] That has the power of melting.

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to diſſolve. *Boyle. Harvey.*

COLLIQUA'TION. *ſ.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]
1. The melting of any thing whatſoever.
2. Such a temperament or diſpoſition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the ſecretory glands. *Bacon.*

COLLI'QUATIVE. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; diſſolvent. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*colliquefacio*, Lat.] The act of melting together. *Bacon.*

COLLI'SION. *ſ.* [*colliſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtriking two bodies together.
2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a claſh. *Denham.*

To CO'LLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place; to ſtation. *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of placing.
2. The ſtate of being placed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; converſation.

To COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* To wheedle; to flatter. A low word.

CO'LLOP. *ſ.* [from *coal* and *op*, a raſher broiled upon coal.]
1. A ſmall ſlice of meat. *King's Cookery.*
2. A piece of an animal. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A child. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'LLOQUY. *ſ.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; converſation; talk. *Taylor.*

CO'LLOW. *ſ.* Black grime of coal. *Woodward.*

COLLU'C-

COLLU'CTANCY. *ſ.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] Oppoſition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Conteſt; contrariety; oppoſition. *Woodward.*

To COLLU'DE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conſpire in a fraud.

COLLU'SION. *ſ.* [*colluſio*, Lat.] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *colluſive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. *a.* [*colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

CO'LLY. *ſ.* [from *coal*.] The ſmut of coal. *Burt.*

To CO'LLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shak.*

COLLY'RIUM. ſ. [Lat.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR. ſ. [Fr.] A ſort of pear.

CO'LOGN *Earth. ſ.* A deep brown, very light baſtard ochre. *Hill.*

CO'LON. *ſ.* [κῶλον.]

1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period.

2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands-breadth long. *Quincy. Swift. Floyer.*

CO'LONEL. *ſ.* The chief commander of a regiment. Generally ſounded *col'nel*.

CO'LONELSHIP. *ſ.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*

To CO'LONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants. *Howel.*

COLONNA'DE. *ſ.* [from *colonna*, Italian.]

1. A periſtyle of a circular figure, or a ſeries of columns diſpoſed in a circle. *Addiſon.*

2. Any ſeries or range of pillars. *Pope.*

CO'LONY. *ſ.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.

2. The country planted; a plantation. *Dryd.*

CO'LOPHONY. *ſ.* [from *Colophon*, a city, whence it came.] Roſin. *Boyle. Floyer.*

COLOQUI'NTEDA. *ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative. *Chambers.*

CO'LORATE. *a.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; ſtained with colour. *Ray.*

COLORA'TION. *ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being coloured. *Bacon.*

COLORI'FICK. *a.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That has the power of producing colours. *Newton.*

COLO'SSE. } *ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Lat.] A ſtatue of
COLO'SSUS. } enormous magnitude.

COLOSSE'AN. *a.* [*coloſſeus*, Latin.] Giantlike.

CO'LOUR. *ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye; hue; die. *Newton.*

2. The appearance of blood in the face. *Dryd.*

3. The tint of the painter. *Pope.*

4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation. *K. Charles.*

6. Appearance; falſe ſhow. *Knolles.*

7. Kind; ſpecies; character. *Shakſpeare.*

8. In the plural; a ſtandard; an enſign of war. *Knolles.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with ſome hue, or die. *Newton.*

2. To palliate; to excuſe. *Raleigh.*

3. To make plauſible. *Addiſon.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. n.* To bluſh.

CO'LOURABLE. *a.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plauſible. *Spenſer. Hooker. Brown.*

CO'LOURABLY. *ad.* [from *colourable*.] Speciouſly; plauſibly. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURED. *part. a.* Streaked; diverſified with hues. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURING. *ſ.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on colours. *Prior.*

CO'LOURIST. *ſ.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns. *Dryden.*

CO'LOURLESS. *a.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; tranſparent. *Newton. Bentley.*

COLT. *ſ.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horſe; not a filly. *Taylor.*

2. A young fooliſh fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

To COLT. *v. n.* To friſk; to frolick. *Spenſer.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakſpeare.*

COLTS-FOOT. *ſ.* [from *colt* and *foot*.] A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH. *ſ.*

1. An imperfect tooth in young horſes.

2. A love of youthful pleaſure. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'LTER. *ſ.* [cultop, Saxon.] The ſharp iron of a plough.

CO'LTISH. *a.* [from *colt*.] Wanton.

CO'LUBRINE. *a.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a ſerpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY. *ſ.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-houſe. *Brown.*

CO'LUMBINE. *ſ.* [*columbina*, Latin.] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. *Miller.*

CO'LUMBINE. *ſ.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN. *ſ.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar. *Peacham.*

2. Any body preſſing vertically upon its baſe.

3. The long file or row of troops.

4. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts, by a line paſſing down the middle.

COLU'MNAR. } *a.* [from *column*.] For-
COLUMNA'RIAN. } med in columns. *Wood.*

COLU'RES. *ſ.* [*colori*, Latin; κόλουροι.] Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. *Harris.*

CO'MA. *ſ.* [κῶμα.] A morbid diſpoſition to ſleep; a lethargy.

COMA'TE. *ſ.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion.

COMATO'SE. *a.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick.

COMB. *ſ.* [camb, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair. *Newton.*

2. The top or creſt of a cock. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.*

To COMB, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To

1. To divide and adjuſt the hair. *Swift.*
2. To lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth: as, *to* comb *wool.*

COMB-BRUSH. *ſ.* [*comb* and *bruſh.*] A bruſh to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *ſ.* One whoſe trade is to make combs. *Mortimer.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, French.] To fight. *Shakſpeare.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. a.* To oppoſe. *Granville.*

CO'MBAT. *ſ.* Conteſt; battle; duel. *Dryden.*

CO'MBATANT. *ſ.* [*combattant*, French.]
1. He that fights with another; antagoniſt.
2. A champion. *Locke.*

CO'MBER. *ſ.* [from *comb.*] He whoſe trade is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

CO'MBINATE. *a.* [from *combine.*] Betrothed; promiſed. *Shakſpeare.*

COMBINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *combine.*]
1. Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſociation; league. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Union of bodies; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle. South.*
3. Copulation of ideas. *Locke.*
4. COMBINATION is uſed in mathematicks, to denote the variation or diſpoſition of any number of quantities, letters, ſounds, or the like, in all the different manners poſſible.

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, French.]
1. To join together. *Milton.*
2. To link in union. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To agree; to accord. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To join together: oppoſed to *analyſe.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other. *Sh*
2. To unite in friendſhip or deſign. *Dryden.*

CO'MBLESS. *a.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or creſt. *Shakſpeare.*

COMBU'ST. *a.* [*combuſtum*, Latin.] A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the ſun, is ſaid to be *combuſt.*

COMBU'STIBLE. *a.* [*combuſtum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of fire. *South.*

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *ſ.* Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *ſ.*
1. Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire. *Burnet.*
2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Addiſon.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch.]
1. To be moved from a diſtant to a nearer place. Oppoſed to *go.* *Knolles.*
2. To draw near; to advance toward. *Shak.*
3. To move in any manner toward another. *Locke.*
4. To proceed; to iſſue. 2 *Samuel.*
5. To advance from one ſtage to another. *Knolles. Dryden.*
6. To change condition either for better or worſe. *Swift.*
7. To attain any condition. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. To become. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To arrive at ſome act or habit. *Locke.*
10. To change ſome one ſtate into another deſired. *Bacon. Hudibras.*
11. To become preſent, and no longer future. *Dryden.*
12. To become preſent, and no longer abſent. *Pope.*
13. To happen; to fall out. *Shakſpeare.*
14. To follow as a conſequence. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate. 2 *Samuel.*
16. *To* COME *about.* To come to paſs; to fall out. *Shakſpeare.*
17. *To* COME *about.* To change; to come round. *Ben Jonſon.*
18. *To* COME *again.* To return. *Judges.*
19. *To* COME *at.* To reach; to obtain; to gain. *Suckling.*
20. *To* COME *by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire. *Hooker. Stillingfleet.*
21. *To* COME *in.* To enter. *Locke.*
22. *To* COME *in.* To comply; to yield. *Sp.*
23. *To* COME *in.* To become modiſh. *Roſc.*
24. *To* COME *in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a compoſition. *Atterbury.*
25. *To* COME *in for.* To be early enough to obtain. *Collier.*
26. *To* COME *in to.* To join with; to bring help. *Bacon.*
27. *To* COME *in to.* To comply with; to agree to. *Atterbury.*
28. *To* COME *near.* To approach in excellence. *Ben Jonſon.*
29. *To* COME *of.* To proceed: as a deſcendant from anceſtors. *Dryden.*
30. *To* COME *of.* To proceed: as effects from their cauſes. *Locke.*
31. *To* COME *off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule. *Bacon.*
32. *To* COME *off.* To eſcape. *Milton. South.*
33. *To* COME *off.* To end an affair. *Hudib.*
34. *To* COME *off from.* To leave; to forbear. *Felton.*
35. *To* COME *on.* To advance; to make progreſs. *Bacon. Knolles.*
36. *To* COME *on.* To advance to combat. *Knolles.*
37. *To* COME *on.* To thrive; to grow big. *Bacon.*
38. *To* COME *over.* To repeat an act. *Shak.*
39. *To* COME *over.* To revolt. *Addiſon.*
40. *To* COME *over.* To riſe in diſtillation. *Boyle.*
41. *To* COME *out.* To make publick. *Stilling.*
42. *To* COME *out.* To appear upon trial; to be diſcovered. *Arbuthnot.*
43. *To* COME *out with.* To give vent to. *Boyle.*
44. *To* COME *to.* To conſent or yield. *Swift.*
45. *To* COME *to.* To amount to. *Knol. Locke.*
46. *To* COME *to himſelf.* To recover his ſenſes. *Temple.*
47. *To* COME *to paſs.* To be effected; to fall out. *Hooker. Boyle.*
48. *To* COME *up.* To grow out of the ground. *Bacon. Temple.*
49. *To* COME *up.* To make appearance. *Bac.*
50. *To* COME *up.* To come into uſe.
51. *To* COME *up to.* To amount to. *Woodw.*
52. *To* COME *up to.* To riſe, to advance. *Sh.*

53. *To* COME *up with.* To overtake.
54. *To* COME *upon.* To invade; to attack. *Bacon. South.*

COME. A particle of exhortation. Be quick; make no delay. *Geneſis.*

COME. A particle of reconciliation.
Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt. *Pope.*

To COME. In futurity; not preſent. *Locke.*

COME. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſprout: a cant term. *Mortimer.*

COME'DIAN. *ſ.* [from *comedy.*]
1. A player or actor of comick parts.
2. A player in general; an actreſs or actor. *Camden.*
3. A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*

CO'MEDY. *ſ.* [*comedia,* Latin.] A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind. *Pope.*

CO'MELINESS. *ſ.* [from *comely.*] Grace; beauty; dignity. *Sidney. Ray. Prior.*

CO'MELY. *a.* [from *become.*]
1. Graceful; decent. *South.*
2. Decent; according to propriety. *Shakſp.*

CO'MELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Handſomely; gracefully. *Aſcham.*

CO'MER. *ſ.* [from *come.*] One that comes. *Bacon. Locke.*

CO'MET. *ſ.* [*cometa,* Latin, a hairy ſtar.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing ſuddenly, and again diſappearing. *Comets,* properly called blazing ſtars, are diſtinguiſhed from other ſtars by a long train or tail of light, always oppoſite to the ſun. *Craſhaw.*

CO'METARY. } *a.* [from *comet.*] Relating to
COME'TICK. } a comet. *Cheyne.*

CO'MFIT. *ſ.* [from *confect.*] Sweetmeat; fruit preſerved in ſugar. *Hudibras.*

To CO'MFIT *v. a.* To preſerve dry with ſugar. *Cowley.*

CO'MFITURE. *ſ.* [from *comfit.*] Sweetmeat. *Donne.*

To CO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto,* Latin.]
1. To ſtrengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Bacon.*
2. To conſole; to ſtrengthen the mind under calamity. *Job.*

CO'MFORT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Support; aſſiſtance; countenance. *Bacon.*
2. Conſolation; ſupport under calamity. *Tillotſon.*
3. That which gives conſolation or ſupport.

CO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort.*]
1. Receiving comfort. Not in uſe. *Shak.*
2. Admitting comfort. *South.*
3. Diſpenſing comfort. *Dryden.*

CO'MFORTABLY. *ad.* [from *comfortable.*] With comfort; without deſpair. *Hammond.*

CO'MFORTER. *ſ.* [from *comfort.*]
1. One that adminiſters conſolation in miſfortunes. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The title of the third perſon of the Holy Trinity.

CO'MFORTLESS. *a.* [from *comfort.*] Without comfort. *Sidney. Swift.*

CO'MFREY. *ſ.* [*comfrie,* French.] A plant.

CO'MICAL. *a.* [*comicus,* Latin.]
1. Raiſing mirth; merry; diverting. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

CO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *comical.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth.
2. In a manner befitting comedy.

CO'MICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *comical.*] The quality of being comical.

CO'MICK. *a.* [*comicus,* Latin; *comique,* Fr.]
1. Relating to comedy. *Roſcommon.*
2. Raiſing mirth. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'MING. *ſ.* [from *to come.*]
1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being come; arrival. *Locke.*

CO'MING-IN. *ſ.* Revenue; income. *Shakſp.*

CO'MING. *particip. a.* [from *come.*]
1. Fond; forward; ready to come. *Pope.*
2. Future; yet to come. *Roſcommon.*

COMI'TIAL. *a.* [*comitia,* Latin.] Relating to the aſſemblies of the people.

CO'MITY. *ſ.* [*comitas,* Latin.] Courteſy; civility.

CO'MMA. *ſ.* [κόμμα.] The point [,] which notes the diſtinction of clauſes. *Pope.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander,* French.]
1. To govern; to give orders to. *Dec. of Piety.*
2. To order; to direct to be done. *Shakſp.*
3. To have in one's power: his wife *commands* his opinions. *Gay.*
4. To overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen or annoyed: the hill *commands* the town. *Milton.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the ſupreme authority. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority. *Waller.*
2. Cogent authority; deſpotiſm. *Locke.*
3. The act of commanding; order. *Taylor.*
4. The thing commanded.
5. The power of overlooking. *Dryden.*

COMMA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *command.*]
1. He that has the ſupreme authority; a chief. *Clarendon.*
2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet. *Moxon.*

COMMA'NDERY. *ſ.* [from *command.*] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *ſ.* [*commandement,* Fr.]
1. Mandate; command; order; precept.
2. Authority; coactive power. *Shakſp.*
3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes. *Exodus.*

COMMA'NDRESS. *ſ.* A woman veſted with ſupreme authority. *Hooker. Fairfax.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *a.* [from *con* and *materia,* Latin.] Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *ſ.* Participation of the ſame matter.

CO'MMELINE. *ſ.* [*commelina,* Lat.] A plant.

COMME'MORABLE. *a.* [from *commemorate.*] Deſerving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro,* Latin.] To preſerve the memory by ſome

publick acts. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commemorate.*] An act of publick celebration.

COMME'MORATIVE. *a.* [from *commemorate.*] Tending to preſerve memory of any thing. *Atterbury.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, French.]
1. To begin; to take beginning. *Rogers.*
2. To take a new character. *Pope.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of: as, to *commence* a ſuit.

COMME'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *commence.*] Beginning; date. *Woodward.*

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]
1. To repreſent as worthy of notice, or kindneſs; to recommend. *Knolles.*
2. To deliver up with confidence. *Luke.*
3. To mention with approbation. *Cowley.*
4. To recommend with remembrance. *Shak.*

COMME'ND. *ſ.* Commendation. *Shakſp.*

COMME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *commend.*] Laudable; worthy of praiſe. *Bacon.*

COMME'NDABLY. *ad.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation. *Carew.*

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin.] *Commendam* is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied. *Cowel. Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY. *ſ.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commend.*]
1. Recommendation; favourable repreſentation. *Bacon.*
2. Praiſe; declaration of eſteem. *Dryden.*
3. Meſſage of love. *Shakſpeare.*

COMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from *commend.*] Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

COMME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *commend.*] Praiſer.

COMMENSA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commenſalis*, Latin.] Fellowſhip of table. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure; or of being meaſured by another.

COMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Latin.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure: as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Commenſurability; proportion. *Hale.*

To COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Latin.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure.
2. Equal; proportionable to each other. *Till.*

COMME'NSURATELY. *ad.* [from *commenſurate.*] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured, by ſome other thing. *Holder.*

COMMENSURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commenſurate.*] Reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure. *Bacon. South.*

To CO'MMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Latin.] To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound. *Herbert.*

CO'MMENT. *ſ.* Annotations on an author; notes; expoſition; remarks. *Hammond.*

CO'MMENTARY. *ſ.* [*commentarius*, Latin.]
1. An expoſition; book of annotations or remarks. *K. Charles.*
2. Narrative in familiar manner. *Addiſon.*

COMMENTA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *comment.*] Expoſitor; annotator. *Dryden.*

COMME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *comment.*] An explainer; an annotator. *Donne.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; imaginary. *Glanville.*

CO'MMERCE. *ſ.* [*commercium*, Latin.] Exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*

To COMME'RCE. *v. n.* To hold intercourſe with. *Milton.*

COMME'RCIAL. *a.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

To CO'MMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove by conſent from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a people from one country to another. *Woodward.*

COMMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*comminatio*, Latin.]
1. A threat; a denunciation of puniſhment. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days. *Comm. Prayer.*

COMMI'NATORY. *a.* [from *commination.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mix into one maſs; to mix; to blend. *Shak.*

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing. *Bacon.*

COMMINU'IBLE. *a.* [from *comminute.*] Fragible; reducible to powder. *Brown.*

To COMMINU'TE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulverize. *Bacon.*

COMMINU'TION. *ſ.* [from *comminute.*] The act of grindidg into ſmall parts; pulverization, *Bentley.*

COMMI'SERABLE. *a.* [from *commiſerate.*] Worthy of compaſſion; pitiable. *Bacon.*

To COMMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miſereor*, Lat.] To pity; to compaſſionate.

COMMISERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commiſerate.*] Pity; compaſſion; tenderneſs. *Hooker.*

CO'MMISSARISHIP. *ſ.* The office of a commiſſary. *Ayliffe.*

CO'MMISSARY. *ſ.* [*commiſſarius*, low Lat.]
1. An officer made occaſionally; a delegate; a deputy.
2. Such as exerciſe ſpiritual juriſdiction in places of the dioceſe far diſtant from the chief city. *Cowel.*
3. An officer who draws up liſts of an army, and regulates the procuration of proviſion. *Prior.*

COMMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*commiſſio*, low Latin.]
1. The act of entruſting any thing.
2. A truſt; a warrant by which any truſt is held. *Cowel. Shakſpeare.*
3. A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted. *Knolles. Pope.*
4. Charge; mandate; office. *Milton.*
5. Act

5. Act of committing a crime. Sins of *commiſſion* are diſtinguiſhed in theology from ſins of omiſſion. *Smith.*

6. A number of people joined in a truſt or office.

7. The ſtate of that which is entruſted to a number of joint officers: as, *the great ſeal was put into* commiſſion.

8. The order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* To empower; to appoint. *Dryden.*

To COMMI'SSIONATE. *v. a.* To empower. Not in uſe. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER. *ſ.* One included in a warrant of authority. *Clarendon.*

COMMI'SSURE. *ſ.* [*commiſſura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Wotton.*

To COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intruſt; to give in truſt. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To put in any place to be kept ſafe. *Dryden.*

3. To ſend to priſon; to impriſon. *Clarend.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault. *Clarend.*

COMMI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *commit.*]

1. Act of ſending to priſon. *Clarendon.*

2. An order for ſending to priſon.

COMMI'TTEE. *ſ.* [from *commit.*] Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties. *Cowel. Clarendon. Walton.*

COMMI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *a.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed. *Brown.*

To COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Latin.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton.*

COMMI'XION *ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Shakſpeare.*

COMMI'XTION. *ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Brown.*

COMMI'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *commix.*]

1. The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled. *Bacon.*

2. The maſs formed by mingling different things; compound. *Bacon. Wotton.*

COMMO'DE. *ſ.* [French.] The headdreſs of women. *Granville.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*commodus*, Latin.]

1. Convenient; ſuitable; accommodate. *Pope.*

2. Uſeful; ſuited to wants or neceſſities.

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *commodious.*]

1. Conveniently. *Cowley.*

2. Without uneaſineſs. *Milton.*

3. Suitably to a certain purpoſe. *Hooker.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *ſ.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]

1. Intereſt; advantage; profit. *Hooker.*

2. Convenience of time or place. *B. Jonſon.*

3. Wares; merchandiſe. *Locke.*

COMMODO'RE. *ſ.* [corrupted from the Spaniſh *commendador.*] The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

CO'MMON. *a.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one. *Hale.*

2. Having no poſſeſſor or owner. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean; eaſy to be had. *Davies.*

4. Publick; general. *Walton. Addiſon.*

5. Mean; without birth, or deſcent. *Shakſp.*

6. Frequent; uſual; ordinary. *Clarendon.*

7. Proſtitute. *Spectator.*

8. Such verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion are called *common*; as, *oſpernor*, I *deſpiſe*, or *am deſpiſed*: and ſuch nouns as are both maſculine and feminine; as *parens.*

CO'MMON. *ſ.* An open ground equally uſed by many perſons. *South.*

CO'MMON. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily. *Shakſpeare.*

In CO'MMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; indiſcriminately.

To CO'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in ſome common ground.

CO'MMON LAW. Cuſtoms which have by long preſcription obtained the force of law; diſtinguiſhed from the ſtatute law, which owes its authority to its acts of parliament.

CO'MMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter-hall; but anciently moveable. All civil cauſes, both real and perſonal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the ſtrict laws of the realm. *Cowel.*

CO'MMONABLE. *a.* [from *common.*] What is held common. *Bacon.*

CO'MMONAGE. *ſ.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common.

CO'MMONALTY. *ſ.* [*communauté*, Fr.]

1. The common people. *Milton.*

2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

CO'MMONER. *ſ.* [from *common.*]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank. *Addiſon.*

2. A man not noble. *Prior.*

3. A member of the houſe of commons. *Sw.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*

5. A ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford.

6. A proſtitute. *Shakſpeare.*

COMMONI'TION. *ſ.* [*commonitio*, Lat.] Advice; warning.

CO'MMONLY. *ad.* [from *common.*] Frequently; uſually. *Temple.*

CO'MMONNESS. *ſ.* [from *common.*]

1. Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency. *Swift.*

To CO'MMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Felton.*

CO'MMONPLACE BOOK. *ſ.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Tatler.*

CO'MMONS. *ſ.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people. *Dryden.*

2. The lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Food; fare; diet. *Swift.*

COMMONWE'AL. } *ſ.* [from *common* and
COMMONWE'ALTH. } *weal*, or *wealth*.]
1. A polity; an eſtabliſhed form of civil life. *Hooker. Davies. Locke.*
2. The publick; the general body of the people. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A government, in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people; a republick. *Ben Jonſon. Temple.*

CO'MMORANCE. } *ſ.* [from *commorant*.]
CO'MMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; reſidence. *Hale.*

CO'MMORANT. *a.* [*commorans*, Latin.] Reſident; dwelling; living. *Ayliffe.*

COMMO'TION. *ſ.* [*commotio*, Latin.]
1. Tumult; diſturbance; combuſtion. *Luke.*
2. Perturbation; diſorder of mind; agitation. *Clarendon.*
3. Diſturbance; reſtleſſneſs. *Woodward.*

COMMO'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *commotion*.] A diſturber of the peace. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] To diſturb; to unſettle. *Thomſon.*

To CO'MMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Latin.] To converſe; to impart ſentiments mutually. *Spenſ.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicated or imparted.

COMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [from *communicate*.]
1. That may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one. *Hooker.*
2. That may be recounted. *Milton.*
3. That may be imparted. *Milton.*

COMMU'NICANT. *ſ.* [from *communicate*.] One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Hooker.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.]
1. To impart to others what is in our own power. *Bacon. Taylor.*
2. To reveal; to impart knowledge. *Claren.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*
1. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Taylor.*
2. To have ſomething in common with another: as, *the houſes* communicate. *Arbuth.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *communicate*.]
1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge. *Holder.*
2. Common boundary or inlet. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Interchange of knowledge. *Swift.*
4. Conference; converſation. *Samuel.*

COMMU'NICATIVE. *a.* [from *communicate*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not ſelfiſh *Evelyn.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *communicative*.] The quality of being communicative. *Norris.*

COMMU'NION. *ſ.* [*communio*, Latin.]
1. Intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion. *Raleigh. Fiddes.*
2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Clarendon.*
3. A common or publick act. *Raleigh.*
4. Union in the common worſhip of any church. *Stilling fleet.*

COMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*communitas*, Latin.]
1. The commonwealth; the body politick.
2. Common poſſeſſion. *Locke.*
3. Frequency; commonneſs. Not uſed. *Shak.*

COMMUTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commutable*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *a.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe.

COMMUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commute*.]
1. Change; alteration. *South.*
2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. *Ray.*
3. Ranſom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment. *Brown.*

COMMU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *commute*.] Relative to exchange.

To COMMU'TE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Latin.]
1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption. *South.*

COMMU'TUAL. *a.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal. *Pope.*

CO'MPACT. *ſ.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. *South.*

To COMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*, Latin.]
1. To join together with firmneſs; to conſolidate. *Roſcommon.*
2. To make out of ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To league with. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem. *Hooker.*

COMPA'CT. *a.* [*compactus*, Latin.]
1. Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe. *Newton.*
2. Well connected: as, *a* compact *diſcourſe.*

COMPA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *compacted*.] Firmneſs; denſity. *Digby.*

COMPA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *compact*.]
1. Cloſely; denſely.
2. Without neat joining.

COMPA'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *compact*.] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs; denſity. *Woodward.*

COMPA'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *compact*.] Structure; compagination. *Spenſer.*

COMPA'GES. *ſ.* [Lat.] A ſyſtem of many parts united. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; ſtructure. *Brown.*

CO'MPANABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *company*.] The quality of being a good companion. Not in uſe. *Sidney.*

COMPA'NION. *ſ.* [*compagnon*, French.]
1. One with whom a man frequently converſes. *Prior.*
2. A partner; an aſſociate. *Philippians.*
3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'NIONABLE. *a.* [from *companion*.] Fit for good fellowſhip; ſocial. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'NIONABLY. *ad.* [from *companionable*.] In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *companion*.]
1. Company; train. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Fellow-

2. Fellowſhip; aſſociation. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'MPANY. *ſ.* [*compagnie*, French.]

1. Perſons aſſembled together. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An aſſembly of pleaſure. *Bacon.*
3. Perſons conſidered as capable of converſation. *Temple.*
4. Converſation; fellowſhip. *Guardian.*
5. A number of perſons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.*
6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.
7. A body corporate; a ſubordinate corporation. *Arbuthnot.*
8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot. *Knol.*
9. *To bear* COMPANY. } To accompany; to
To keep COMPANY. } aſſociate with; to be companion to. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to be aſſociated with. *Shak.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. n.* To aſſociate one's ſelf with. *Corinthians.*

CO'MPARABLE. *a.* [from *to compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard. *Addiſ.*

CO'MPARABLY. *ad.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPA'RATES. *ſ.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

COMPA'RATIVE. *a.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]

1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not abſolute. *Bacon. Bentley.*
2. Having the power of comparing. *Glanv.*
3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another: as, *the right-hand is the ſtronger.*

COMPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon. *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. n.* [*comparo*, Latin.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs. *Tillotſon.*
2. To get; to procure; to obtain. *Spenſer.*

COMPA'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Comparative eſtimate; compariſon. *Suck.*
2. Simile; ſimilitude. *Shakſpeare.*

COMPA'RISON. *ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, French.]

1. The act of comparing. *Grew.*
2. The ſtate of being compared. *Locke.*
3. A comparative eſtimate. *Tillotſon.*
4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking. *Shakſp.*
5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification: as, *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

To COMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr.] To divide. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTIMENT. *ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] a diviſion of a picture or deſign. *Pope.*

COMPARTI'TION. *ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparting or dividing. *Wotton.*
2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] Diviſion. *Peacham.*

To CO'MPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, French.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround. *Job.*
2. To walk round any thing. *Dryden.*
3. To beleaguer; to beſiege. *Luke.*
4. To graſp; to encloſe in the arms.
5. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Pope.*
6. To take meaſures preparatory to any thing: as, *to* compaſs *the death of the king.*

CO'MPASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Extent; reach; graſp. *South.*
3. Space; room; limits. *Atterbury.*
4. Encloſure; circumference. *Milton.*
5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance.
6. Moderate ſpace; moderation; due limits. *Davies.*
7. The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
8. The inſtrument with which circles are drawn. *Donne.*
9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer. *K. Charles.*

COMPA'SSION. *ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr.] Pity; commiſeration; painful ſympathy. *Hebrews.*

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity. *Shakſpeare.*

COMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *compaſſion.*] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. *South.*

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *compaſſionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*

COMPATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Lat.] The relation of godfather to the perſon for whom he anſwers. Goſſipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity. *Davies.*

COMPATIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *compatible.*] Conſiſtency; the power of coexiſting with ſomething elſe.

COMPA'TIBLE. *a.* [corrupted, by pronunciation, from *competible.*]

1. Suitable to; fit for; conſiſtent with. *Hale.*
2. Conſiſtent; congruous; agreeable. *Broome.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *compatible.*] Conſiſtency.

COMPA'TIBLY. *ad.* [from *compatible.*] Fitly; ſuitably.

COMPA'TIENT. *a.* [from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT. *ſ.* One of the ſame country.

COMPE'ER. *ſ.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague. *Philips.*

To COMPE'ER. *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate. *Shakſpeare.*

To COMPE'L. *v. a.* [*compello*, Latin.]

1. To force to ſome act; to oblige; to conſtrain. *Clarendon.*
2. To take by force or violence. *Shakſp.*

COMPE'LLABLE. *a.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced.

COMPELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compello*, Lat.] The ſtile of addreſs. *Duppa.*

COMPE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND. *ſ.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment;

ment; ſummary; epitome. *Watts.*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *a.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted.

COMPENDIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; contracted brevity.

COMPE'NDIOUS. *a.* [from *compendium.*] Short; ſummary; abridged; comprehenſive. *Woodward.*

COMPE'NDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; ſummarily. *Hooker.*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; brevity. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIUM. ſ. [Lat.] Abridgment; ſummary; breviate. *Watts.*

COMPE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *compenſate.*] That may be recompenſed.

To COMPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Latin.] To recompenſe; to counterbalance; to countervail. *Bacon. Prior.*

COMPENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compenſate.*] Recompenſe; ſomething equivalent. *Dryden.*

COMPE'NSATIVE. *a.* [from *compenſate.*] Such as compenſates.

To COMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Latin.] To compenſate; to counterbalance; to recompenſe. *Bacon.*

To COMPERE'NDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay; dilatorineſs.

CO'MPETENCE. } *ſ.* [from *competent.*]
CO'MPETENCY. }

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. A fortune equal to the conveniences of life. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*
3. The power or capacity of a judge or court.

CO'MPETENT. *a.* [*competens*, Latin.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. *Davies.*
2. Without defect or ſuperfluity. *Hooker.*
3. Reaſonable; moderate. *Atterbury.*
4. Qualified; fit. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
5. Conſiſtent with. *Locke.*

CO'MPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *competent.*]

1. Reaſonably; moderately. *Wotton.*
2. Adequately; properly. *Bentley.*

COMPE'TIBLE. *a.* [*competo*, Lat.] Suitable to; conſiſtent with. *Hammond.*

COMPE'TIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *competible.*] Suitableneſs; fitneſs.

COMPETI'TION. *ſ.* [*con* and *petitio*, Lat.]

1. Rivalry; conteſt. *Rogers.*
2. Claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPE'TITOR. *ſ.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. A rival. *Rogers.*
2. An opponent. *Shakſpeare.*

COMPILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.
2. An aſſemblage; a coacervation. *Woodw.*

To COMPI'LE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authors.
2. To write; to compoſe. *Temple.*
3. To contain; to compriſe. *Spenſer.*

COMPI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of heaping up. *Wotton.*

COMPI'LER. *ſ.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE. } *ſ.* [*complacentia*, low
COMPLA'CENCY. } Latin.]

1. Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification. *South.*
2. The cauſe of pleaſure; joy. *Milton.*
3. Civility; complaiſance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLA'CENT. *a.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; ſoft.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with ſorrow; to lament. *Dry.*
2. To inform againſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*

COMPLA'INANT. *ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a ſuit againſt another. *Collier.*

COMPLA'INER. *ſ.* One who complains; a lamenter. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

COMPLA'INT. *ſ.* [*complainte*, French.]

1. Repreſentation of pains or injuries. *Job.*
2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint.
3. A malady; a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Remonſtrance againſt. *Shakſpeare.*

COMPLAISA'NCE. *ſ.* [*complaiſance*, French.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation. *Dryden. Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT. *a.* [*complaiſant*, Fr.] Civil; deſirous to pleaſe. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civilly; with deſire to pleaſe; ceremoniouſly. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civility.

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*,
To COMPLA'NE. } Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat ſurface. *Denham.*

CO'MPLEMENT. *ſ.* [*complementum*, Latin.]

1. Perfection; fulneſs; completion. *Hooker.*
2. Complete ſet; complete proviſion; the full quantity. *Prior.*
3. Adſcititious circumſtance; appendages. *Hooker. Shakſpeare.*

COMPLE'TE. *a.* [*completus*, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects. *Hook.*
2. Finiſhed; ended; concluded. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finiſh. *Walton.*

COMPLE'TELY. *ad.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore. Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT. *ſ.* [*complctement*, Fr.] The act of completing. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *complete.*] Perfection. *King Charles.*

COMPLE'TION. *ſ.* [from *complete.*]

1. Accompliſhment; act of fulfilling.
2. Utmoſt height; perfect ſtate. *Pope.*

CO'MPLEX. *a.* [*complexus*, Lat.] Compoſite; of many parts; not ſimple. *Locke.*

CO'MPLEX. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection. *South.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION. *ſ.* [*complexio*, Latin.]

1. Involution of one thing in another. *Watts.*

2. The

2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*
3. The temperature of the body. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'XIONAL. *a.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Fiddes.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY. *ad.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion. *Brown.*

COMPLE'XLY. *ad.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLE'XNESS. *ſ.* [from *complex.*] The ſtate of being complex.

COMPLE'XURE. *ſ.* [from *complex.*] The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *comply.*]
1. The act of yielding; accord; ſubmiſſion. *Rogers.*
2. A diſpoſition to yield to others. *Clarend.*

COMPLI'ANT. *a.* [from *comply.*]
1. Yielding; bending. *Milton.*
2. Civil; complaiſant.

To CO'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.]
1. To entangle one with another; to join. *Tillotſon.*
2. To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.*
3. To form by complication; to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral. *Locke.*

CO'MPLICATE. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *complicate.*] The ſtate of being complicated; intricacy. *Hale.*

COMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *complicate.*]
1. The act of involving one thing in another.
2. The ſtate of being involved one in another. *Wilkins.*
3. The integral conſiſting of many things involved. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICE. *ſ.* [Fr. from *complex*, Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill deſign; a confederate. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *comply.*] A man of an eaſy temper. *Swift.*

CO'MPLIMENT. *ſ.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to mean leſs than it declares. *Sidney.*

To CO'MPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſooth with expreſſions of reſpect; to flatter. *Prior.*

COMPLIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *compliment.*] Expreſſive of reſpect or civility. *Wotton.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly. *Broome.*

CO'MPLIMENTER. *ſ.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; flatterer.

CO'MPLINE. *ſ.* [*complaine*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The laſt act of worſhip at night. *Spenſer.*

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Latin.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T. *ſ.* [French.] A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime; a plot. *Shakſpeare.*

To COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conſpire. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *complot.*] A conſpirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden.*

To COMPLY'. *v. n.* [*complier*, Fr.] To yield to; to be obſequious to. *Tillotſon.*

COMPO'NENT. *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] That conſtitutes a compound body. *Newton.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr.] To agree; to ſuit. *Donne.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. *Daniel.*

COMPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct. *Taylor.*

COMPO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *comport.*] Conſiſtent. *Wotton.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour. *Spenſer.*

COMPO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour; mien; demeanour. *Addiſon.*

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, French.]
1. To form a maſs by joining different things together. *Sprat.*
2. To place any thing in its proper form and method: *ſhe* compoſed *her dreſs.* *Dryden.*
3. To diſpoſe; to put in the proper ſtate for any purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
4. To put together a diſcourſe or ſentence; to write as an author. *Hooker.*
5. To conſtitute by being part of a whole: *blue and yellow* compoſe *green.* *Watts.*
6. To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.*
7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs. *Duppa.*
8. To adjuſt; to ſettle: as, *to* compoſe *a difference.*
3. [With printers.] To arrange the letters.
10. [In muſick.] To form a tune from the different muſical notes.

COMPO'SED. *participial a.* Calm; ſerious; even; ſedate. *Addiſon.*

COMPO'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *compoſed.*] Calmly; ſeriouſly. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS. *ſ.* Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity. *Norris.*

COMPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]
1. An author; a writer. *Milton.*
2. He that adapts muſick to words. *Peach.*

COMPO'SITE. *a.* [*compoſitus*, Latin.] The *compoſite* order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders of columns; ſo named, becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders: it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

COMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts. *Bacon. Temple.*
2. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis. *Newton.*
3. A maſs formed by mingling different ingredients. *Swift.*
4. The ſtate of being compounded; union; conjunction. *Watts.*
5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture. *Dryden.*
6. Written work. *Addiſon.*
7. Adjuſtment; regulation. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. Compact; agreement. *Hooker. Waller.*
9. The act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; the ſum paid.

10. Consistency; congruity. *Shakspeare.*
11. [In grammar.] The joining two words together.
12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolu ion. *Harris.*

COMPO'SITIVE. *a.* Compounded; or, having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR. *s.* [from *compose.*] He that arranges and adjusts the types in printing.

CO'MPOST. *s.* [French; *compositum*, Latin.] Manure. *Evelyn.*

To CO'MPOST. *v. a.* To manure. *Bacon.*

COMPO'STURE. *s.* [from *compost.*] Soil; manure. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

COMPO'SURE. *s.* [from *compose.*]
1. The act of composing or inditing. *K. Ch.*
2. Arrangement; combination; order. *Hold.*
3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. *Crashaw.*
4. Frame; make. *Shakspeare.*
5. Relative adjustment. *Wotton.*
6. Composition; framed discourse. *Atterb.*
7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. *Mil.*
8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences. *Milton.*

COMPOTA'TION. *s.* [*compotatio*, Latin.] The act of drinking together. *Philips.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]
1. To mingle many ingredients together.
2. To form by uniting various parts: he *compounded* a medicine. *Boyle.*
3. To mingle in different positions; to combine. *Addison.*
4. To form one word from two or more words, as *daylight* from *day* and *light*. *Raleigh.*
5. To compose by being united. *Shaksp.*
6. To adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims. *Shakspeare. Bacon.*
7. To discharge a debt by paying only part. See *compose.* *Gay.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. n.*
1. To come to terms of agreement by abating something. *Clarendon.*
2. To bargain in the lump. *Shakspeare.*
3. To come to terms. *Carew.*
4. To determine. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MPOUND. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed out of many ingredients; not single. *Bacon.*
2. Composed of two or more words. *Pope.*

CO'MPOUND. *s.* The mass formed by the union of many ingredients. *South.*

COMPO'UNDABLE. *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *s.* [from *to compound.*]
1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement. *Swift.*
2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]
1. To comprise; to include. *Romans.*
2. To contain in the mind; to conceive; to understand. *Waller.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*comprehensible*, Fr.] Intelligible; conceivable. *Locke.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.*
1. With great power of signification or understanding. *Tillotson.*
2. Intelligibly.

COMPREHE'NSION. *s.* [*comprehensio*, Lat.]
1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion. *Hooker.*
2. Summary; epitome; compendium. *Rogers.*
3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit ideas. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *comprehend.*]
1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once. *Pope.*
2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious. *Sprat.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *comprehensive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass. *Addison.*

To COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Latin.]
1. To force into a narrow compass.
2. To embrace. *Pope.*

CO'MPRESS. *s.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags. *Quincy.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *compressible.*] The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrow compass.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *compress.*] Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another. *Cheyne.*

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *compressible.*] Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRE'SSION. *s.* [*compressio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body nearer to each other by violence. *Bacon. Newton.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *s.* [from *compress.*] The act or force of the body pressing against another. *Boyle.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Latin.] To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philips.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*compris*, Fr.] To contain; to include. *Hooker. Roscommon.*

COMPROBA'TION. *s.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; attestation. *Bacon.*

CO'MPROMISE. *s.* [*compromissum*, Latin.]
1. A mutual promise of parties at difference to refer their controversies to arbitrators. *Cowel.*
2. A compact, or bargain, in which concessions are made. *Shakspeare.*

To CO'MPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions.
2. To accord; to agree. *Shakspeare.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *a.* [from *compromise.*] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province.

COMPT. *s.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] To compute; to number. We now use *To* COUNT.

CO'MPTIBLE. *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakspeare.*

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* [properly *control.*] To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMP-

COMPTRO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; ſupervisor. *Temple.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence. *Carew.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *ad.* By conſtraint; with force. *Clariſſa.*

COMPU'LSATORY. *a.* [from *compulſor*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling. *Shak.*

COMPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*compulſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to ſomething; force. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being compelled. *Hale.*

COMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *compulſer*, French.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Phil.*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *ad.* [from *compulſive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *compulſive.*] Force; compulſion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *ad.* [from *compulſory.*] In a compulſory or forcible manner; by violence. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY. *a.* [*compulſoire*, French.] Having the power of compelling. *Bramhall.*

COMPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*compunction*, French.]

1. The power of pricking; ſtimulation. *Brown.*
2. Repentance; contrition. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *a.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; tender. *Shakſpeare.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *compunction.*] Cauſing remorſe.

COMPURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of juſtifying any man's veracity by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One who bears his teſtimony to the credibility of another. *Woodward.*

COMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*

COMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compute.*]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation. *Shak.*
2. The ſum collected or ſettled by calculation. *Addiſon.*

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to count. *Holder.*

COMPU'TE. *ſ.* [*computus*, Latin.] Computation; calculation. *Brown.*

COMPU'TER. *ſ.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *ſ.* [*computiſte*, French.] Calculator; one ſkilled in computation. *Wotton.*

CO'MRADE. *ſ.* [*camerade*, French.]

1. One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber: uſed chiefly of ſoldiers. *Shakſp.*
2. A companion; a partner. *Milton.*

CON. A Latin inſeparable prepoſition, which, at the beginning of words, ſignifies union: as, *concourſe*, a running together.

CON. [*contra*, againſt, Lat.] One who is on the negative ſide of a queſtion.

To CON. *v. a.* [connan, Saxon.]

1. To know. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſtudy. *Shakſpeare. Holder. Prior.*
3. *To* CON *thanks.* To thank. *Shakſpeare.*

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Grew.*

To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Latin.] To link together.

CONCATENA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concatenate.*] A ſeries of links. *South.*

CONCAVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.

CO'NCAVE. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Hollow; oppoſed to convex. *Burnet.*

CONCA'VENESS. *ſ.* [from *concave.*] Hollowneſs. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY. *ſ.* [from *concave.*] Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroidical body. *Woodward.*

CONCA'VO CONCAVE. *ſ.* Concave or hollow on both ſides.

CONCA'VO-CONVEX. *a.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton.*

CONCA'VOUS. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowneſs. *Brown.*

To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep ſecret; not to divulge. *Pope.*

CONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *conceal.*] Privacy; obſcurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.

CONCE'ALMENT. *ſ.* [from *conceal.*]

1. The act of hiding; ſecrecy. *Glanville.*
2. The ſtate of being hid; privacy. *Addiſon.*
3. Hiding-place; retreat. *Rogers.*

To CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*

CONCE'IT. *ſ.* [*concept*, French.]

1. Conception; thought; idea. *Sidney.*
2. Underſtanding; readineſs of apprehenſion. *Wiſdom.*
3. Fancy; fantaſtical notion. *Locke.*
4. Opinion in a neutral ſenſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A pleaſant fancy. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Sentiment; ſtriking thought. *Pope.*
7. Fondneſs; favourable opinion. *Bentley.*
8. *Out of* CONCEIT *with.* No longer fond of. *Tillotſon.*

To CONCE'IT. *v. a.* To imagine; to believe. *South.*

CONCE'ITED. *participial a.* [from *conceit.*]

1. Endowed with fancy. *Knolles.*
2. Proud; fond of himſelf; opinionative; fantaſtical. *Felton.*

CONCE'ITEDLY. *ad.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimſically. *Donne.*

CONCE'ITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; fondneſs of himſelf. *Collier.*

CONCE'ITLESS. *a.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought. *Shakſpeare.*

CONCE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought. *Wilk.*
2. That may be underſtood or believed. *Atter.*

CONCE'IVABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable.

CONCE'IVABLY. *ad.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable manner.

To CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, French.]

1. To

1. To form in the womb; to be pregnant of.
2. To form in the mind. *Jeremiah.*
3. To comprehend; to underſtand. *Shakſp.*
4. To think; to be of opinion. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IVE. *v. n.*
1. To think; to have an idea of. *Watts.*
2. To become pregnant. *Geneſis.*

CONCE'IVER. *ſ.* [from *conceive.*] One that underſtands or comprehends. *Brown.*

CONCE'NT. *ſ.* [*concentus*, Latin.]
1. Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.*
2. Conſiſtency. *Atterbury.*

To CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] To drive into a narrower compaſs. *Arbuth.*

CONCENTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection in a narrower ſpace round the centre. *Peacham.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] To tend to one common centre. *Hale.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. a.* To emit toward one centre. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*concentricus*, Lat.]
CONCE'NTRICK. } Having one common centre. *Donne. Bentley.*

CONCE'PTACLE. *ſ.* [*conceptaculum*, Latin.] That in which any thing is contained; a veſſel. *Woodward.*

CONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *concipio*, *conceptum*, Latin.] Intelligible; capable to be underſtood. *Hale.*

CONCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being conceived. *Shakſp.*
3. Notion; idea. *South.*
4. Sentiment; purpoſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Apprehenſion; knowledge. *Davies.*
6. Conceit; ſentiment; pointed thought. *Dry.*

CONCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakſpeare.*

CONCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive. *Brown.*

To CONCE'RN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, French.]
1. To relate; to belong to. *Locke.*
2. To affect with ſome paſſion. *Rogers.*
3. To intereſt; to engage by intereſt: he is *concerned* in the mine. *Boyle.*
4. To diſturb; to make uneaſy. *Derham.*

CONCE'RN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Buſineſs; affair. *Rogers.*
2. Intereſt; engagement. *Burnet.*
3. Importance; moment. *Roſcommon.*
4. Paſſion; affection; regard. *Addiſon.*

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon. Tillotſon.*

CONCE'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *concern.*]
1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted; buſineſs; intereſt. *Tillotſon.*
2. Relation; influence. *Denham.*
3. Intercourſe; buſineſs. *Locke.*
4. Importance; moment. *Boyle.*
5. Interpoſition; regard; meddling. *Clar.*
6. Paſſion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, French.]
1. To ſettle any thing by mutual communication.
2. To ſettle; to contrive; to adjuſt jointly with others.

CO'NCERT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Communication of deſigns. *Swift.*
2. A ſymphony; many performers playing to the ſame tune.

CONCERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*concertatio*, Latin.] Strife; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *a.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*conceſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of granting or yielding. *Hale.*
2. A grant; the thing yielded. *K. Charles.*

CONCE'SSIONARY. *a.* Given by indulgence.

CONCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *conceſſion.*] By way of conceſſion. *Brown.*

CONCH. *ſ.* [*concha*, Latin.] A ſhell; a ſea-ſhell. *Dryden.*

CO'NCHOID. *ſ.* The name of a curve.

To CONCI'LIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Latin.] To gain; to win. *Brown.*

CONCILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY. *a.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCI'NNITY. *ſ.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitneſs; neatneſs.

CONCI'NNOUS. *a.* [*concinnus*, Latin.] Becoming; pleaſant; neat.

CONCI'SE. *a.* [*conciſus*, Latin.] Brief; ſhort; broken into ſhort periods. *Ben Jonſon.*

CONCI'SELY. *ad.* [from *conciſe.*] Briefly; ſhortly. *Broome.*

CONCI'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *conciſe.*] Brevity; ſhortneſs. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION. *ſ.* [*conciſum*, Lat.] Cutting off; exciſion.

CONCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] The act of ſtirring up. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* An outcry. *Dict.*

CO'NCLAVE. *ſ.* [*conclave*, French.]
1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or, the aſſembly of the cardinals. *South.*
3. A cloſe aſſembly. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*conclude*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut. *Hooker.*
2. To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotſon.*
3. To decide; to determine. *Addiſon.*
4. To end; to finiſh. *Bacon. Dryden.*
5. To oblige, as by the final determination. *Hale. Atterbury.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*
1. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination; to determine. *Davies. Boyle.*
2. To ſettle opinion. *Atterbury.*
3. To determine finally. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To end. *Dryden.*

CONCLU'DENCY. *ſ.* [from *concludent.*] Conſequence; regular proof. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT. *a.* [from *conclude.*] Deciſive. *Hale.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *conclude.*] Determinable. *Hammond.*

CON-

CONCLU'SION. *ſ.* [from *conclude.*]
1. Determination; final deciſion. *Hooker.*
2. Collection from propoſitions premiſed; conſequence. *Davies. Tillotſon.*
3. The cloſe; the laſt reſult. *Eccleſ.*
4. The event of experiments; experiment. *Sh.*
5. The end; the upſhot. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Silence; confinement of the thought. *Shak.*

CONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *conclude.*]
1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determination. *Bramhall. Rogers.*
2. Regularly conſequential. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *concluſive.*] Deciſively. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *concluſive.*] Power of determining the opinion. *Hale.*

To CONCOA'GULATE. *v. a.* To congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concoagulate.*] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Latin.]
1. To digeſt by the ſtomach. *Hayward.*
2. To exalt; to mature by time or warmth.

CONCO'CTION. *ſ.* [from *concoct.*] Digeſtion in the ſtomach; maturation by heat. *Bacon. Donne.*

CONCO'LOUR. *a.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE. } *ſ.* [from *concomitor*,
CONCO'MITANCY. } Lat.] Subſiſtence together with another thing. *Glanville.*

CONCO'MITANT. *a.* [*concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*

CONCO'MITANT. *ſ.* Companion; perſon connected. *South.*

CONCO'MITANTLY. *ad.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others.

To CONCO'MITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Latin.] To be connected with any thing; to attend; to accompany. *Harvey.*

CO'NCORD. *ſ.* [*concordia*, Latin.]
1. Agreement between perſons or things; peace; union. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A compact. *Davies.*
3. Harmony; conſent of ſounds. *Shakſp.*
4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another. *Locke.*

CONCO'RDANCE. *ſ.* [*concordantia*, Latin.]
1. Agreement.
2. A book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs. *Swift.*

CONCO'RDANT. *a.* [*concordans*, Latin.] Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown.*

CONCO'RDATE. *ſ.* [*concordat*, Fr.] A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL. *a.* [from *concorporo*, Latin.] Of the ſame body. *Dict.*

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *corpus*, Latin.] To unite into one maſs or ſubſtance. *Taylor.*

CONCORPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one maſs. *Dict.*

CO'NCOURSE. *ſ.* [*concurſus*, Latin.]
1. The confluence of many perſons or things to one place. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. The perſons aſſembled. *Dryden.*
3. The point of junction or interjection of two bodies. *Newton.*

CONCREMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concremo*, Lat.] The act of burning together. *Dict.*

CO'NCREMENT. *ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The maſs formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Latin.] To coaleſce into one maſs. *Newton.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*

CO'NCRETE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed by concretion. *Burnet.*
2. [In logick.] Not abſtracted: applied to a ſubject. *Hooker.*

CO'NCRETE. *ſ.* A maſs formed by concretion. *Bentley.*

CONCRE'TELY. *ad.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION. *ſ.* [from *concrete.*]
1. The act of concreting; coalition.
2. The maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles. *Bacon.*

CO'NCRETIVE. *a.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulative. *Brown.*

CO'NCRETURE. *ſ.* A maſs formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *ſ.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married; fornication. *Broome.*

CO'NCUBINE. *ſ.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. *Bacon.*

To CONCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION. *ſ.* [*conculcatio*, Latin.] Trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE. *ſ.* [*concupiſcentia*, Lat.] Irregular deſire; libidinous wiſh. *Bentley.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *a.* [*concupiſcens*, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakſpeare.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL. *ſ.* [from *concupiſcent.*] Relating to concupiſcence.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] Impreſſing deſire; indulging deſire. *South.*

To CONCU'R. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]
1. To meet in one point. *Temple.*
2. To agree; to join in one action. *Swift.*
3. To be united with; to be conjoined.
4. To contribute to one common event.

CONCU'RRENCE. } *ſ.* [from *concur.*]
CONCU'RRENCY. }
1. Union; aſſociation; conjunction. *Clar.*
2. Combination of many agents or circumſtances. *Craſhaw.*
3. Aſſiſtance; help. *Rogers.*
4. Joint right; common claim. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT. *a.* [from *concur.*]
1. Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency. *Hale.*

2. Con-

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT. *s.* That which concurs; a contributory cause. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION. *s.* [*concussio*, Latin.] The act of shaking; tremefaction. *Bacon.*

CONCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment: contrary to *acquit*. *Fiddes.*

2. To censure; to blame: contrary to *approve*. *Locke.*

3. To fine. *Chronicles.*

CONDE'MNABLE. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION. *s.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment. *Romans.*

CONDE'MNATORY. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDE'MNER. *s.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer. *Taylor.*

CONDE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *condensate.*] Being capable of condensation. *Digby.*

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.] To make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *a.* [*condensatus*, Latin.] Made thick; compressed into less space. *Peach.*

CONDENSA'TION. *s.* [from *condensate.*] The act of thickening any body: opposite to *rarefaction*. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty. *Woodward.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty. *Newton.*

CONDE'NSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense. *Bentley.*

CONDE'NSER. *s.* A vessel, wherein to crowd the air. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY. *s.* [from *condense.*] The state of being condensed.

CO'NDERS. *s.* [*conduire*, French.] Such as stand upon high places near the seacoast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shole of herrings passes. *Cowel.*

To CONDESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*condescendre*, Fr.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require. *Tillotson.*

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield. *Milton.*

CONDESCE'NDENCE. *s.* [*condescendence*, French.] Voluntary submission.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY. *ad.* [from *condescending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCE'NSION. *s.* [from *condescend.*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority. *Tillotson.*

CONDESCE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *condescend.*] Courteous.

CONDI'GN. *a.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Suitable; deserved; merited. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDI'GNNESS. *s.* [from *condign.*] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts.

CONDI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *condign.*] Deservedly; according to merit.

CO'NDIMENT. *s.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce. *Bacon.*

CONDISCI'PLE. *s.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow.

To CO'NDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Latin.] To pickle; to preserve by salts. *Taylor.*

CO'NDITEMENT. *s.* [from *condite.*] A composition of conserves. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *s.* [*condition*, French.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shakspeare.*

2. Attribute; accident; property. *Newton.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament. *Shakspeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. *South.*

5. State; circumstances. *Wake.*

6. Rank. *Shakspeare. Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact. *Clarendon.*

8. The writing of agreement; compact; bond. *Shakspeare.*

To CONDI'TION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate. *Donne.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *condition.*] By way of stipulation; not absolute. *South.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *s.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. Not in use. *Bacon.*

CONDITIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *conditional.*] Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *conditional.*] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *condition.*] Stipulated. *Norris.*

To CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* To regulate by certain conditions. *Brown.*

CONDI'TIONATE. *a.* Established on certain terms. *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED. *a.* [from *condition.*] Having qualities or properties good or bad. *Shak.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to partake another's sorrow. *Temple.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *s.* [from *condole.*] Grief; sorrow participated. *Shakspeare.*

CONDO'LENCE. *s.* [*condoleance*, French.] Grief for the sorrows of another. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDO'LER. *s.* [from *condole.*] One that laments with another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONA'TION. *s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Latin.] To promote an end; to contribute. *Tillotson.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*conducibilis*, Lat.] Having the power of conducing. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *s.* [from *conducible.*] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *conducive.*] That may contribute. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conducive.*] The quality of conducing.

CO'NDUCT. *ſ.* [*conduit*, French.]
1. Management; economy. *Bacon.*
2. The act of leading troops. *Waller.*
3. Convoy; eſcorte; guard. 1 *Eſdras.*
4. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.
5. Exact behaviour; regular life. *Swift.*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]
1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to ſhow the way. *Milton.*
2. To attend in civility. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To manage: as, *to* conduct *an affair.*
4. To head an army.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*conductitius*, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *conduct.*]
1. A leader; one who ſhows another the way by accompanying him. *Dryden.*
2. A chief; a general. *Shakſp.*
3. A manager; a director. *Addiſon.*
4. An inſtrument to direct the knife in cutting. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *conduct.*] A woman that directs.

CO'NDUIT. *ſ.* [*conduit*, French.]
1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct. *Davies.*
2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakſpeare.*

CONDUPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling.

CONE. *ſ.* [κῶνος.] A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk eaſily together; to chat.

CONFABULA'TION. *ſ.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Eaſy converſation.

CONFA'BULATORY. *a.* [from *confabulate.*] Belonging to talk.

CONFARREA'TION. *ſ.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.] The ſolemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*

To CONFE'CT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into ſweetmeats.

CO'NFECT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſweetmeat. *Harvey.*

CONFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*confectio*, Latin.]
1. A preparation of fruit, with ſugar; a ſweetmeat. *Addiſon.*
2. A compoſition; a mixture. *Shakſpeare.*

CONFE'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [from *confection.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats. *Shak.*

CONFE'CTIONER. *ſ.* [from *confection.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats. *Boyle.*

CONFE'DERACY. *ſ.* [*confederation*, French.] League; union; engagement. *Shakſpeare.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, Fr.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knol.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in league. *South.*

CONFE'DERATE. *a.* [from the verb.] United in a league. *Pſalms.*

CONFE'DERATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One who engages to ſupport another; an ally. *Dry.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; alliance. *Bacon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. n.* [*confero*, Latin.] To diſcourſe with another upon a ſtated ſubject; to converſe ſolemnly. *Clarendon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To compare. *Raleigh. Boyle.*
2. To give; to beſtow. *Clarendon.*
3. To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville.*

CO'NFERENCE. *ſ.* [*conference*, French.]
1. Formal diſcourſe; oral diſcuſſion of any queſtion. *Sidney.*
2. An appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point by perſonal debate.
3. Compariſon. *Aſcham.*

CONFE'RRER. *ſ.* [from *confer.*]
1. He that converſes.
2. He that beſtows.

To CONFE'SS. *v. a.* [*confeſſer*, French.]
1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To diſcloſe the ſtate of the conſcience to the prieſt. *Wake.*
3. To hear the confeſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt.
4. To own; to avow; not to deny. *Matth.*
5. To grant; not to diſpute. *Locke.*
6. To ſhew; to prove; to atteſt. *Pope.*

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confeſſion: as, *he is gone to the prieſt to* confeſs.

CONFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *confeſſed.*] Avowedly; indiſputably. *South.*

CONFE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *confeſs.*]
1. The acknowledgment of a crime. *Temple.*
2. The act of diſburdening the conſcience to a prieſt. *Wake.*
3. Profeſſion; avowal. 1 *Timothy.*
4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed.

CONFE'SSIONAL. ſ. [French.] The ſeat in which the confeſſor ſits. *Addiſon.*

CONFE'SSIONARY. *ſ.* [*confeſſionaire*, Fr.] The ſeat where the prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions.

CONFE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*confeſſeur*, French.]
1. One who makes profeſſions of his faith in the face of danger. *Stillingfleet.*
2. He that hears confeſſions and preſcribes penitence. *Taylor.*
3. He who confeſſes his crimes.

CONFE'ST. *a.* Open; known; not concealed; apparent; evident. *Rowe.*

CONFE'STLY. *ad.* Undiſputably; evidently. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'CIENT. *a.* [*conficiens*, Latin.] That cauſes or procures; effective. *Dict.*

CO'NFIDANT. *ſ.* [*confident*, French.] A perſon truſted with private affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONFI'DE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To truſt in; to put truſt in. *Congreve.*

CO'NFIDENCE. *ſ.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]
1. Firm belief of another. *South.*
2. Truſt in his own abilities or fortune. *Clar.*
3. Vicious boldneſs: oppoſed to modeſty. *Hook.*
4. Honeſt boldneſs; firmneſs of integrity. 2 *Eſdras. Milton.*
5. Truſt in the goodneſs of another. 1 *John.*
6. That which gives or cauſes confidence.

CO'N-

CO'NFIDENT. *a.* [from *confide.*]
1. Assured beyond doubt. *Hammond.*
2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical.
3. Secure of success. *Sidney. South.*
4. Void of suspicion; trusting without limits. *Shakspeare.*
5. Bold to a vice; impudent

CO'NFIDENT. *s.* [from *confide.*] One trusted with secrets. *South.*

CO'NFIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *confident.*]
1. Without doubt; without fear. *Atterbury.*
2. With firm trust. *Dryden.*
3. Without appearance of doubt; positively; dogmatically. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'NFIDENTNESS. *s.* [from *confident.*] Assurance.

CONFIGURA'TION. *s.* [*configuration*, Fr.]
1. The form of the various parts adapted to each other. *Woodward.*
2. The face of the horoscope.

To CONFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.] To dispose into any form. *Bentley.*

CO'NFINE. *s.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Locke.*

CONFI'NE. *a.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Bordering upon.

To CONFI'NE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories. *Milton.*

To CONFI'NE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, French.]
1. To bound; to limit.
2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure. *Sh.*
3. To restrain; to tie up to. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *a.* [from *confine.*] Boundless; unlimited. *Shakspeare.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *s.* [from *confine.*] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Addison.*

CONFI'NER. *s.* [from *confine.*]
1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines. *Daniel.*
2. A near neighbour. *Wotton.*
3. One who touches upon two different regions. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *s.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearness; contiguity. *Dict.*

To CONFI'RM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]
1. To put past doubt by new evidence. *Addis.*
2. To settle; to establish. *Shakspeare.*
3. To fix; to radicate. *Wiseman.*
4. To complete; to perfect. *Shakspeare.*
5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties. *Swift.*
6. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands. *Hammond.*

CONFI'RMABLE. *a.* [from *confirm.*] Capable of incontestable evidence. *Brown.*

CONFIRMA'TION. *s.* [from *confirm.*]
1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement. *Shakspeare.*
2. Evidence; additional proof. *Knolles.*
3. Proof; convincing testimony. *South.*
4. An ecclesiastical rite. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMA'TOR. *s.* An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt. *Brown.*

CONFI'RMATORY. *a.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional testimony.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *s.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed state. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER. *s.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; an attester; an establisher. *Shaksp.*

CONFI'SCABLE. *a.* [from *confiscate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confisquer*, French.] To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty. *Bacon.*

CONFI'SCATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakspeare.*

CONFISCA'TION. *s.* [from *confiscate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. *Bacon.*

CO'NFITENT. *s.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confessing. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NFITURE. *s.* [French.] A sweetmeat; a confection. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X. *v. a.* [*confixum*, Latin.] To fix down. *Shakspeare.*

CONFLA'GRANT. *a.* [*conflagrans*, Latin.] Involved in a general fire. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRA'TION. *s.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.] A general fire. *Bentley.*

CONFLA'TION. *s.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]
1. The act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon.*
2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *s.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending.

To CONFLI'CT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Latin.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle. *Til.*

CO'NFLICT. *s.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]
1. A violent collision, or opposition. *Boyle.*
2. A combat; a fight between two. *Shaksp.*
3. Contest; strife; contention. *Shakspeare.*
4. Struggle; agony; pang. *Rogers.*

CO'NFLUENCE. *s.* [*confluo*, Latin.]
1. The junction or union of several streams. *Brerewood.*
2. The act of crowding to a place. *Bacon.*
3. A concourse; a multitude. *Temple.*

CO'NFLUENT. *a.* [*confluens*, Latin.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore.*

CO'NFLUX. *s.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]
1. The union of several currents. *Clarendon.*
2. Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton.*

CONFO'RM. *a.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Assuming the same form; resembling. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance with something else. *Hooker.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with. *Dryd.*

CONFO'RMABLE. *a.* [from *conform.*]
1. Having the same form; similar. *Hooker.*
2. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite. *Addison.*
3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; obsequious. *Spratt.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *ad.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; suitably. *Locke.*

CONFORMA'TION. *s.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]
1. The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder.*
2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST. *s.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worship of the church of England. *Dunton.*

CON-

CONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *conform.*]
1. Similitude; reſemblance. *Hooker.*
2. Conſiſtency. *Arbuthnot.*
CONFORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conforto*, Lat.] Collation of ſtrength. *Bacon.*
To CONFO'UND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, French.]
1. To mingle things. *Geneſis.*
2. To perplex; to mention without due diſtinction. *Locke.*
3. To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words. *Locke.*
4. To throw into conſternation; to perplex; to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify. *Milton.*
5. To deſtroy. *Daniel.*
CONFO'UNDED. *partic. a.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; deteſtable. *Grew.*
CONFO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; ſhamefully. *Addiſon.*
CONFO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *confound.*] He who diſturbs, perplexes, or deſtroys.
CONFRATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe. *Stilling fleet.*
CONFRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Latin.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing.
To CONFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, French.]
1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another. *Hooker.*
3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court. *Sidney.*
4. To compare one thing with another. *Add.*
CONFRONTA'TION. *ſ.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.
To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Latin.]
1. To diſorder; to diſperſe irregularly. *Milt.*
2. To mix, not ſeparate. *Milton.*
3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure. *Watts.*
4. To hurry the mind. *Pope.*
CONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *confuſed.*]
1. In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation. *Ral.*
2. Indiſtinctly; one mixed with another. *Pope.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.*
4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily. *Dryden.*
CONFU'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs. *Norris.*
CONFU'SION. *ſ.* [from *confuſe.*]
1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.
2. Tumult. *Hooker.*
3. Indiſtinct combination. *Locke.*
4. Overthrow; deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind. *Spect.*
CONFU'TABLE. *a.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved. *Brown.*
CONFUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; diſproof.
To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour; to diſprove. *Hudibras.*
CO'NGE. *ſ.* [*congé*, French.]
1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy. *Swift.*
2. Leave; farewell. *Spenſer.*
To CO'NGE. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakſpeare.*
CO'NGE D'ELIRE. [French.] The king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chooſe a biſhop. *Spectator.*
CO'NGE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.
To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]
1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate. *Spenſer.*
2. To bind or fix, as by cold. *Shakſpeare.*
To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a maſs by cold. *Burnet.*
CONGE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *congeal.*] Suſceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*
CONGE'ALMENT. *ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakſpeare.*
CONGELA'TION. *ſ.* [from *congeal.*] State of being congealed, or made ſolid. *Brown.*
CONGE'NER. *ſ.* [Latin.] A thing of the ſame kind or nature. *Miller.*
CONGE'NEROUS. *a.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the ſame kind. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*
CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the ſame original.
CONGE'NIAL. *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſame genius; connate. *Pope.*
CONGENIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind, or nature.
CONGE'NITE. *a.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the ſame birth; connate. *Hale.*
CO'NGER. *ſ.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The ſea-eel. *Walton.*
CONGE'RIES. *ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs of bodies heaped up together. *Boyle.*
To CONGE'ST. *v. a.* [*congeſtum*, Lat.] To heap up.
CONGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *congeſt.*] That may be heaped up.
CONGE'STION. *ſ.* [*congeſtio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes. *Quincy.*
CO'NGIARY. *ſ.* [*congiarium*, Latin.] A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery.
To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice. *Brown.*
CONGLACIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglaciate.*] Act of changing into ice. *Brown.*
To CO'NGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Grew.*
CO'NGLOBATE. *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne.*
CO'NGLOBATELY. *ad.* In a ſpherical form.
CONGLOBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; acquired ſphericity. *Brown.*
To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Latin.] To gather into a round maſs. *Pope.*
To CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coaleſce into a round maſs. *Milton.*
To CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread. *Grew.*
CONGLO'MERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the fibres are diſtinct. *Cheyne.*
2. Collected; twiſted together. *Bacon.*
CONGLOMERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglomerate.*]
1. Collection of matter into a looſe ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon.*

To

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce.

CONGLUTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

CONGRA'TULANT. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.] To compliment upon any happy event. *Spratt.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another.

2. The form in which joy is profeſſed.

CONGRA'TULATORY. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Expreſſing joy for the good of another.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* To agree; to join. *Sh.*

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To ſalute reciprocally. *Shakſpeare.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Latin.] To collect; to aſſemble; to bring into one place. *Raleigh. Newton.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To aſſemble; to meet. *Denham.*

CO'NGREGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact. *Bacon.*

CONGREGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *congregate.*]

1. A collection; a maſs brought together. *Shakſpeare.*

2. An aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick. *Hooker. Swift.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL. *a.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation.

CO'NGRESS. *ſ.* [*congreſſus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a ſhock; a conflict. *Dryden.*

2. An appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *congreſs.*] Meeting; encountering. *Brown.*

To CO'NGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Latin.] To agree; to be conſiſtent with; to ſuit. *Sh.*

CO'NGRUENCE. *ſ.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; conſiſtency.

CO'NGRUENT. *a.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agreeing; correſpondent. *Cheyne.*

CONGRUITY. *ſ.* [from *congrue.*]

1. Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs. *Glanville.*

2. Fitneſs; pertinence. *Sidney.*

3. Conſequence of argument; reaſon; conſiſtency. *Hooker.*

CO'NGRUMENT. *ſ.* [from *congrue.*] Fitneſs; adaptation. Not in uſe. *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'NGRUOUS. *a.* [*congruus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to; conſiſtent with. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to. *Cheyne.*

3. Rational; fit. *Atterbury.*

CO'NGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *congruous.*] Suitably; pertinently. *Boyle.*

CO'NICAL. } *a.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having the
CO'NICK. } form of a cone. *Prior.*

CO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *conical.*] In form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CO'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *conical.*] The ſtate or quality of being conical.

CO'NICK *Section. ſ.* A curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICK *Sections.* } *ſ.* That part of geometry
CO'NICKS. } which conſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections

To CONJE'CT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Latin.] To gueſs; to conjecture. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

CONJE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *conject.*] A gueſſer; a conjecturer. *Swift.*

CONJE'CTURABLE. *a.* [from *conjecture.*] Poſſible to be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL. *a.* [from *conjecture.*] Depending on conjecture. *Broome.*

CONJECTURA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *conjectural.*] That which depends upon gueſs. *Brown.*

CONJE'CTURALLY. *ad.* [from *conjectural.*] By gueſs; by conjecture. *Hooker.*

CONJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]

1. Gueſs; imperfect knowledge. *South.*

2. Idea; notion. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To CONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gueſs; to judge by gueſs. *South.*

CONJE'CTURER. *ſ.* [from *conjecture.*] A gueſſer. *Addiſon.*

CONI'FEROUS. *a.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] Such trees are *coniferous* as bear a fruit of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, and pine. *Quincy.*

To CONJO'BBLE. *v. n.* To concert: a low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, French.]

1. To unite; to conſolidate into one. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in marriage. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To aſſociate; to connect. *Taylor.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

CONJO'INT. *a.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected.

CONJO'INTLY. *ad.* [from *conjoint.*] In union; together. *Brown.*

CO'NJUGAL. *a.* [*conjugalis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift.*

CO'NJUGALLY. *ad.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.

To CO'NJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite. *Wotton.*

2. To inflect verbs.

CO'NJUGATE. *a.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. *Brown.*

CONJUGA'TION. *ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]

1. A couple; a pair. *Brown.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together. *Bentley.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke.*

4. Union; aſſemblage. *Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT. *a.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakſpeare.*

CONJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]

1. Union; aſſociation; league. *Bacon.*

2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree

degree of the zodiack. *Rymer.*
3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together. *Clarke.*

CONJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]
1. Cloſely united. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.

CONJU'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union. *Brown.*

CONJU'NCTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conjunctive.*] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJU'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together.

CONJU'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*conjuncture*, French.]
1. Combination of many circumſtances. *K. C.*
2. Occaſion; critical time. *Clarendon.*
3. Mode of union; connection. *Holder.*
4. Conſiſtency. *K. Charles.*

CONJURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney.*

To CONJU'RE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]
1. To ſummon in a ſacred name. *Clarendon.*
2. To conſpire. *Milton.*

To CO'NJURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'NJURER. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. An enchanter. *Donne.*
2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning-man. *Prior.*
3. A man of ſhrewd conjecture. *Addiſon.*

CONJU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CONNA'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Latin.]
1. Common birth; community of birth.
2. The act of uniting or growing together.

CONNA'TE. *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another. *South.*

CONNA'TURAL. *a.* [*con* and *natural.*]
1. Suitable to nature. *Milton.*
2. United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.*
3. Participant of the ſame nature. *Milton.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally.

CONNA'TURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union. *Pearſon.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]
1. To join; to link; to unite. *Boyle.*
2. To unite as a cement. *Locke.*
3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought: as, *the author* connects *his reaſons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union.

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together. *Hale. Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *ſ.* [from *connex.*]
1. Union; junction. *Atterbury.*
2. Juſt relation to ſome thing precedent or ſubſequent. *Blackmore.*

CONNE'XIVE. *a.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion. *Watts.*

CONNICTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *connicto*, Lat.]
1. The act of winking.
2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*connivo*, Latin.]
1. To wink. *Spectator.*
2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance. *Rogers.*

CONNOISSE'UR. ſ. [French.] A judge; a critick in matters of taſte. *Swift.*

To CO'NNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To deſignate ſomething beſide itſelf. *Ham.*

CONNOTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of ſomething beſide itſelf. *Hale.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to include. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. *a.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal. *Pope.*

CO'NOID. *ſ.* [κωνοειδης.] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder.*

CONOI'DICAL. *a.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquaſſo*, Lat.] To ſhake; to agitate. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conquaſſate.*] Agitation; concuſſion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, French.]
1. To gain by conqueſt; to win. 1 *Mac.*
2. To overcome; to ſubdue. *Smith.*
3. To ſurmount; to overcome: as, *he* conquered *his reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NQUERABLE. *a.* [from *conquer.*] Poſſible to be overcome. *South.*

CO'NQUEROR. *ſ.* [from *conquer.*]
1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One that ſubdues and ruins countries.

CO'NQUEST. *ſ.* [*conqueſte*, French.]
1. The act of conquering; ſubjection. *Dav.*
2. Acquiſition by victory; thing gained.
3. Victory; ſucceſs in arms. *Addiſon.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*conſanguineus*, Latin.] Near of kin; related by birth; not affined by marriage. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSANGUI'NITY. *ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood. *South.*

CONSARCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſarcino*, Lat.] The act of patching together.

CO'NSCIENCE. *ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Latin.]
1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of our own actions. *Spenſer.*
2. Juſtice; the eſtimate of conſcience.
3. Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Hooker.*
4. Real ſentiment; veracity; private thoughts. *Shakſpeare. Clarendon.*
5. Scruple; difficulty. *Taylor.*
6. Reaſon; reaſonableneſs. *Swift.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS. *a.* [from *conſcience.*] Scrupulous; exactly juſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conſcientious.*]

tious.] According to the direction of conſcience. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſcientious.*] Exactneſs of juſtice. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [from *conſcience.*] Reaſonable; juſt. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſcionable.*] Equity; reaſonableneſs.

CO'NSCIONABLY. *ad.* [from *conſcionable.*] Reaſonably; juſtly. *Taylor.*

CO'NSCIOUS. *a.* [*conſcius*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley.*
2. Knowing from memory. *Dryden.*
3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Bentley.*
4. Bearing witneſs by the dictate of conſcience to any thing. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conſcious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

CO'NSCIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſcious.*]

1. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind. *Watts.*
2. Internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence. *Pope.*

CO'NSCRIPT. *a.* A term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called *Patres conſcripti.*

CONSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*conſcriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or regiſtring.

To CO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*conſecro*, Latin.]

1. To make ſacred; to appropriate to ſacred uſes. *Hebrews.*
2. To dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe. *Numbers.*
3. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE. *a.* Conſecrated; ſacred; devoted; dedicated. *Drayton.*

CO'NSECRATER. *ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*]

1. A rite of dedicating to the ſervice of God. *Hooker.*
2. The act of declaring one holy. *Hale.*

CO'NSECTARY. *a.* [from *conſectarius*, Lat.] Conſequent; conſequential. *Brown.*

CO'NSECTARY. *ſ.* Deduction from premiſes; corollary. *Woodward.*

CONSECU'TION. *ſ.* [*conſecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of conſequences; chain of deductions. *Hale.*
2. Succeſſion. *Newton.*
3. [In aſtronomy.] The month of *conſecution*, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another. *Brown.*

CONSE'CUTIVE. *a.* [*conſecutif*, French.]

1. Following in train. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Conſequential; regularly ſucceeding.

To CONSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*conſemino*, Lat.] To ſow different ſeeds together.

CONSE'NSION. *ſ.* [*conſenſio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT. *ſ.* [*conſenſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or conſenting. *K. C.*
2. Concord; agreement; accord. *Cowley.*
3. Coherence with; correſpondence. *Milton.*
4. Tendency to one point. *Pope.*
5. The correſpondence which one part has with another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both. *Quincy.*

To CONSE'NT. *v. n.* [*conſentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the ſame mind; to agree. *Milt.*
2. To co-operate to the ſame end.
3. To yield; to allow; to admit. *Geneſis.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*conſentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; conſiſtent with. *Hammond.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreeably; conſiſtently; ſuitably. *Boy.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreement; conſiſtence. *Dict.*

CONSE'NTIENT. *a.* [*conſentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion.

CO'NSEQUENCE. *ſ.* [*conſequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cauſe or principle.
2. Event; effect of a cauſe. *Milton.*
3. Deduction; concluſion. *Decay of Piety.*
4. The laſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm introduced by *therefore*: as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.*
5. Concatenation of cauſes and effects. *South.*
6. Influence; tendency. *Hammond.*
7. Importance; moment. *Swift.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*conſequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as by the effect of a cauſe.

CO'NSEQUENT. *ſ.*

1. Conſequence; that which follows from previous propoſitions. *Hooker.*
2. Effect; that which follows an acting cauſe. *Davies.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *conſequent.*]

1. Produced by the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes. *Prior.*
2. Concluſive. *Hale.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *conſequential.*]

1. With juſt deduction of conſequences.
2. By conſequence; eventually. *Smith.*
3. In a regular ſeries. *Addiſon.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſequential.*] Regular conſecution of diſcourſe.

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *conſequent.*]

1. By conſequence; neceſſarily; inevitably. *Woodward.*
2. In conſequence; purſuantly. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſequent.*] Regular connection. *Digby.*

CONSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *conſervo*, Lat.] Capable of being kept.

CONSE'RVANCY. *ſ.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preſervation of the fiſhery.

CONSERVA'TION. *ſ.* [*conſervatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preſerving; continuance; protection. *Woodward.*
2. Preſervation from corruption. *Bacon.*

CONSE'RVATIVE. *a.* [from *conſervo*, Lat.] Having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] Preſerver.

CONSE'RVATORY. *ſ.* [from *conſervo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept. *Woodward.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *a.* Having a preſervative quality.

To CONSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*conſervo*, Latin.]
1. To preſerve without loſs or detriment.
2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſweetmeat made of the inſpiſſated juices of fruit. *Dennis.*
2. A conſervatory. *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *conſerve.*]
1. A layer up; a repoſiter. *Hayward.*
2. A preparer of conſerves.

CONSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*conſeſſio*, Lat.] A ſitting together.

CONSE'SSOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One that ſits with others.

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*conſidero*, Latin.]
1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. *Spectator.*
2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple.*
3. To have regard to; to reſpect. *Hebrews.*
4. To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakſpeare.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. n.*
1. To think maturely. *Iſaiah.*
2. To deliberate; to work in the mind. *Sw.*
3. To doubt; to heſitate. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [from *conſider.*]
1. Worthy of conſideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotſon.*
2. Reſpectable; above neglect. *Spratt.*
3. Important; valuable. *Decay of Piety.*
4. More than little: a middle ſenſe between little and great. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſiderable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; deſert; a claim to notice. *Boyle.*

CONSI'DERABLY. *ad.* [from *conſiderable.*]
1. In a degree deſerving notice. *Roſcommon.*
2. With importance; importantly. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE. *ſ.* [from *conſider.*] Conſideration; reflection. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*conſideratus*, Latin.]
1. Serious; prudent; not raſh. *Tillotſon.*
2. Having reſpect to; regardful. *Dec. of Piety.*
3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *conſiderate.*] Calmly; coolly. *Bacon.*

CONSI'DERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſiderate.*] Prudence; calm deliberation.

CONSIDERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſider.*]
1. The act of conſidering; regard; notice. *Locke.*
2. Mature thought; prudence. *Sidney.*
3. Contemplation; meditation. *Sidney.*
4. Importance; claim to notice; worthineſs of regard. *Addiſon.*
5. Equivalent; compenſation. *Ray.*
6. Motive of action; influence. *Clarendon.*
7. Reaſon; ground of concluding. *Hooker.*
8. [In law.] *Conſideration* is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Cowel.*

CONSI'DERER. *ſ.* A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*conſigno*, Latin.]
1. To give to another any thing. *South.*
2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpoſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To commit; to entruſt. *Addiſon.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. n.*
1. To yield; to ſubmit. Not in uſe. *Shakſ.*
2. To ſign; to conſent to. Obſolete. *Shakſ.*

CONSIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſign.*]
1. The act of conſigning. *Taylor.*
2. The act of ſigning. *Taylor.*

CONSI'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *conſign.*]
1. The act of conſigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is conſigned.

CONSI'MILAR. *a.* [from *conſimilis*, Latin.] Having one common reſemblance.

To CONSI'ST. *v. a.* [*conſiſto*, Latin.]
1. To ſubſiſt; not to periſh. *Coloſſians.*
2. To continue fixed, without diſſipation. *Brerewood.*
3. To be compriſed; to be contained: true cheerfulneſs *conſiſts* in benevolence. *Walſh.*
4. To be compoſed: beer *conſiſts* of malt and water. *Burnet.*
5. To agree; not to oppoſe. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'STENCE. } *ſ.* [*conſiſtentia*, low
CONSI'STENCY. } Latin.]
1. State with reſpect to material exiſtence: water in its natural *conſiſtence* is level. *Bacon.*
2. Degree of denſeneſs or rarity. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Subſtance; form; make. *South.*
4. Agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing. *Addiſon.*
5. A ſtate in which things continue for ſome time at a ſtand. *Chambers.*

CONSI'STENT. *a.* [*conſiſtens*, Latin.]
1. Not contradictory; not oppoſed. *South.*
2. Firm; not fluid. *Woodward.*

CONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* [from *conſiſtent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broome.*

CONSISTO'RIAL. *a.* [from *conſiſtory.*] Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NSISTORY. *ſ.* [*conſiſtorium*, Latin.]
1. The place of juſtice in the court Chriſtian. *Hooker. South.*
2. The aſſembly of cardinals. *Atterbury.*
3. Any ſolemn aſſembly. *Milton.*
4. Place of reſidence. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSO'CIATE. *ſ.* [from *conſocio*, Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner. *Hayw.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*conſocio*, Latin.]
1. To unite; to join. *Wotton.*
2. To cement; to hold together. *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite. *Bentley.*

CONSOCIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſociate.*]
1. Alliance. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Union; intimacy; companionſhip.

CONSO'LABLE. *a.* [from *conſole.*] That admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to conſole. *Brown.*

CONSOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*conſolatio*, Lat.] Comfort; alleviation of miſery. *Bacon.*

CONSOLA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *ſ.* [from *conſolate.*] A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort. *Milton.*

CONSO'LATORY. *a.* [from *conſolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

CONSO'LE. ſ. [French.] In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket. *Chambers.*

To CONSO'LE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer. *Pope.*

CONSO'LER. *ſ.* [from *conſole.*] One that gives comfort. *Warburton.*

CONSO'LIDANT. *a.* [from *conſolidate.*] That has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*conſolider*, Fr.]

1. To form into a compact or ſolid body; to harden. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
2. To combine two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or ſolid. *Bacon. Woodward.*

CONSOLIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſolidate.*]

1. The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs.
2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.
3. The combining two benefices into one. *Cowel.*

CO'NSONANCE. } *ſ.* [*conſonance*, French.]
CO'NSONANCY. }

1. Accord of ſound. *Wotton.*
2. Conſiſtency; congruence. *Hammond.*
3. Agreement; concord; friendſhip. *Shak.*

CO'NSONANT. *a.* [*conſonânce*, Fr.] Agreeable; according; conſiſtent. *Hooker.*

CO'NSONANT. *ſ.* [*conſonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be ſounded by itſelf.

CO'NSONANTLY. *ad.* [from *conſonant.*] Conſiſtently; agreeably. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſonant.*] Agreeableneſs; conſiſtency.

CO'NSONOUS. *a.* [*conſonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in ſound; ſymphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſopio*, Latin.] The act of laying to ſleep. *Digby.*

CO'NSORT. *ſ.* [*conſors*, Latin.]

1. Companion; partner. *Denham.*
2. An aſſembly; a divan; a conſultation.
3. A number of inſtruments playing together. *Ecclus.*
4. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To aſſociate with. *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry. *Locke.*
2. To accompany. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *conſort.*] To be compared with; ſuitable. Not uſed. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *ſ.* [*conſortio*, Lat.] Partnerſhip; ſociety.

CONSPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *conſpectus*, Lat.] Eaſy to be ſeen.

CONSPECTU'ITY. *ſ.* [*conſpectus*, Latin.] Senſe of ſeeing. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*conſperſio*, Latin.] A ſprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY. *ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*] Brightneſs; favourableneſs to the ſight. *Glan.*

CONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*conſpicuus*, Latin.]

1. Obvious to the ſight; ſeen at diſtance.
2. Eminent; famous; diſtinguiſhed. *Addiſ.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conſpicuous.*]

1. Obviouſly to the view. *Watts.*
2. Eminently; famouſly; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*]

1. Expoſure to the view. *Boyle.*
2. Eminence; fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*

CONSPI'RACY. *ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.]

1. A plot; a concerted treaſon. *Dryden.*
2. An agreement of men to do any thing evil or unlawful. *Cowel.*
3. Tendency of many cauſes to one event.

CONSPI'RANT. *a.* [*conſpirans*, Lat.] Conſpiring; engaged in a conſpiracy; plotting. *Shak.*

CONSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.] A plot.

CONSPI'RATOR. *ſ.* [from *conſpiro*, Latin.] A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. *South.*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conſpiro*, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To agree together: as, *all things* conſpire *to make him happy.*

CONSPI'RER. *ſ.* [from *conſpire.*] A conſpirator; a plotter. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſpurco*, Latin.] Defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. *ſ.* [*comes ſtabuli*, as it is ſuppoſed.]

1. Lord high *conſtable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long diſuſed in England. The function of the *conſtable* of England conſiſted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *conſtable* and marſhal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry of arms within it. From theſe are derived petty *conſtables*, or inferiour officers of the peace. *Cowel. Clarendon.*
2. *To overrun the* CONSTABLE. To ſpend more than what a man knows himſelf to be worth.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *conſtable.*] The office of a conſtable. *Carew.*

CO'NSTANCY. *ſ.* [*conſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Hooker.*
2. Conſiſtency; unvaried ſtate. *Ray.*
3. Reſolution; ſteadineſs. *Prior.*
4. Laſting affection. *South.*
5. Certainty; veracity. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'NSTANT. *a.* [*conſtans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; not fluid. *Boyle.*
2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.
3. Firm; reſolute; determined. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Free from change of affection. *Sidney.*
5. Certain; not various. *Addiſon.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [from *conſtant.*] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; ſteadily.

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*conſtellatus*, Latin.] To ſhine with one general light. *Boyle.*

To

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour. *Brown.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtellate.*]
1. A cluſter of fixed ſtars. *Iſaiah.*
2. An aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſterno*, Lat.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement; wonder. *South.*

To CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *conſtipo*, Lat.]
1. To crowd together in a narrow room. *Ray.*
2. To ſtop by filling up the paſſages. *Arbuth.*
3. To bind the belly. *Brown.*

CONSTIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtipate.*]
1. The act of crowding any thing into leſs room. *Bentley.*
2. Stoppage; obſtruction by plenitude. *Arb.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *a.* [*conſtituens*, Latin.] Elemental; eſſential; that of which any thing conſiſts. *Dryden. Bentley.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *ſ.*
1. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing. *Hale.*
2. That which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. He that deputes another.

To CO'NSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*conſtituo*, Latin.]
1. To give formal exiſtence; to produce. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To erect; to eſtabliſh. *Taylor.*
3. To depute.

CO'NSTITUTER. *ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*] He that conſtitutes or appoints.

CONSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*]
1. The act of conſtituting; enacting; eſtabliſhing.
2. State of being; natural qualities. *Newton.*
3. Corporeal frame. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Temper of body, with reſpect to health.
5. Temper of mind. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
6. Eſtabliſhed form of government; ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms. *Daniel.*
7. Particular laws; eſtabliſhment; inſtitution. *Hooker.*

CONSTITU'TIONAL. *a.* [from *conſtitution.*]
1. Bred in the conſtitution; radical. *Sharp.*
2. Conſiſtent with the conſtitution; legal.

CO'NSTITUTIVE. *a.* [from *conſtitute.*]
1. Elemental; eſſential; productive. *Brown.*
2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr.]
1. To compel; to force to ſome action. *Shak.*
2. To hinder by force. *Dryden.*
3. To neceſſitate. *Pope.*
4. To violate; to raviſh. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To confine; to preſs. *Gay.*

CONSTRA'INABLE. *a.* [from *conſtrain.*] Liable to conſtraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTRA'INER. *ſ.* [from *conſtrain.*] He that conſtrains.

CONSTRA'INT. *ſ.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulſion; violence; confinement. *Locke.*

To CONSTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtrictum*, Latin.]
1. To bind; to cramp.
2. To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink. *Arbuth.*

CONSTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *conſtrict.*] Contraction; compreſſion. *Ray.*

CONSTRI'CTOR. *ſ.* [*conſtrictor*, Lat.] That which compreſſes or contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind. *Shak.*

CONSTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*conſtringens*, Latin.] Having the quality of binding or compreſſing. *Bacon.*

To CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Lat.] To build; to form. *Boyle.*

CONSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*conſtructio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building; fabrication.
2. The form of building; ſtructure; fabrick. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The putting of words together in ſuch a manner as to convey a complete ſenſe. *Locke.*
4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order; the act of interpreting; explanation. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The ſenſe; the meaning. *Collier.*
6. Judgment; mental repreſentation: he put a bad *conſtruction* upon good actions. *Brown.*
7. The manner of deſcribing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRU'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *conſtruct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick. *Blackmore.*

To CO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Latin.]
1. To range words in their natural order.
2. To interpret; to explain. *Hooker.*

To CO'NSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*conſubſtantialis*, Latin.]
1. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſtance. *Hooker.*
2. Being of the ſame kind or nature. *Brerewood.*

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *conſubſtantial.*] Exiſtence of more than one in the ſame ſubſtance. *Hammond.*

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *ſubſtantia*, Latin.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL. *ſ.* [*conſul*, Latin.]
1. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick. *Dryden.*
2. An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CO'NSULAR. *a.* [*conſularis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the conſul. *Spectator.*
2. CONSULAR *Man.* One who has been conſul. *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'NSULATE. *ſ.* [*conſulatus*, Lat.] The office of conſul. *Addiſon.*

CO'NSULSHIP. *ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul. *Ben Jonſon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Latin.] To take counſel together. *Clarendon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. a.*
1. To aſk advice: as, *he* conſulted *his friends.*
2. To regard; to act with view or reſpect to. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To plan; to contrive. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſearch into; to examine; to inquire of: as, *to* conſult *an author*.

CONSU'LT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of conſulting. *Dryden.*
2. The effect of conſulting; determination.
3. A council; a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſult.*]
1. The act of conſulting; ſecret deliberation. *Mark.*
2. A number of perſons conſulted together. *Wiſeman.*

CONSU'LTER. *ſ.* [from *conſult.*] One that conſults or aſks counſel. *Deuteronomy.*

CONSU'MABLE. *a.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction. *Wilkins.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Latin.] To waſte; to ſpend; to deſtroy. *Deuteronomy.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. n.* To waſte away; to be exhauſted. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSU'MER. *ſ.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr.] To complete; to perfect. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSU'MMATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect. *Addiſon.*

CONSUMMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſummate.*]
1. Completion; perfection; end. *Addiſon.*
2. The end of the preſent ſtate of things.
3. Death; end of life. *Shakſpeare.*

CONSU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*conſumptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction. *Locke.*
2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing. *Woodw.*
3. A waſte of muſcular fleſh, attended with a hectick fever. *Quincy. Shakſpeare.*

CONSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [from *conſume.*]
1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting. *Addiſon.*
2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption. *Harvey.*

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

CONSU'TILE. *a.* [*conſutilis*, Latin.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together.

To CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION. *ſ.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] A joining of boards together.

CO'NTACT. *ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; cloſe union. *Newton.*

CONTA'CTION. *ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching. *Brown.*

CONTA'GION. *ſ.* [*contagio*, Latin.]
1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated. *Bacon.*
2. Infection; propagation of miſchief. *K. Char.*
3. Peſtilence; venemous emanations. *Shakſp.*

CONTA'GIOUS. *a.* [from *contagio*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]
1. To hold, as a veſſel. *John.*
2. To compriſe, as a writing. 1 *Pet.*
3. To reſtrain; to withhold. *Spenſer.*

To CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence or chaſtity. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to corrupt by baſe mixture. *Shak.*

CONTA'MINATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED. *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted.

To CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to neglect.

CONTE'MNER. *ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate by mixture. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *ſ.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality as tempered to others. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to temper by mixture. *Wiſeman.*

CONTEMPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contemperate.*]
1. The act of moderating or tempering.
2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To ſtudy; to meditate. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention. *Dryden.*

CONTEMPLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contemplate.*]
1. Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things.
3. Study; oppoſed to action. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *a.* [from *contemplate.*]
1. Given to thought; ſtudious; thoughtful. *Denham.*
2. Employed in ſtudy; dedicated to ſtudy.
3. Having the power of thought. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively.

CONTEMPLA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in ſtudy. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*contemporain*, Fr.]
1. Living in the ſame age. *Dryden.*
2. Born at the ſame time. *Cowley.*
3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *ſ.* One who lives at the ſame time with another. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPT. *ſ.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]
1. The act of deſpiſing others; ſcorn. *South.*
2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs.

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *a.* [from *contempt.*]
1. Worthy of contempt; deſerving ſcorn.
2. Deſpiſed; ſcorned; neglected. *Locke.*
3. Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *contemptible.*] The ſtate of being contemptible; vileneſs; cheapneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *ad.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt.

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *a.* [from *contempt.*] Scorn-

Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. *Raleigh. Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contemptuous.*] With ſcorn; with deſpite.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contemptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contempt.

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppoſition. *Shak.*
2. To vie; to act in emulation. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To diſpute any thing; to conteſt. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *ſ.* [from *contend.*] Antagoniſt; opponent. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion. *Locke.*

CONTE'NT. *a.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied ſo as not to repine; eaſy. *Pope.*
2. Satisfied ſo as not to oppoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint. *Tillotſon.*
2. To pleaſe; to gratify. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Acquieſcence; ſatisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope.*
3. That which is contained, or included in any thing. *Woodward.*
4. The power of containing; extent; capacity. *Graunt.*
5. That which is compriſed in writing. *Add.*

CONTENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. *Sidney.*

CONTE'NTED. *part. a.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining. *Knolles.*

CONTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*contentio*, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; conteſt. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Emulation; endeavour to excel. *Shakſp.*
3. Eagerneſs; zeal; ardour. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS. *a.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelſome; given to debate; perverſe. *Shakſp.*

CONTE'NTIOUS *Juriſdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contentious.*] Perverſely; quarrelſomely. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contentious.*] Proneneſs to conteſt; perverſeneſs; turbulence; quarrelſomeneſs. *Bentley.*

CONTE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *content.*] Diſcontented; diſſatisfied; uneaſy. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquieſcence, without plenary ſatisfaction. *Hooker. Grew.*
2. Gratification. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS. *a.* [*conterminus*, Latin.] Bordering upon. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the ſame country.

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*conteſter*, Fr.] To diſpute; to controvert; to litigate. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrive; to contend. *Burnet.*
2. To vie; to emulate. *Pope.*

CO'NTEST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpute; diſference; debate. *Denham.*

CONTE'STABLE. *a.* [from *conteſt.*] Diſputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conteſtable.*] Poſſibility of conteſt.

CONTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conteſt.*] The act of conteſting; debate; ſtrife. *Clarendon.*

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Latin.] To weave together. *Boyle.*

CO'NTEXT. *ſ.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general ſeries of a diſcourſe. *Hammond.*

CO'NTEXT. *a.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm. *Derham.*

CONTE'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *contex.*] The diſpoſition of parts one among another; the ſyſtem; the conſtitution. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*contignatio*, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together. *Wotton.*
2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact. *Brown. Hale.*

CONTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*contiguus*, Latin.] Meeting ſo as to touch. *Newton.*

CONTI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening ſpaces. *Dryden.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Cloſe connection; coherence.

CO'NTINENCE. } *ſ.* [*continentia*, Latin.]
CO'NTINENCY. }

1. Reſtraint; command of one's ſelf. *Dryden.*
2. Chaſtity in general. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Forbearance of lawful pleaſure. *Grew.*
4. Moderation in lawful pleaſures. *Taylor.*
5. Continuity; uninterrupted courſe. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NTINENT. *a.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Chaſte; abſtemious in lawful pleaſures. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Reſtrained; moderate; temperate. *Shak.*
3. Continuous; connected. *Brerewood.*

CO'NTINENT. *ſ.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not diſjoined by the ſea from other lands. *Bentley.*
2. That which contains any thing. *Shakſp.*

To CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Latin.] To touch; to reach.

CONTI'NGENCE. } *ſ.* [from *contingent.*]
CONTI'NGENCY. } The quality of being fortuitous; accidental poſſibility. *Brown.*

CONTI'NGENT. *a.* [*contingens*, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South.*

CONTI'NGENT. *ſ.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew.*
2. A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *ad.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentally; without ſettled rule. *Woodward.*

CONTI'NGENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalneſs; fortuitouſneſs.

CONTI'NUAL. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Inceſſant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope.*
2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Cow.*

CONTI'NUALLY. *ad.* [from *continual.*]

1. Without pauſe; without interruption.
2. Without ceaſing. *Bentley.*

CONTI'NUANCE. *ſ.* [from *continue.*]
1. Succeſſion uninterrupted. *Addiſon.*
2. Permanence in one ſtate. *Sidney. South.*
3. Abode in a place.
4. Duration; laſtingneſs. *Hayward.*
5. Perſeverance. *Romans.*

CONTI'NUATE. *a.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]
1. Immediately united. *Hooker.*
2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTINUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted. *Ray.*

CONTI'NUATIVE. *a.* [from *continuate.*] Expreſſing permanence or duration. *Watts.*

CONTINUA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *continuate.*] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion. *Brown.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, French.]
1. To remain in the ſame ſtate. *Matthew.*
2. To laſt; to be durable. *Samuel.*
3. To perſevere. *Job.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. a.*
1. To protract, or repeat without interruption. *Pſalms.*
2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance. *Milton.*

CONTI'NUEDLY. *ad.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceaſing. *Nor.*

CONTI'NUER. *ſ.* [from *continue.*] That which has the power of perſeverance. *Shakſp.*

CONTINU'ITY. *ſ.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]
1. Connection uninterrupted; coheſion. *Add.*
2. The texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

CONTI'NUOUS. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace. *Newton.*

To CONTO'RT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.] To twiſt; to writhe. *Ray.*

CONTO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt; wry motion; flexure. *Ray.*

CON'TOUR. *ſ.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin prepoſition uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt.*

CO'NTRABAND. *a.* [*contrabando*, Italian.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.*

To CO'NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]
1. To draw together; to ſhorten. *Donne.*
2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain. *Dryden.*
3. To betroth; to affiance. *Tatler.*
4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get: as, *he* contracts *bad habits*; *he* contracts *a diſeaſe.* *K. Charles.*
5. To ſhorten; to abridge; to epitomiſe.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.*
1. To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To bargain: as, *to* contract *for a quantity of proviſions.*

CONTRA'CT. *participial a.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'NTRACT. *ſ.*
1. A bargain; a compact. *Temple.*
2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *contracted.*] The ſtate of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *contractible.*] Poſſibility of being contracted. *Arbuth.*

CONTRA'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of ſuffering contraction.

CONTRA'CTILE. *a.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of ſhortening itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*contractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of contracting or ſhortening. *Pope.*
2. The act of ſhrinking or ſhrivelling. *Arbuth.*
3. The ſtate of being contracted or drawn into a narrow compaſs. *Newton.*
4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one.
5. Abbreviation: as, *the writing is full of* contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]
1. To oppoſe verbally. *Dryden.*
2. To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; an oppoſer. *Swift.*

CONTRADI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *contradict.*]
1. Verbal oppoſition; controverſial aſſertion. *Milton.*
2. Oppoſition. *Hebrews.*
3. Inconſiſtency; incongruity. *South.*
4. Contrariety in thought or effect. *Sidney.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *a.* [from *contradict.*]
1. Filled with contradiction; inconſiſtent.
2. Inclined to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contradictious.*] Inconſiſtency. *Norris.*

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *ad.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconſiſtently with himſelf; oppoſitely to others. *Brown.*

CONTRADI'CTORY. *a.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]
1. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with. *South.*
2. [In logick.] That which is in the fulleſt oppoſition.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *ſ.* A propoſition which oppoſes the other in all its terms; inconſiſtency. *Bramhall.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTION. *ſ.* Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities. *Glanville.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*contra* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To diſtinguiſh by oppoſite qualities. *Locke.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *fiſſure.*] A crack of the ſkull where the blow was inflicted, is called fiſſure; but in the contrary part, *contrafiſſure.* *Wiſeman.*

To CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Latin.] To point out ſome peculiar ſymptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contraindicate.*]

indicate.] An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt.

CONTRAMU'RE. *ſ.* [*contremur*, Fr.] An out-wall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANI'TENCY. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Latin.] Reaction; a reſiſtency againſt preſſure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *poſition.*] A placing over againſt.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *a.* [*contrariant, contrarier*, French.] Inconſiſtent; contradictory. *Ayliffe.*

CONTRARIES. *ſ.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propoſitions which deſtroy each other.

CONTRARI'ETY. *ſ.* [from *contrarietas*, Lat.]

1. Repugnance; oppoſition. *Wotton.*
2. Inconſiſtency; quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite. *Sidney.*

CONTRA'RILY. *ad.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary. *Ray.*
2. Different ways; in different directions.

CONTRA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; oppoſition.

CONTRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *contrary.*] Oppoſite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppoſitely. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *ad.*

1. Converſely. *Bacon.*
2. On the contrary. *Davies. Raleigh.*

CO'NTRARY. *a.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Oppoſite; contradictory; not ſimply different. *Davies.*
2. Inconſiſtent; diſagreeing. *Tillotſon.*
3. Adverſe; in an oppoſite direction.

CO'NTRARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of oppoſite qualities. *Cowley.*
2. A propoſition contrary to ſome other.
3. *On the* CONTRARY. In oppoſition; on the other ſide. *Swift.*
4. *To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

To CO'NTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppoſe; to thwart. Obſolete. *Latimer.*

CO'NTRAST. *ſ.* [*contraſte*, Fr.] Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To CONTRA'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in oppoſition.
2. To ſhow another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon.

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Latin.] To oppoſe; to obſtruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *ſ.* [from *contravene.*] He who oppoſes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. *ſ.* [French.] Oppoſition. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'RVA. *ſ.* A ſpecies of birthwort. *Miller.*

CONTRECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching or handling.

CONTRI'BUTARY. *a.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign.

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to ſome common ſtock. *Addiſon.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a ſhare in any act or effect. *Pope.*

CONTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [from *contribute.*]

1. The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons.
2. That which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe. *Graunt.*
3. That which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *a.* [from *contribute.*] That has the power of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives. *Dec. of Piety.*

CONTRI'BUTOR. *ſ.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in ſome common deſign. *Sh.*

CONTRI'BUTORY. *a.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the ſame end; bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign.

To CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [*contriſto*, Lat.] To ſadden; to make ſorrowful. *Bacon.*

CONTRISTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contriſtate.*] The act of making ſad; the ſtate of being made ſad. *Bacon.*

CONTRI'TE. *a.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruiſed; much worn.
2. Worn with ſorrow; haraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt; penitent. *Contrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the love of God and deſire of pleaſing him; and *attrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the fear of puniſhment. *Rogers.*

CONTRI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION. *ſ.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*
2. Penitence; ſorrow for ſin. *Spratt.*

CONTRI'VABLE. *a.* [from *contrive.*] Poſſible to be planned by the mind. *Wilkins.*

CONTRI'VANCE. *ſ.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation.
2. Scheme; plan. *Glanville.*
3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Atterb.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotſon.*
2. To wear away. *Spenſer.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* To form or deſign; to plan. *Shakſpeare.*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *contrive.*] Invention.

CONTRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer. *Denham.*

CONTRO'L. *ſ.* [*controle*, French.]

1. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.
2. Check; reſtraint. *Waller.*
3. Power; authority; ſuperintendence. *Shak.*

To CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.
2. To govern; to reſtrain; to ſubject. *Dryd.*
3. To overpower; to confute. *Bacon.*

CONTRO'LLABLE. *a.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; ſubject to be overruled.

CON-

CONTRO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or reſtraining. *Dry.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *control.*]
1. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining; reſtraint. *Davies.*
2. Oppoſition; reſtraint; confutation.

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *a.* [from *controverſy.*] Relating to diſputes; diſputatious. *Locke.*

CO'NTROVERSY. *ſ.* [*controverſia*, Latin.]
1. Diſpute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. *Denham.*
2. A ſuit in law. *Deuteronomy.*
3. A quarrel. *Jeremiah.*
4. Oppoſition; enmity. *Shakſpeare.*

To CO'NTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Latin.] To debate; to diſpute any thing in writing. *Cheyne.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputable. *Brown.*

CONTROVE'RTIST. *ſ.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputant. *Tillotſon.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS. *a.* [*contumax*, Latin.] Obſtinate; perverſe; ſtubborn. *Hammond.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinately; inflexibly; perverſely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NTUMACY. *ſ.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]
1. Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; ſtubbornneſs; inflexibility. *Milton.*
2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*

CONTUME'LIOUS. *a.* [*contumelioſus*, Lat.]
1. Reproachful; rude; ſarcaſtick. *Shakſp.*
2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude. *Government of the Tongue.*
3. Productive of reproach; ſhameful; ignominious. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuouſly; rudely. *Hooker.*

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeneſs; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *ſ.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeneſs; contemptuouſneſs; bitterneſs of language; reproach. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*

To CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contuſus*, Latin.]
1. To beat together; to bruiſe. *Bacon.*
2. To bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiſeman.*

CONTU'SION. *ſ.* [from *contuſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of beating or bruiſing.
2. The ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed. *Boyle.*
3. A bruiſe. *Bacon.*

CONVALE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [from *convaleſco*,
CONVALE'SCENCY. } Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from diſeaſe. *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT. *a.* [*convaleſcens*, Lat.] Recovering; returning to a ſtate of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] Conſiſtent with; agreeable to; according to.

To CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together; to aſſemble. *Boyle.*

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.*
1. To call together; to aſſemble; to convoke. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſummon judicially. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE. } *ſ.* [*convenientia*, Lat.]
CONVE'NIENCY. }
1. Fitneſs; propriety. *Hooker.*
2. Commodiouſneſs; eaſe. *Calamy.*
3. Cauſe of eaſe; accommodation. *Dryden.*
4. Fitneſs of time or place. *Shakſpeare.*

CONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*convenient*, Lat.] Fit; ſuitable; proper; well adapted. *Tillotſon.*

CONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *convenient.*]
1. Commodiouſly; without difficulty. *Shak.*
2. Fitly. *Wilkins.*

CO'NVENT. *ſ.* [*conventus*, Latin.]
1. An aſſembly of religious perſons. *Shak.*
2. A religious houſe; a monaſtery; a nunnery. *Addiſon.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature. *Shakſpeare.*

CONVE'NTICLE. *ſ.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.]
1. An aſſembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.*
2. An aſſembly for worſhip. *Hooker.*
3. A ſecret aſſembly. *Shakſpeare.*

CONVE'NTICLER. *ſ.* [from *conventicle.*] One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*conventio*, Latin.]
1. The act of coming together; union; coalition. *Boyle.*
2. An aſſembly. *Swift.*
3. A contract; an agreement for a time.

CONVE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact. *Hale.*

CONVE'NTIONARY. *a.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; ſettled by ſtipulation. *Carew.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *a.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monaſtick. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *ſ.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

To CONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places. *Newton.*

CONVE'RGENT. } *a.* [from *converge.*]
CONVE'RGING. } Tending to one point from different places.

CONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Qualified for converſation; fit for company.

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *converſable.*] The quality of being a pleaſing companion.

CONVE'RSABLY. *ad.* [from *converſable.*] In a converſable manner.

CONVE'RSANT. *a.* [*converſant*, French.]
1. Acquainted with; familiar. *Hooker.*
2. Having intercourſe with any. *Joſhua.*
3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: *logick is* converſant *about many things.* *Hooker. Addiſon.*

CONVERSA'TION. *ſ.* [*converſatio*, Latin.]
1. Familiar diſcourſe; chat; eaſy talk. *Swift.*
2. A particular act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject.
3. Commerce; intercourſe; familiarity. *Dry.*
4. Be-

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. *Peter.*

CONVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Relating to public life; not contemplative.

To CONVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*converſer*, French.]
1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourſe with. *Locke.*
2. To be acquainted with. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton.*
4. To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject.
5. To have commerce with a different ſex.

CO'NVERSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Converſation; manner of diſcourſing in familiar life. *Pope.*
2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity. *Glanville.*

CONVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *converſe.*] With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*converſio*, Latin.]
1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Change from reprobation to grace.
3. Change from one religion to another.
4. The interchange of terms in an argument: as, *no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue.*

CONVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Converſable; ſociable.

To CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Latin.]
1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute. *Burnet.*
2. To change from one religion to another.
3. To turn from a bad to a good life.
4. To turn toward any point. *Brown.*
5. To apply to any uſe; to appropriate.

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'NVERT. *ſ.* A perſon converted from one opinion to another. *Stilling fleet.*

CONVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *convert.*]
1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable. *Arb.*
2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other. *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally. *South.*

CONVE'RTITE. *ſ.* [*converti*, French.] A convert. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX. *a.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

CO'NVEX. *ſ.* A convex body. *Tickel.*

CONVE'XED. *particip. a.* [from *convex.*] Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XITY. *ſ.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*

CONVE'XLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Grew.*

CONVE'XNESS. *ſ.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE. *a.* Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*convebo*, Latin.]
1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another. *1 Kings.*
2. To hand from one to another. *Locke.*
3. To carry ſecretly. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To bring; to tranſmit. *Locke.*
5. To transfer; to deliver to another. *Locke.*
6. To impart. *Locke.*
7. To introduce. *Locke.*
8. To manage with privacy. *Shakſpeare.*

CONVE'YANCE. *ſ.* [from *convey.*]
1. The act of removing any thing. *Shakſp.*
2. Way for carriage or tranſportation. *Raleigh.*
3. The method of removing ſecretly. *Shakſp.*
4. The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Delivery from one to another. *Locke.*
6. Act of transferring property. *Spenſer.*
7. Writing by which property is transferred. *Clarendon.*
8. Secret management; juggling artifice. *Hooker. Hudibras.*

CONVE'YANCER. *ſ.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER. *ſ.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or tranſmits any thing. *Brerewood.*

To CONVI'CT. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]
1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *Bacon.*
2. To confute; to diſcover to be falſe. *Bro.*

CONVI'CT. *a.* Convicted; detected in guilt.

CO'NVICT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon caſt at the bar. *Ayliffe.*

CONVI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *convict.*]
1. Detection of guilt. *Cowel.*
2. The act of convincing; confutation. *Att.*

CONVI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]
1. To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition. *Tillotſon.*
2. To convict; to prove guilty of. *Raleigh.*
3. To evince; to prove. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To overpower; to ſurmount. *Shakſpeare.*

CONVI'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *convince.*] Conviction. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *convince.*]
1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently diſproved.

CONVI'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *convince.*] In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

CONVI'VAL. } *a.* [*convivalis*, Latin.] Re-
CONVI'VIAL. } lating to an entertainment; feſtal; ſocial. *Denham.*

CONU'NDRUM. *ſ.* A low jeſt; a quibble.

To CO'NVOCATE. *v. n.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together.

CONVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling to an aſſembly. *Sidney.*
2. An aſſembly. *Leviticus.*
3. An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon

upon matters eccleſiaſtical: as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does this; the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally; the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by deputies. *Stilling fleet.*

To CONVOK'E. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to ſummon an aſſembly.

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another. *Milton.*

CONVOLU'TED. *part.* Twiſted; rolled upon itſelf. *Woodward.*

CONVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf. *Gr.*
2. The ſtate of rolling together in company.

To CONVO'Y. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, French.] To accompany by land or ſea, for the ſake of defence.

CO'NVOY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Force attending the road by way of defence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The act of attending as a defence.

CO'NUSANCE. *ſ.* [*connoiſſance*, Fr.] Cogniſance; notice.

To CONVU'LSE. *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Thomſon.*

CONVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*convulſio*, Latin.]
1. An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles. *Quincy.*
2. Any irregular and violent motion; commotion. *Temple.*

CONVU'LSIVE. *a.* [*convulſif*, French.] That gives twiches or ſpaſms. *Hale.*

CO'NY. *ſ.* [*connil*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Latin.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground. *Ben Jonſon.*

To CO'NYCATCH. *v. n.* To cheat; to trick. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'NYCATCHER. *ſ.* A thief; a cheat.

To COO. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomſon.*

COOK. *ſ.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table. *Shakſpeare.*

COOK-MAID. *ſ.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dreſſes proviſions. *Addiſon.*

COOK-ROOM. *ſ.* A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]
1. To prepare victuals for the table. *Dec. of Pi.*
2. To appear for any purpoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'OKERY. *ſ.* [from *cook.*] The art of dreſſing victuals. *Davies.*

COOL. *a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.
2. Not zealous; not ardent; not fond.

COOL. *ſ.* Freedom from heat: as, the *cool* of the evening.

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make cool; to allay heat. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To quiet paſſion; to calm anger. *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs hot.
2. To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion. *Dryden.*

CO'OLER. *ſ.* [from *cool.*]
1. That which has the power of cooling the body. *Harvey.*
2. A veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

CO'OLLY. *ad.* [from *cool.*]
1. Without heat, or ſharp cold. *Thomſon.*
2. Without paſſion. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. *ſ.* [from *cool.*]
1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold. *Bacon.*
2. Want of affection; diſinclination. *Clarend.*
3. Freedom from paſſion.

COOM. *ſ.* [*ecume*, French.]
1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.*
2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

COOMB. *ſ.* A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]
1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.
2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or ſheep. *Brown.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to cage. *Dryden.*

COOPE'E. *ſ.* [*coupè*, French.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Lat.]
1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end. *Bacon. Boyle.*
2. To concur in producing the ſame effect.

COOPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end. *Bacon.*

COO'PERATIVE. *a.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE. *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the ſame rank. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank.

COO'RDINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; collateralneſs. *Howel.*

COOT. *ſ.* [*cotée*, French.] A ſmall black waterfowl. *Dryden.*

COP. *ſ.* [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.

CO'PAL. *ſ.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY. *ſ.* [from *coparcener.*] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance. *Hale.*

COPA'RCENER. *ſ.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Latin.] *Coparceners* are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowel. Davies.*

COPA'R-

COPA'RCENY. *ſ.* [See COPARCENER.] An equal ſhare of coparceners.

COPA'RTNER. *ſ.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair.

COPA'RTNERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *copartner*.] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare. *Hale.*

CO'PATAIN. *a.* [from *cope*.] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

COPA'YVA. *ſ.* A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil.

COPE. *ſ.* [See COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A ſacerdotal cloak, worn in ſacred miniſtration.
3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head. *Dryden.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover as with a cope. *Addiſon.*
2. To reward; to give in return. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To contend with; to oppoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. *Phil.*
2. To interchange kindneſs or ſentiments. *Sh.*

CO'PESMATE. *ſ.* Companion; friend. *Spenſ.*

CO'PIER. *ſ.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber. *Addiſon.*
2. A plagiary; an imitator. *Tickel.*

CO'PING. *ſ.* [from *cope*.] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

CO'PIOUS. *a.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities. *Thomſon.*
2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not conciſe. *Milton.*

CO'PIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely. *Addiſon.*

CO'PIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; exuberance.
2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtyle. *Dryden.*

CO'PIST. *ſ.* [from *copy*.] A copier; an imitator.

CO'PLAND. *ſ.* A piece of ground which terminates with an accute angle. *Dict.*

CO'PPED. *a.* [from *cop*.] Riſing to a top or head. *Wiſeman.*

CO'PPEL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry to try and purify gold and ſilver.

CO'PPER. *ſ.* [*koper*, Dutch.] One of the ſix primitive metals. *Copper* is the moſt ductile and malleable metal, after gold and ſilver. Of *copper* and lapis calaminaris, is formed braſs; of *copper* and tin, bell-metal; of *copper* and braſs, what the French call bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues.

CO'PPER. *ſ.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*

CO'PPER-NOSE. *ſ.* [*copper* and *noſe*.] A red noſe. *Wiſeman.*

CO'PPER-PLATE. *ſ.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

CO'PPER-WORK. *ſ.* [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is manufactured.

CO'PPERAS. *ſ.* [*kopperooſe*, Dutch.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol: the green, the bluiſh green, and the white. What is commonly ſold for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones found on the ſeaſhore in Eſſex.

CO'PPERSMITH. *ſ.* [*copper* and *ſmith*.] One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*

CO'PPERWORM. *ſ.*

1. A little worm in ſhips.
2. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainſw.*

CO'PPERY. *a.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper. *Woodward.*

CO'PPICE. *ſ.* [*copeaux*, French.] A low wood cut at ſtated times for fuel. *Sidney. Mortimer.*

CO'PPLE-DUST. *ſ.* [or *coppel duſt*.] Powder uſed in purifying metals. *Bacon.*

CO'PPLED. *a.* [from *cop*.] Riſing in a conick form. *Woodward.*

COPSE. *ſ.* Short wood. *Waller.*

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwood. *Swift.*

CO'PULA. ſ. [Latin.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition: as, *books* are *dear*; *are* is the *copulo*. *Watts.*

To CO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin. *Bacon.*

To CO'PULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes. *Wiſeman.*

COPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *copulate*.] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

CO'PULATIVE. *a.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar. *Copulative* prepoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects: as, *riches* and *honours are temptations*.

CO'PY. *ſ.* [*copie*, French.]

1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original. *Denham.*
2. An individual book: as, *a good and fair* copy. *Hooker.*
3. The autograph; the original; the archetype. *Holder.*
4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A picture drawn from another picture.

CO'PY-BOOK. *ſ.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

CO'PY-HOLD. *ſ.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo that if a copy-holder break not the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. *Cowley.*

CO'PY-HOLDER. *ſ.* One that is poſſeſſed of land in copy-hold.

To CO'PY. *v. a.*

1. To tranſcribe; to copy from an original.
2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation.

To CO'PY. *v. n.* To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*

To COQUE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with

with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs. *Sw.*

CO'QUETRY. *ſ.* [*coqueterie*, French.] Affectation of amorous advances. *Addiſon.*

CO'QUETTE. *ſ.* [*coquette*, French.] A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

CO'RACLE. *ſ.* [*cwrwgle*, Welch.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. *ſ.* [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. *Hill.*
2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks.

CO'RALLINE. *a.* Conſiſting of coral.

CO'RALLINE. *ſ.* Coralline is a ſea-plant uſed in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardneſs. *Hill.*

CO'RALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL. *a.* [κόραλλοειδης.] Reſembling coral.

CORA'NT. *ſ.* [*courant*, French.] A nimble ſprightly dance. *Walſh.*

CO'RBAN. *ſ.* [קרבן] An alms baſket; a gift; an alms. *K. Charles.*

CORBE. *a.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked.

CO'RBEILS. *ſ.* Little baſkets uſed in fortifications, filled with earth.

CO'RBEL. *ſ.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket.

CO'RBEL, or CORBEIL. *ſ.* A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall.

CORD. *ſ.* [*cort*, Welch; *chorda*, Latin.]

1. A rope; a ſtring. *Blackmore.*
2. A quantity of wood or fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *ſ.* [*cord* and *make.*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. *ſ.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up to be ſold for fuel.

To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes.

CO'RDAGE. *ſ.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords. *Raleigh.*

CO'RDED. *a.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes.

CORDELI'ER. *ſ.* A Franciſcan friar; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture. *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL. *ſ.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.
3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. *Dryden.*

CO'RDIAL. *a.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative.
2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond.*

CORDIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *cordial.*]

1. Relating to the heart. *Brown.*
2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

CO'RDIALLY. *ad.* [from *cordial.*] Sincerely; heartily. *South.*

CO'RDINER. *ſ.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A ſhoemaker. *Cowel.*

CO'RDON. *ſ.* [French.] A row of ſtones.

CO'RDWAIN. *ſ.* [*cordovan*, leather.] Spaniſh leather. *Spenſer.*

CORWAI'NER. *ſ.* A ſhoemaker.

CORE. *ſ.* [*cœur*, French.]

1. The heart. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel. *Bacon.*
4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore. *Dryden.*

CORIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of leather.
2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather. *Arbuth.*

CORIA'NDER. *ſ.* A plant.

CO'RINTH. *ſ.* A ſmall fruit commonly called currant. *Broome.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

CORK. *ſ.* [*cortex*, Latin.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.*
2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples.
3. The ſtopple of a bottle. *King.*

CO'RKING-PIN. *ſ.* A pin of the largeſt ſize. *Swift.*

CO'RKY. *a.* [from *cork.*] Conſiſting of cork. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'RMORANT. *ſ.* [*cormoran*, French.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh. *Dryden.*
2. A glutton.

CORN. *ſ.* [corn, Saxon.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; ſuch as are made into bread. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Grain yet unreaped. *Knolles.*
3. Grain in the ear, yet unthraſhed. *Job.*
4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiſeman.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt.
2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *ſ.* A field where corn is growing. *Shakſpeare.*

CORN-FLAG. *ſ.* [*corn* and *flag.*] A plant; the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys.

CORN-FLOOR. *ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored. *Hoſea.*

CORN-FLOWER. *ſ.* [from *corn* and *flower.*] The blue bottle. *Bacon.*

CORN-LAND. *ſ.* [*corn* and *land.*] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MASTER. *ſ.* [*corn* and *maſter.*] One that cultivates corn for ſale. *Bacon.*

CORN-MILL. *ſ.* [*corn* and *mill.*] A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *ſ.* A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn. *Tickel.*

CORN-SALLAD. *ſ.* An herb, whoſe top leaves are a ſallad of themſelves. *Mortimer.*

CO'RNAGE. *ſ.* [from *corne*, French.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RNEL. } *ſ.* [*cornus*, Lat.] The
CORNE'LIAN-TREE. } *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry. *Mortimer.*

CO'RNEMUSE. ſ. [French.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

COR'NEOUS. *a.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn. *Brown.*

CO'RNER. *ſ.* [cornel, Welch.]

1. An angle.
2. A ſecret or remote place. *Proverbs.*
3. The extremities; the utmoſt limit. *Dryd.*

CO'RNER-STONE. *ſ.* The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal ſtone. *Howel.*

CO'RNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *ad.* [*corner* and *wiſe*.] Diagonally; from corner to corner.

CO'RNET. *ſ.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth. *Bacon.*
2. A company or troop of horſe. *Clarendon.*
3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.
4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin.
5. A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors.

CO'RNETTER. *ſ.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet. *Hakewill.*

CO'RNICE. *ſ.* [*corniche*, French.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

CO'RNICLE. *ſ.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn. *Brown.*

CORNI'GEROUS. *a.* [*corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*

CORNUCO'PIA. ſ. [Latin.] The horn of plenty.

To CORNU'TE. *v. n.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'RNY. *a.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton.*
2. [from *corn*.] Producing corn. *Prior.*

CORO'LLARY. *ſ.* [*corollarium*, Latin.]

1. The concluſion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. Surplus. *Shakſpeare.*

CORO'NA. ſ. [Latin.] The crown of an order.

CO'RONAL. *ſ.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland. *Spenſer.*

CO'RONAL. *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RONARY. *a.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown. *Brown.*
2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*

CORONA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corona*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney.*
2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *ſ.* [from *corona*, Latin.] An officer whoſe duty is to inquire how any violent death was occaſioned. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'RONET. *ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility. *Sidney.*

CO'RPORAL. *ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] The loweſt officer of the infantry. *Gay.*

CO'RPORAL *of a ſhip.* An officer that hath the charge of ſetting the watches and ſentries. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL. *a.* [*corporel*, French.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body. *Atterbury.*
2. Material; not ſpiritual. *Shakſpeare.*

CORPORA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corporal*.] The quality of being imbodied. *Raleigh.*

CO'RPORALLY. *ad.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily.

CO'RPORATE. *a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] United in a body or community. *Swift.*

CO'RPORATENESS. *ſ.* [from *corporate*.] State of community.

CORPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] A body politick, authorized to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive in law any thing within the compaſs of their charter: even as one man. *Davies.*

CO'RPORATURE. *ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being imbodied.

CORPO'REAL. *a.* [*corporeus*, Latin.] Having a body; not immaterial. *Tillotſon.*

CORPORE'ITY. *ſ.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; bodilineſs. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPORIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CO'RPORIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To imbody. *Boyle.*

CORPS. } *ſ.* [*corps*, French.]
CORPSE. }

1. A body. *Dryden.*
2. A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A quantity of land.
4. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE. } *ſ.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]
CO'RPULENCY. }

1. Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs. *Donne.*
2. Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter. *Ray.*

CO'RPULENT. *a.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.] Fleſhy; bulky. *Ben Jonſon.*

CORPU'SCLE. *ſ.* [*corpuſculum*, Lat.] A ſmall body; an atom. *Newton.*

CORPU'SCULAR. } *a.* [from *corpuſculum*, Latin.] Relating to atoms; compriſing ſmall or indiviſible bodies. *Boyle. Bentley.*
CORPUSCULA'RIAN. }

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to ſcrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*correctum*, Latin.]

1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline.
2. To amend; to take away faults. *Rogers.*

3. To

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Prior.*
4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *a.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs; accurate. *Felton.*

CORRE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *correct.*]
1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement.
2. Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dr.*
3. That which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.*
4. Reprehenſion; animadverſion. *Brown.*
5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *ſ.* [from *correction.*] A jailbird. *Shakſpeare.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *ſ.*
1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs. *South.*
2. Limitation; reſtriction. *Hale.*

CORRE'CTLY. *ad.* Accurately; appoſitely; exactly. *Locke.*

CORRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactneſs. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *correct.*]
1. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment. *Spratt.*
2. He that reviſes any thing to free it from faults. *Swift.*
3. Such an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt, or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

CO'RRELATE. *ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *correlative.*] The ſtate of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*correptum*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CORRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Latin.]
1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to fit. *Locke.*
2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *corre-*
CORRESPO'NDENCY. } *ſpond.*]
1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.
2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence. *K. Char.*
3. Friendſhip; interchange of offices or civilities. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *a.* [from *correſpond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable. *Hooker.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *ſ.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters. *Denham.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *a.* [from *correſpond.*] Anſwerable; adapted to any thing. *Shakſp.*

CO'RRIDOR. *ſ.* [French.]
1. The covert way lying round the fortifications.
2. A gallery or long iſle round about a building. *Harris.*

CO'RRIGIBLE. *a.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.]
1. That may be altered or mended.
2. Puniſhable. *Howel.*
3. Corrective; having the power to correct. *Sh.*

CORRI'VAL. *ſ.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor. *Spenſer.*

CORRI'VALRY. *ſ.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; oppoſition of intereſt.

CORRO'BORANT. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To CORRO'BORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *robur*, Latin.]
1. To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Bacon.*
2. To ſtrengthen; to make ſtrong. *Wotton.*

CORROBORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of ſtrengthening or confirming. *Bacon.*

CORRO'BORATIVE. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increaſing ſtrength. *Wiſe.*

To CORRO'DE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees; to wear away gradually. *Boyle.*

CORRO'DENT. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or waſting.

CORRO'DIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed. *Brown.*

CO'RRODY. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance. *Ayliffe.*

CORROSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Suſceptibility of corroſion.

CORRO'SION. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodw.*

CORRO'SIVE. *a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of wearing away. *Grew.*
2. Having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVE. *ſ.*
1. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away. *Spenſer.*
2. That which has the power of giving pain. *Hooker.*

CORRO'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *corroſive.*]
1. Like a corroſive. *Boyle.*
2. With the power of corroſion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *corroſive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony. *Donne.*

CO'RRUGANT. *a.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purſe up. *Bacon.*

CORRUGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyer.*

To CORRU'PT. *v. a.* [*corruptus*, Latin.]
1. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate; to infect.
2. To deprave; to deſtroy integrity; to vitiate. *Locke. Pope.*

To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten. *Bacon.*

COR-

CORRU'PT. *a.* [from *to corrupt.*] Vicious; tainted with wickedneſs. *South.*

CORRU'PTER. *ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates. *Addiſon.*

CORRUPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
1. Suſceptible of deſtruction. *Tillotſon.*
2. Poſſible to be vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *corruptible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakſp.*

CORRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*corruptio*, Latin.]
1. The principles by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.
2. Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles. *Add.*
3. Putreſcence. *Blackmore.*
4. Matter or *pus* in a ſore.
5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation. *Raleigh.*

CORRU'PTIVE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*

CORRU'PTLESS. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRU'PTLY. *ad.* [from *corrupt.*]
1. With corruption; with taint. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Viciouſly; contrary to purity. *Camden.*

CORRU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putreſcence; vice.

CO'RSAIR. ſ. [French.] A pirate.

CORSE. *ſ.* [*corpſe*, French.]
1. A body. *Spenſer.*
2. A dead body; a carcaſe. *Addiſon.*

CO'RSLET. *ſ.* [*corſelet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body. *Prior.*

CO'RTICAL. *a.* [*cortex*, bark, Latin.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne.*

CO'RTICATED. *a.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*

CO'RTICOSE. *a.* [from *corticoſus*, Latin.] Full of bark.

CORVE'TTO. *ſ.* The curvet. *Peacham.*

CORU'SCANT. *a.* [*coruſco*, Latin.] Glittering by flaſhes, flaſhing.

CORUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*coruſcatio*, Lat.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light. *Garth.*

CORY'MBIATED. *a.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garniſhed with branches of berries.

CORYMBI'FEROUS. *a.* [*corymbus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in branches.

CORY'MBUS. ſ. [Latin.] Among ancient botaniſts, cluſters of berries: among modern, a compound diſcous flower; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

COSCI'NOMANCY. *ſ.* [κόσκινον, a ſieve, and μάντια, divination.] The art of divination by means of a ſieve.

COSE'CANT. *ſ.* [In geometry.] The ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

CO'SIER. *ſ.* [from *couſer*, old French, to ſew.] A botcher. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'SINE. *ſ.* [In geometry.] The right ſine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSME'TICK. *a.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Beautifying. *Pope.*

CO'SMICAL. *a.* [κόσμος.]
1. Relating to the world.
2. Riſing or ſetting with the ſun. *Brown.*

CO'SMICALLY. *ad.* [from *coſmical.*] With the ſun; not acronycally. *Brown.*

COSMO'GONY. *ſ.* [κόσμος and γόνη.] The riſe or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a deſcription of the world. *Brown.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *coſmography.*] Relating to the general deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *coſmographical.*] In a manner relating to the ſtructure of the world. *Brown.*

COSMO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The ſcience of the general ſyſtem or affections of the world. *South.*

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *ſ.* [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of
COSMO'POLITE. } the world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'SSET. *ſ.* A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenſer.*

COST. *ſ.* [*koſt*, Dutch.]
1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuouſneſs; luxury. *Waller.*
3. Charge; expence. *Croſhaw.*
4. Loſs; fine; detriment. *Knolles.*

To COST. *v. n.* preter. *coſt*; particip. *coſt.* [*couſter*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price. *Dryden.*

CO'STAL. *a.* [*coſta*, Latin, a rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *Brown.*

CO'STARD. *ſ.* [from *coſter*, a head.]
1. A head. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An apple round and bulky like the head. *Burton.*

CO'STIVE. *a.* [*coſtipé*, French.]
1. Bound in the body. *Prior.*
2. Cloſe; unpermeable. *Mortimer.*

CO'STIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *coſtive.*] The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed. *Locke.*

CO'STLINESS. *ſ.* [from *coſtly.*] Sumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs. *Glanville.*

CO'STLY. *a.* [from *coſt.*] Sumptuous; expenſive. *Dryden.*

CO'STMARY. *ſ.* [*coſtus*, Latin.] An herb.

CO'STREL. *ſ.* A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT. } At the end of the names of places,
COTE. } from the Saxon cot, a cottage.
COAT. } *Gibſon.*

COT. *ſ.* [cot, Saxon.] A ſmall houſe; a hut; a mean habitation. *Fenton.*

COT. *ſ.* An abridgment of *cotquean.*

COTA'NGENT. *ſ.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To COTE. *v. a.* To leave behind. *Chapman.*

COTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] Living at the ſame time; coetaneous. *Locke.*

CO'TLAND. *ſ.* [*cot* and *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

CO'TQUEAN. *ſ.* A man who buſies himſelf

with women's affairs. *Addiſon.*

CO'TTAGE. *ſ.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a mean habitation. *Taylor. Pope.*

CO'TTAGER. *ſ.* [from *cottage.*]
1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.
2. One who lives on the common, without paying rent. *Bacon.*

CO'TTIER. *ſ.* [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot.

CO'TTON. *ſ.* [*cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.]
1. The down of the cotton-tree. *Wiſeman.*
2. Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.

CO'TTON. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

To CO'TTON. *v. n.*
1. To riſe with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]
1. To lie down on a place of repoſe. *Dryden.*
2. To lie down on the knee, as a beaſt to reſt. *Dryden.*
3. To lie down in ambuſh. *Hayward.*
4. To lie in a ſtratum. *Deuteronomy.*
5. To ſtoop, or bend down.

To COUCH. *v. a.*
1. To repoſe; to lie on a place of repoſe. *Sh.*
2. To lay down any thing in a ſtratum.
3. To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.*
4. To involve; to include; to compriſe. *Att.*
5. To include ſecretly; to hide. *South.*
6. To lay cloſe to another. *Spenſer.*
7. To fix the ſpear in the reſt. *Dryden.*
8. To depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. *Dennis.*

COUCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lie down dreſſed. *Dryden.*
2. A bed; a place of repoſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A layer, or ſtratum. *Mortimer.*

COU'CHANT. *a.* [*couchant*, French.] Lying down; ſquatting. *Milton.*

CO'UCHEE. ſ. [French.] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night. *Dryden.*

CO'UCHER. *ſ.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW. *ſ.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'UCHGRASS. *ſ.* A weed. *Mortimer.*

COVE. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall creek or bay.
2. A ſhelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *ſ.* [*couvenant*, French.]
1. A contract; ſtipulation. *Waller.*
2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact. *Hammond.*
3. A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shakſpeare.*

To CO'VENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bargain; to ſtipulate. *South.*

COVENANTE'E. *ſ.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer. *Ayl.*

COVENA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *covenant.*] One who takes the covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars. *Oxford Reaſons.*

CO'VENOUS. *a.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; colluſive; trickiſh. *Bacon.*

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]
1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To conceal under ſomething laid over. *Dry.*
3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury. *Watts.*
5. To ſhelter; to conceal from harm.
6. To incubate; to breed on. *Addiſon.*
7. To copulate with a female.
8. To wear the hat. *Dryden.*

CO'VER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing that is laid over another. *Ray.*
2. A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil. *L'Eſtr.*
3. Shelter; defence. *Clarendon.*

CO'VER-SHAME. *ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame.*] Some appearance to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

CO'VERING. *ſ.* [from *cover.*] Dreſs; veſture; any thing ſpread over another. *South.*

CO'VERLET. *ſ.* [*couvrelit*, French.] The outermoſt of the bedclothes; that under which all the reſt are concealed. *Spenſer.*

CO'VERT. *ſ.* [*couvert*, French.]
1. A ſhelter; a defence. *Iſaiah.*
2. A thicket, or hiding place. *Addiſon.*

CO'VERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.]
1. Sheltered; not open; not expoſed. *Pope.*
2. Secret; hidden; private; inſidious. *Milton.*

CO'VERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband. *Dryden.*

CO'VERT-WAY. *ſ.* [from *covert* and *way.*] A ſpace of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country. *Harris.*

CO'VERTLY. *ad.* [from *covert.*] Secretly; cloſely. *Dryden.*

CO'VERTNESS. *ſ.* [from *covert.*] Secrecy; privacy.

CO'VERTURE. *ſ.* [from *covert.*]
1. Shelter; defence; not expoſure. *Woodward.*
2. [In law.] The ſtate and condition of a married woman. *Cowel. Davies.*

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]
1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To deſire earneſtly. 1 *Corinthians.*

To CO'VET. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire.

CO'VETABLE. *a.* [from *covet.*] To be wiſhed for.

CO'VETISE. *ſ.* [*convoitiſe*, French.] Avarice; covetouſneſs. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

CO'VETOUS. *a* [*convoiteux*, French.]
1. Inordinately deſirous. *Dryden.*
2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.
3. Deſirous; eager: in a good ſenſe. *Taylor.*

CO'VETOUSLY. *ad.* [from *covetous.*] Avariciouſly; eagerly. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *covetous.*] Avarice; eagerneſs of gain. *Tillotſon.*

CO'VEY. *ſ.* [*couvée*, French.]
1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together. *Addiſon.*

COUGH. *ſ.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulſion of the lungs with noiſe. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulſed; to make a noiſe in ſpea-

deavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

To COUGH *v. a.* To eject by a cough.

CO'UGHER. *ſ.* [from *cough.*] One that coughs.

CO'VIN. } *ſ.* A deceitful agreement between
CO'VINE. } two or more to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*

CO'VING. *ſ.* [from *cove.*] A term in building, uſed in houſes that project over the ground-plot. *Harris.*

COULD. The imperfect preterite of *can.*

CO'ULTER. *ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The ſharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

CO'UNCIL. *ſ.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation. *Matthew.*
2. An aſſembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. *Watts.*
3. Perſons called together to be conſulted.
4. The body of privy counſellors. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'UNCIL-BOARD. *ſ.* [*council* and *board.*] Council-table; table where matters of ſtate are deliberated. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSEL. *ſ.* [*conſilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction. *Clarendon.*
2. Deliberation. *Hooker.*
3. Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs.*
4. Secrecy; the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Scheme; purpoſe; deſign. 1 *Corinthians.*
6. Thoſe that plead a cauſe; the counſellors. *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*conſilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counſel to any perſon. *Sh.*
2. To adviſe any thing. *Dryden.*

CO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* [from *counſel.*] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *ſ.* [from *counſel.*]

1. One that gives advice. *Wiſdom.*
2. Confident; boſom friend. *Waller.*
3. One whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon public affairs. *Bacon.*
4. One that is conſulted in a caſe of law.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *counſellor.*] The office or poſt of privy counſellor.

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.]

1. To number; to tell. *South.*
2. To preſerve a reckoning. *Locke.*
3. To reckon; to place to an account. *Locke.*
4. To eſteem; to account; to conſider as having a certain character. *Hooker.*
5. To impute to; to charge to. *Rowe.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme. *Swift.*

COUNT. *ſ.* [*compte*, French.]

1. Number. *Spenſer.*
2. Reckoning. *Shakſpeare.*

COUNT. *ſ.* [*compte*, French.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *count.*] That may be numbered. *Spenſer.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *ſ.* [*contenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features. *Milton.*
2. Air; look. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face. *Sw.*
4. Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance. *Clarendon. Sprat.*
5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenſer.*
6. Patronage; appearance of favour; ſupport; appearance on any ſide. *Davies.*
7. Superficial appearance; ſhow. *Aſcham.*

To CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport; to patroniſe; to vindicate.
2. To make a ſhow of. *Spenſer.*
3. To act ſuitably to any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To encourage; to appear in defence. *Wot.*

COUNTENA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *countenance.*] One that countenances or ſupports another.

CO'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *count.*]

1. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning. *Swift.*
2. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a ſhop. *Dryden.*
3. COUNTER *of a Horſe*, is that part of a horſe's forehand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER. *ad.* [*contre*, French.]

1. Contrary to; in oppoſition to. *South.*
2. The wrong way. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Contrary ways. *Locke.*

To COUNTERA'CT. *v. n.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. *South.*

To COUNTERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To act againſt with an oppoſite weight. *Boyle.*

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſite weight. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impel; to ſtrike back. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBU'FF. *ſ.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A ſtroke that produces a recoil. *Sidney.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *ſ.* [*counter* and *caſter.*] A book-keeper; a caſter of accounts; a reckoner. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shakſpeare.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *ſ.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is diſſolved. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppoſe.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke. *Shakſpeare.*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw.*] To copy a deſign by means of an oiled paper, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed. *Burnet.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, Fr.]

1. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original. *Waller.*
2. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble. *Tillot.*
3. To imitate hypocritically.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke.*
2. Deceitful; hypocritical. *Reſcommon.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. One who perſonates another; an impoſtor. *Bacon.*
2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *ſ.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *ad.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falſely; with forgery. *Shakſpeare.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *ſ.* [*contrefaiſance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

CO'UNTERFORT. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *fort.*] *Counterforts* are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls, ſubject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] A method uſed to meaſure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place where the tenon is to be. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light oppoſite to any thing. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]
1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before. *South.*
2. To contradict the orders of another. *Hold.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *ſ.* [*contremand*, French.] Repeal of a former order. *Shakſpeare.*

To COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Retroceſſion; march backward. *Collier.*
2. Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *mark.*]
1. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods.
2. The mark of the goldſmiths company.
3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes.
4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked* when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow. *Far. Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *mine.*]
1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine.
2. Means of oppoſition. *Sidney.*
3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine.
2. To counterwork; to defeat by ſecret meaſures. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *ſ.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion. *Digby.*

COUNTERMU'RE. *ſ.* [*contremure*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUNTERNOI'SE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *noiſe.*] A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered. *Calamy.*

COUNTERO'PENING. *ſ.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture on the contrary ſide.

COUNTERPA'CE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary meaſure. *Swift.*

CO'UNTERPANE. *ſ.* [*contrepoint*, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares. *Shakſpeare.*

COUNTERPA'RT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correſpondent part. *L'Eſtrange.*

COUNTERPLE'A. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication. *Cowel.*

To COUNTERPLO'T. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppoſe one machination by another.

COUNTERPLO'T. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An artifice oppoſed to an artifice. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'UNTERPOINT. *ſ.* A coverlet woven in ſquares.

To COUNTERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poiſe.*]
1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to. *Digby.*
2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*
3. To act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe. *Spenſer.*

CO'UNTERPOISE. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *poiſe.*]
1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Boyle.*
2. The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance. *Milton.*
3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

COUNTERPO'ISON. *ſ.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] Antidote. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *preſſure.*] Oppoſite force. *Blackmore.*

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPRO'VE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in black lead, or red chalk, by paſſing it through the rolling-preſs with another piece of paper, both being moiſtened with a ſponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERRO'L. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.*] To preſerve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERRO'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARP. *ſ.* That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp. *Harris.*

To COUNTERSI'GN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *ſign.*] To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor. *Harris.*

COUNTERTI'DE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTI'ME. *ſ.* [*contretemps*, French.] Defence; oppoſition. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTU'RN. *ſ.* [*counter* and *turn.*] The height and full growth of the play, which deſtroys expectation. *Dryden.*

To COUNTERVA'IL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againſt with equal power. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

COUNTERVA'IL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight.
2. That which has equal weight or value with ſomething elſe. *South.*

COUNTERVI'EW. *ſ.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Oppoſition; a poſture in which two perſons front each other. *Milton.*
2. Contraſt. *Swift.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder by contrary operations. *Pope.*

CO'UNTESS. *ſ.* [*comitiſſa*, *comteſſe*, French.] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTING-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*count* and *houſe.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; ſurpaſſing number. *Donne.*

CO'UNTRY. *ſ.* [*contrée*, French.]

1. A tract of land; a region. *Spratt.*
2. Rural parts, not towns. *Spectator.*
3. The place which any man inhabits. *Shak.*
4. The place of one's birth; the native ſoil. *Spratt.*
5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shakſp.*

CO'UNTRY. *a.*

1. Ruſtick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*
2. Remote from cities or courts. *Locke.*
3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Maccab.*
4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTRYMAN. *ſ.* [from *country* and *man.*]

1. One born in the ſame country. *Locke.*
2. A ruſtick; one that inhabits the rural parts; not a townſman. *Graunt.*
3. A farmer; a huſbandman. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'UNTY. *ſ.* [*comté*, French.]

1. A ſhire: that is, one of the circuits or portions of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. *Cowel. Addiſon.*
2. An earldom.
3. A count; a lord. *Davies.*

COUPE'E. *ſ.* [French.] A motion in dancing.

CO'UPLE. *ſ.* [*couple*, French.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Two; a brace. *Sidney. Locke.*
3. A male and his female. *Shakſpeare.*

To CO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To join one another. *South.*
3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*

To CO'UPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bacon. Hale.*

CO'UPLE-BEGGAR. *ſ.* [*couple* and *beggar.*] One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

COU'PLET. *ſ.* [French.]

1. Two verſes; a pair of rhymes. *Swift.*
2. A pair, as of doves. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'URAGE. *ſ.* [*courage*, French.] Bravery; active fortitude. *Addiſon.*

COURA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *courage.*] Brave; daring; bold. *Amos.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; ſtoutly; boldly. *Bacon.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldneſs; ſpirit; courage. *Maccab.*

COURA'NT. } *ſ.* [*courant*, French.] See
COURA'NTO. } CORANT.

1. A nimble dance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'URIER. *ſ.* [*courier*, Fr.] A meſſenger ſent in haſte. *Shakſpeare. Knolles.*

COURSE. *ſ.* [*courſe*, French.]

1. Race; career. *Cowley.*
2. Paſſage from place to place. *Denham.*
3. Tilt; act of running in the liſts. *Sidney.*
4. Ground on which a race is run.
5. Track or line in which a ſhip ſails.
6. Sail; means by which the courſe is performed. *Raleigh.*
7. Progreſs from one gradation to another. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Order or ſucceſſion. *Corinthians.*
9. Stated and orderly method. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure. *Wiſeman.*
11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries. *Chambers.*
12. Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knoll.*
13. Method of life; train of actions. *Prior.*
14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will. *Temple.*
15. Catamenia. *Harvey.*
16. Orderly ſtructure. *James.*
17. [In architecture.] A continued range of ſtones. *Harris.*
18. Series of conſequences. *Garth.*
19. Number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table. *Swift. Pope.*
20. Regularity; ſettled rule. *Swift.*
21. Empty form. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to purſue. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To purſue with dogs that hunt in view.
3. To put to ſpeed; to force to run.

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

CO'URSER. *ſ.* [*courſier*, French.]

1. A ſwift horſe; a war horſe. *Pope.*
2. One who purſues the ſport of courſing hares. *Hanmer.*

COURT. *ſ.* [*cour*, French.]

1. That place where the prince reſides; the palace. *Pope.*
2. The hall or chamber where juſtice is adminiſtered. *Atterbury.*
3. Open ſpace before a houſe. *Dryden.*
4. A ſmall opening encloſed with houſes and paved with broad ſtones.

5. Perſons who compoſe the retinue of a prince. *Temple.*
6. Perſons who are aſſembled for the adminiſtration of juſtice.
7. Any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical. *Spectator.*
8. The art of pleaſing; the art of inſinuation; civility; flattery. *Locke.*

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To woo; to ſolicit a woman. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To ſolicit; to ſeek. *Locke.*
3. To flatter; to endeavour to pleaſe.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *ſ.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *ſ.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſtered. *Arb.*

COURT-DRESSER. *ſ.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *ſ.* Favours or benefits beſtowed by princes. *L'Eſtrange.*

COURT-HAND. *ſ.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing uſed in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakſpeare.*

COURT-LADY. *ſ.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady converſant in court. *Locke.*

CO'URTEOUS. *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; wellbred. *South.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courteous.*] Reſpectfully; civilly; complaiſantly. *Calamy.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaiſance.

CO'URTESAN. } *ſ.* [*cortiſana*, low Latin.]
CO'URTEZAN. } A woman of the town; a proſtitute; a ſtrumpet. *Wotton. Addiſon.*

CO'URTESY. *ſ.* [*courtoiſie*, French.]
1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaiſance. *Clarendon.*
2. An act of civility or reſpect. *Bacon.*
3. The reverence made by women. *Dryden.*
4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.
5. COURTESY *of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrix, that is, a woman ſeiſed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet ſhall he keep the land during his life. *Cow.*

To CO'URTESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform an act of reverence. *Shakſp.*
2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior.*

CO'URTIER. *ſ.* [from *court.*]
1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryden.*
2. One that courts or ſolicits the favour of another. *Suckling.*

CO'URTLIKE. *a.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite. *Camden.*

CO'URTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; complaiſance; civility.

CO'URTLY. *a.* [from *court.*] Relating or pertaining to the court; elegant; ſoft; flattering. *Pope.*

CO'URTLY. *ad.* In the manner of courts; elegantly. *Dryden.*

CO'URTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *court.*]
1. The act of ſoliciting favour. *Swift.*
2. The ſolicitation of a woman to marriage. *Addiſon.*
3. Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne.*

CO'USIN. *ſ.* [*couſin*, French.]
1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a ſiſter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

COW. *ſ.* [In the plural, anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax. *koe*, Dutch.] The female of the bull. *Bacon.*

To COW. *v. a.* [from *coward.*] To depreſs with fear. *Howel.*

COW-HERD. *ſ.* [*cow* and hyrd, Saxon, a keeper.] One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*cow* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *ſ.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profeſs to cure cows. *Mortimer.*

COW-WEED. *ſ.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A ſpecies of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *ſ.* [from *cow* and *wheat.*] A plant.

CO'WARD. *ſ.* [*couard*, French.]
1. A poltroon; a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear. *Sidney. South.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *ſ.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Rogers.*

CO'WARDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *coward.*]
1. Fearful; timorous; puſillanimous. *Bacon.*
2. Mean; befitting a coward. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'WARDLY. *ad.* In the manner of a coward; meanly. *Knolles.*

To CO'WER. *v. n.* [*cowrain*, Welch.] To ſink by bending the knees; to ſtoop; to ſhrink. *Milton. Dryden.*

CO'WISH. *a.* [from *to cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'WKEEPER. *ſ.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows. *Broome.*

COWL. *ſ.* [cuzle, Saxon.]
1. A monk's hood. *Camden.*
2. A veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. *ſ.* [*cowl* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men. *Suckling.*

CO'WSLIP. *ſ.* [cuſlippe, Saxon.] Paigle, a ſpecies of primroſe. *Miller.*

COWS-LUNGWORT. *ſ.* Mullen. *Miller.*

CO'XCOMB. *ſ.* [from *cock's comb.*]
1. The top of the head. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A fop; a ſuperficial pretender. *Pope.*

COXCO'MICAL. *a.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppiſh; conceited. *Dennis.*

COY. *a.* [*coi*, French.]
1. Modeſt; decent. *Chaucer.*
2. Reſerved; not acceſſible. *Waller.*

To COY. *v. n* [from the adjective.]
1. To behave with reſerve; to reject familiarity. *Rowe.*
2. Not to condeſcend willingly. *Shakſpeare.*

CO'YLY. *ad.* [from *coy.*] With reſerve. *Chap.*

CO'YNESS. *ſ.* [from *coy.*] Reſerve; unwillingneſs to become familiar. *Walton.*

COZ. *ſ.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *couſin.* *Shakſpeare.*

To CO'ZEN. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon. Locke.*

CO'ZENAGE. *ſ.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'ZENER. *ſ.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakſpeare.*

CRAB. *ſ.* [cnabba, Saxon.]
1. A cruſtaceous fiſh. *Bacon.*
2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. *Taylor.*
3. A peeviſh moroſe perſon.
4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips. *Philips.*
5. The ſign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

CRAB. *a.* Uſed for ſour or degenerate fruit: as, *a* crab *cherry.*

CRA'BBED. *a.* [from *crab.*]
1. Peeviſh; moroſe; cynical; ſour. *Spenſer.*
2. Harſh; unpleaſing. *Dryden.*
3. Difficult; perplexing. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *ad.* [from *crabbed.*] Peeviſhly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *crabbed.*]
1. Sourneſs of taſte.
2. Sourneſs of countenance; aſperity of manners.
3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRA'BER. *ſ.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRABS-EYES. *ſ.* Whitiſh bodies rounded on one ſide, and depreſſed on the other, not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfiſh. *Hill.*

CRACK. *ſ.* [*craeck*, Dutch.]
1. A ſudden diſruption.
2. A chink; fiſſure; narrow breach. *New.*
3. The ſound of any body burſting or falling. *Dryden.*
4. Any ſudden and quick ſound. *Addiſon.*
5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaſh. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Crazineſs of intellect.
7. A man crazed. *Addiſon.*
8. A whore.
9. A boaſt. *Spenſer.*
10. A boaſter.

To CRACK. *v. a.* [*craecken*, Dutch.]
1. To break into chinks. *Mortimer.*
2. To break; to ſplit. *Donne.*
3. To do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs. *Pope.*
4. To break or deſtroy any thing. *Shakſp.*
5. To craze; to weaken the intellect. *Roſc.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*
1. To burſt; to open into chinks. *Boyle.*
2. To fall to ruin. *Dryden.*
3. To utter a loud and ſudden ſound. *Shak.*
4. To boaſt; with *of.* *Shakſpeare.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *a.* Crazy; wanting right reaſon. *Arbuthnot.*

CRACK-HEMP. *ſ.* A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakſpeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. *ſ.* A fellow that deſerves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A noiſy boaſting fellow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe. *Boyle.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make ſlight cracks; to decrepitate. *Donne.*

CRA'CKNEL. *ſ.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake. *Spenſer.*

CRA'DLE. *ſ.* [cnabel, Saxon.]
1. A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth motion. *Pope.*
2. Infancy, or the firſt part of life. *Claren.*
3. [With ſurgeons.] A caſe for a broken bone.
4. [With ſhipwrights.] A frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip.

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* To lay in a cradle. *Arb.*

CRA'DLE-CLOTHES. *ſ.* [from *cradle* and *clothes.*] Bedclothes belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT. *ſ.* [cnæpt, Saxon.]
1. Manual art; trade. *Wotton.*
2. Fraud; cunning. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Small ſailing veſſels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks. *Shakſpeare.*

CRA'FTILY. *ad.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully. *Knolles.*

CRA'FTINESS. *ſ.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; ſtratagem. *Job.*

CRA'FTSMAN. *ſ.* [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer. *Decay of Piety.*

CRA'FTSMASTER. *ſ.* [*craft* and *maſter.*] A man ſkilled in his trade. *Collier.*

CRA'FTY. *a.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful; fraudulent; ſly. *Davies.*

CRAG. *ſ.*
1. A rough ſteep rock. *Gibſon.*
2. The rugged protuberance of rocks. *Fairf.*
3. The neck. *Spenſer.*

CRA'GGED. *a.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences. *Craſhaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *cragged.*] Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks. *Brerewood.*

CRA'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *craggy.*] The ſtate of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *a.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough. *Raleigh.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* [cnamman, Saxon.]
1. To ſtuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To fill with food beyond ſatiety. *King.*
3. To thruſt in by force. *Dryden.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond ſatiety. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO. *ſ.* A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMP. *ſ.* [*kramp*, Dutch.]

1. A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs. *Bacon.*
2. A reſtriction; a confinement; ſhackle.
3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP. *a.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pain with cramps or twiches. *Dryden.*
2. To reſtrain; to confine; to obſtruct. *Granville. Burnet.*
3. To bind with crampirons.

CRA'MPFISH. *ſ.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRA'MPIRON. *ſ.* See CRAMP, ſenſe 3.

CRA'NAGE. *ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels. *Cowell.*

CRANE. *ſ.* [cpan, Saxon.]
1. A bird with a long beak. *Iſaiah.*
2. An inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed. *Thomſon.*
3. A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk; a ſiphon.

CRANES-BILL. *ſ.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]
1. An herb. *Miller.*
2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRA'NIUM. ſ. [Latin.] The ſkull. *Wiſeman.*

CRANK. *ſ.* [a contraction of *crane-neck.*]
1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down. *Moxon.*
2. Any bending or winding paſſage. *Shakſp.*
3. Any conceit formed by twiſting or changing a word. *Milton.*

CRANK. *a.*
1. Healthy; ſprightly. *Spenſer.*
2. Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank* when loaded near to be overſet.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank.*] To run in and out. *Shakſpeare.*

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break in unequal ſurfaces. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *crank.*]
1. Health; vigour.
2. Diſpoſition to overſet.

CRA'NNIED. *a.* [from *cranny.*] Full of chinks. *Brown.*

CRA'NNY. *ſ.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft. *Burnet.*

CRAPE. *ſ.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin ſtuff looſely woven. *Swift.*

CRA'PULENCE *ſ.* [*crapula*, a ſurfeit, Lat.] Drunkenneſs; ſickneſs by intemperance.

CRA'PULOUS. *a.* [*crapuloſus*, Latin.] Drunken; ſick with intemperance.

To CRASH. *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling. *Smith.*

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe. *Shak.*

CRASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud mixed ſound. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

CRA'SIS. ſ. [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; conſtitution. *South.*

CRASS. *a.* [*craſſus*, Latin.] Groſs; coarſe; not thin; not ſubtle. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*craſſitudo*, Lat.] Groſſneſs; coarſeneſs. *Bacon.*

CRASTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *craſtinus*, Lat.] Delay.

CRATCH. *ſ.* [*creche*, Fr.] The palliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewill.*

CRAVA'T. *ſ.* A neckcloth. *Hudibras.*

To CRAVE. *v. n.* [cpeꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To aſk with earneſtneſs; to aſk with ſubmiſſion. *Hooker. Knolles.*
2. To aſk inſatiably. *Denham.*
3. To long; to wiſh unreaſonably. *South.*
4. To call for importunately. *Shakſpeare.*

CRA'VEN. *ſ.*
1. A cock conquered and diſpirited. *Shakſp.*
2. A coward; a recreant. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Shakſpeare.*

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* To cruſh in the mouth. *Swift.*

CRAW. *ſ.* [*kroe*, Daniſh.] The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds. *Ray.*

CRA'WFISH. *ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks. *Bacon.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]
1. To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm. *Dryden. Grew.*
2. To move weakly, and ſlowly. *Knolles.*
3. To move about hated and deſpiſed.

CRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *ſ.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobſter. *Floyer.*

CRA'YON. *ſ.* [*crayon*, French.]
1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with. *Dryden.*
2. A drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]
1. To break; to cruſh; to weaken. *Milton.*
2. To powder. *Carew.*
3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect. *Tillotſon.*

CRA'ZEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *crazed.*] Decrepitude; brokenneſs. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *crazy.*] State of being crazy; imbecility; weakneſs. *Howel.*

CRA'ZY. *a.* [*ecraſé*, French.]
1. Broken; decrepit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Broken-witted; ſhattered in the intellect. *Hudibras.*
3. Weak; feeble; ſhattered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *ſ.* [an Iriſh word.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack.*] To make a harſh noiſe. *Dryden.*

CREAM. *ſ.* [*cremor*, Latin.] The unctuous or oily part of milk. *King.*

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream. *Shakſpeare.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſkim off the cream.
2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing.

CREAM-FACED. *a.* [*cream* and *faced.*] Pale;

Pale; coward-looking. *Shakſpeare.*

CRE'AMY. *a.* [from *cream.*] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE. *ſ.* [French.] A fine ſmall line faſtened to a hawk's leaſh.

CREASE. *ſ.* A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]
1. To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt. *Geneſis.*
2. To produce; to cauſe; to be the occaſion of. *King Charles. Roſcommon.*
3. To beget. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To inveſt with any new character. *Shak.*

CREA'TION. *ſ.* [from *create.*]
1. The act of creating, or conferring exiſtence. *Taylor.*
2. The act of inveſting with new qualities or character.
3. The things created; the univerſe. *Parnel.*
4. Any thing produced or cauſed. *Shakſp.*

CREA'TIVE. *a.* [from *create.*]
1. Having the power to create. *Thomſon.*
2. Exerting the act of creation. *South.*

CREA'TOR. *ſ.* [*creator*, Latin.] The Being that beſtows exiſtence. *Taylor.*

CRE'ATURE. *ſ.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]
1. A being created. *Stilling fleet.*
2. An animal, not human. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A general term for man. *Spenſer.*
4. A word of contempt for a human being. *Prior.*
5. A word of petty tenderneſs. *Dryden.*
6. A perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*

CRE'ATURELY. *a.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *ſ.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentneſs. *Diet.*

CRE'BROUS. *a.* [*creber*, Latin.] Frequent.

CRE'DENCE. *ſ.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Fr.]
1. Belief; credit. *Spenſer.*
2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA. ſ. [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*

CRE'DENT. *a.* [*credens*, Latin.]
1. Believing; eaſy of belief. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Having credit; not to be queſtioned.

CREDE'NTIAL. *ſ.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit. *Addiſon.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; poſſibility of obtaining belief. *Tillot.*

CRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; having a juſt claim to belief. *Tillotſon.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthineſs of belief; juſt claim to belief. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *ſ.* [*credit*, French.]
1. Belief. *Addiſon.*
2. Honour; reputation. *Pope.*
3. Eſteem; good opinion. *Bacon.*
4. Faith; teſtimony. *Hooker.*
5. Truſt repoſed. *Locke.*
6. Promiſe given. *Addiſon.*
7. Influence; power not compulſive. *Claren.*

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]
1. To believe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To procure credit or honour to any thing. *Waller.*
3. To truſt; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *a.* [from *credit.*]
1. Reputable; above contempt. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Honourable; eſtimable. *Tillotſon.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; eſtimation. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY. *ad.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without diſgrace. *South.*

CRE'DITOR. *ſ.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor.* *Swift.*

CREDU'LITY. *ſ.* [*credulité*, Fr.] Eaſineſs of belief. *Sidney.*

CRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unſuſpecting; eaſily deceived.

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *credulous.*] Aptneſs to believe; credulity.

CREED. *ſ.* [from *credo*, Latin.]
1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Fiddes.*
2. Any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion. *Shakſpeare.*

To CREEK. *v. a.* [See *To* CREAK.] To make a harſh noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

CREEK. *ſ.* [cnecca, Saxon; *kreke*, Dutch.]
1. A prominence or jut in a winding coaſt. *Davies.*
2. A ſmall port; a bay; a cove. *Davies.*
3. A turn or alley. *Shakſpeare.*

CRE'EKY. *a.* Full of creeks; unequal; winding. *Spenſer.*

To CREEP. *v. n.* preterite *crept.* [cnypan, Saxon.]
1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs. *Milton.*
2. To grow along the ground, or on other ſupports. *Dryden.*
3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as inſects.
4. To move ſlowly and feebly. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To move ſecretly and clandeſtinely. *Att.*
6. To move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing. *Addiſon.*
7. To come unexpected. *Sidney. Temple.*
8. To behave with ſervility; to fawn; to bend. *Shakſpeare.*

CRE'EPER. *ſ.* [from *creep.*]
1. A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body. *Bacon.*
2. An iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens.
3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREE'PHOLE. *ſ.* [*creep* and *hole.*]
1. A hold into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger.
2. A ſubterfuge; an excuſe.

CREE'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *creeping.*] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

CREMA'TION. *ſ.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CRE'MOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A milky ſubſtance; a ſoft liquor reſembling cream. *Ray.*

CRE'NATED. *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented. *Woodward.*

CRE'PANE. *ſ.* [with farriers.] An ulcer ſeated in the midſt of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *crepitate.*] A ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPT. *particip.* [from *creep.*] *Pope.*

CREPU'SCULE. *ſ.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] Twilight.

CREPU'SCULOUS. *a.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a ſtate between light and darkneſs. *Brown.*

CRE'SCENT. *a.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

CRE'SCENT. *ſ.* [*creſcens*, Latin.] The moon in her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing. *Dryden.*

CRE'SCIVE. *a.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing. *Shakſpeare.*

CRESS. *ſ.* An herb. *Pope.*

CRE'SSET. *ſ.* [*croiſſet*, French.] A great light ſet upon a beacon, lighthouſe, or watch-tower. *Milton.*

CREST. *ſ.* [*criſta*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. *Milton.*
2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.
3. Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Shak.*
4. Pride; ſpirit; fire. *Shakſpeare.*

CRE'STED. *a.* [from *creſt*, *criſtatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or creſt. *Milton.*
2. Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*

CREST-FALLEN. *a.* Dejected; ſunk; heartleſs; ſpiritleſs. *Howel.*

CRE'STLESS. *a.* [from *creſt.*] Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakſpeare.*

CRETA'CEOUS. *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.] Abounding with chalk; chalky. *Philips.*

CRE'TATED. *a.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE'VICE. *ſ.* [from *crever*, Fr.] A crack; a cleft. *Addiſon.*

CREW. *ſ.* [probably from cnuð, Saxon.]

1. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe. *Spenſer.*
2. The company of a ſhip. *Dryden.*
3. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

CREW. The *preterite* of *crow.*

CRE'WEL. *ſ.* [*kiewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball. *Walton.*

CRIB. *ſ.* [cnybbe, Saxon.]

1. The rack or manger of a ſtable. *Shakſp.*
2. The ſtall or cabin of an ox.
3. A ſmall habitation; a cottage. *Shakſp.*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shakſpeare.*

CRI'BBAGE. *ſ.* A game at cards.

CRI'BBLE. *ſ.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-ſieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of ſifting.

CRICK. *ſ.*

1. [from *cricco*, Italian.] The noiſe of a door.
2. [from cnycc, Saxon, a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET. *ſ.*

1. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens or fire-places. *Milton.*
2. A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks. *Pope.*
3. A low ſeat or ſtool.

CRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *cry.*] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME. *ſ.* [*crimen*, Latin; *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to law and right; an offence; a great fault. *Pope.*

CRI'MEFUL. *a.* [from *crime* and *full.*] Wicked; criminal. *Shakſpeare.*

CRI'MELESS. *a.* [from *crime.*] Innocent; free from crime. *Shakſpeare.*

CRI'MINAL. *a.* [from *crime.*]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty: as, a *criminal* action. *Spenſer.*
2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent: as, a *criminal* perſon. *Rogers.*
3. Not civil: as, a *criminal* proſecution.

CRI'MINAL. *ſ.* [from *crime.*]

1. A man accuſed. *Dryden.*
2. A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*

CRI'MINALLY. *ad.* [from *criminal.*] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*

CRI'MINALNESS. *ſ.* [from *criminal.*] Guiltineſs; want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accuſing; accuſation; arraignment; charge.

CRI'MINATORY. *a.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing.

CRI'MINOUS. *a.* [*criminoſus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormouſly guilty. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *criminous.*] Enormouſly; very wickedly. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *criminous.*] Wickedneſs; guilt; crime. *King Charles.*

CRI'MOSIN. *a.* [*crimoſino*, Italian.] A ſpecies of red colour tinged with blue. *Spenſer.*

CRIMP. *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble.*]

1. Friable; brittle; eaſily crumbled. *Philips.*
2. Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRI'MPLE. *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate. *Wiſeman.*

CRI'MSON. *ſ.* [*crimoſino*, Italian.]

1. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.*
2. Red in general. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*

To CRI'MSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die with crimſon. *Shakſpeare.*

CRI'NCUM. *ſ.* [a cant word.] A cramp; whimſy. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility. *Philips.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* To draw together; to contract. *Shakſpeare.*

To

To CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter. *Arbuthnot.*

CRINI'GEROUS. *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

To CRI'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures. *King.*

To CRI'NKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRI'NKLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a ſinuoſity.

CRI'NOSE. *a.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy.

CRINO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *crinoſe*.] Hairineſs.

CRI'PPLE. *ſ.* [cnypel, Saxon. It is written by *Donne creeple*, as from *creep*.] A lame man. *Dryden. Bentley.*

To CRI'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame. *Addiſon.*

CRI'PPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *cripple*.] Lameneſs.

CRI'SIS. *ſ.* [κρίσις.]

1. The deciſive moment; the point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Addiſon.*

CRISP. *a.* [*criſpus*, Latin.]

1. Curled. *Bacon.*

2. Indented; winding. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Brittle; friable. *Bacon.*

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*criſpo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots. *B. Jonſon.*

2. To twiſt. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out. *Milton.*

CRISPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *criſp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The ſtate of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-PIN. *ſ.* [from *criſp*.] A curling-iron. *Iſaiah.*

CRI'SPNESS. *ſ.* [from *criſp*.] Curledneſs.

CRI'SPY. *a.* [from *criſp*.] Curled. *Shakſp.*

CRITE'RION. *ſ.* [κριτήριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs. *South.*

CRI'TICK. *ſ.* [κριτικος.]

1. A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature. *Locke.*

2. A cenſurer; a man apt to find fault. *Swift.*

CRI'TICK. *a.* Critical; relating to criticiſm. *Pope.*

CRI'TICK. *ſ.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks.

2. Science of criticiſm. *Locke.*

To CRI'TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticiſe. *Temple.*

CRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate. *Stil.*

2. Relating to criticiſm.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault. *Shakſp.*

4. Comprifing the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.*

CRI'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *critical*.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiouſly. *Woodw.*

CRI'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *critical*.] Exactneſs; accuracy.

To CRI'TICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*

To CRI'TICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick*.] To cenſure; to paſs judgment upon. *Addiſon.*

CRI'TICISM. *ſ.* [from *critick*.]

1. *Criticiſm* is a ſtandard of judging well. *Dryd.*

2. Remark; animadverſion; critical obſervations. *Addiſon.*

To CROAK. *v. n.* [cnacezzan, Saxon.]

1. To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog.

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shak.*

CROAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. *Lee.*

CRO'CEOUS. *a.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſaffron; like ſaffron.

CROCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK. *ſ.* [*kruick*, Dutch.] A cup; any veſſel made of earth.

CRO'CKERY. *ſ.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE. *ſ.* [from κρόκος, ſaffron, and δείλος, fearful.]

1. An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard ſcales, which cannot be pierced, except under the belly. It runs with great ſwiftneſs; but does not eaſily turn itſelf. *Calmet.*

2. *Crocodile* is alſo a little animal, otherwiſe called ſtinx, very much like the lizard, or ſmall crocodile. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea. *Trevoux.*

CRO'CODILINE. *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

CRO'CUS. *ſ.* An early flower.

CROFT. *ſ.* [cnoꝛt, Saxon.] A little cloſe joining to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or paſture. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE, CROISA'DO. *ſ.* [*croiſade*, from *croix*, a *croſs*, Fr. The adventurers in the holy war always bearing *a croſs*, as an enſign of their cauſe.] A holy war. *Bacon.*

CRO'ISES. *ſ.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a croſs.

2. Soldiers who fight againſt infidels.

CRONE. *ſ.* [cnone, Saxon.]

1. An old ewe. *Tuſſer.*

2. In contempt, an old woman. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. *ſ.* The hair which grows over the top of a horſe's hoof.

CRO'NY. *ſ.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance. *Swift.*

CROOK. *ſ.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent inſtrument.

2. A ſheephook. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook. *Arbuth.*

2. To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*

CROO'KBACK. *ſ.* [*crook* and *back*.] A man that has gibbous ſhoulders. *Shakſpeare.*

CROO'KBACKED. *a.* Having bent ſhoulders. *Dryden.*

CROO'KED. *a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not ſtraight; curved. *Newton.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous. *Locke.*

3. Per-

3. Perverſe; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakſpeare.*

CROO'KEDLY. *ad.* [from *crooked.*]
1. Not in a ſtraight line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*

CROO'KEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *crooked.*]
1. Deviation from ſtraightneſs; curvity.
2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*

CROP. *ſ.* [cnop, Sax.] The craw of a bird. *Ray.*

CROP. *ſ.* [cnoppa, Saxon.]
1. The higheſt part or end of any thing.
2. The harveſt; the corn gathered off a field. *Roſcommon.*
3. Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Creech.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harveſt. *Shakſpeare.*

CRO'PFUL. *a.* [*crop* and *full.*] Satiated; having a full belly. *Milton.*

CRO'PSICK. *a.* [*crop* and *ſick.*] Sick with exceſs and debauchery. *Tate.*

CRO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CRO'SIER. *ſ.* [*croiſer*, French.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop. *Bacon.*

CRO'SLET. *ſ.* [*croiſſelet*, Fr.] A ſmall croſs.

CROSS. *ſ.* [*croix*, French.]
1. One ſtraight body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor.*
2. The enſign of the Chriſtian religion. *Rowe.*
3. A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion; ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A line drawn through another.
5. Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; oppoſition; miſadventure; trial of patience. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. Money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs. *Howel.*
7. *Croſs and Pile*, a play with money.

CROSS. *a.* [from the ſubſtantive.]
1. Tranſverſe; falling athwart ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
2. Oblique. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Adverſe; oppoſite. *Atterbury.*
4. Perverſe; untractable. *South.*
5. Peeviſh; fretful; ill-humoured. *Tillotſon.*
6. Contrary; contradictory. *South.*
7. Contrary to wiſh; unfortunate. *South.*
8. Interchanged. *Bacon.*

CROSS. *prep.*
1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect any thing. *Knolles.*
2. Over; from ſide to ſide. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another. *Hudibras.*
2. To ſign with the croſs. *Dryden.*
3. To mark out; to cancel: as, to *croſs* an article.
4. To paſs over: he *croſſed* the river. *Temple.*
5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Spenſer.*
6. To thwart; to interpoſe obſtruction. *Daniel. Clarendon.*
7. To counteract: appetite *croſſes* reaſon. *Locke.*
8. To contravene; to hinder by authority. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To contradict. *Bacon.*
10. To debar; to preclude. *Shakſpeare.*

To CROSS. *v. n.*
1. To lie athwart another thing.
2. To be inconſiſtent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *ſ.* A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*croſs* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party. *Dec. of P.*

CROSS-STAFF. *ſ.* [from *croſs* and *ſtaff.*] An inſtrument commonly called the fore-ſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars. *Harris.*

CRO'SSBITE. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRO'SSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Collier.*

CRO'SSBOW. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *bow.*] A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock. *Shakſpeare.*

CRO'SSBOWER. *ſ.* A ſhooter with a croſs-bow. *Raleigh.*

CRO'SSGRAINED. *a.* [*croſs* and *grain.*]
1. Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular. *Moxon.*
2. Perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious. *Prior.*

CRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *croſs.*]
1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe.
2. Adverſely; in oppoſition to. *Tillotſon.*
3. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS. *ſ.* [from *croſs.*]
1. Tranſverſeneſs; interſection.
2. Perverſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

CRO'SSROW. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *row.*] Alphabet; ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhew that the end of learning is piety. *Shakſpeare.*

CRO'SSWIND. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right to the left. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWAY. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *way.*] A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road.

CRO'SSWORT. *ſ.* [from *croſs* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

CROTCH. *ſ.* [*croc*, French.] A hook.

CRO'TCHET. *ſ.* [*crochet*, French.]
1. [In muſick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim.
2. A piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building. *Dryden.*
3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus].
4. A perverſe conceit; odd fancy. *Howel.*

To CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]
1. To ſtoop low; to lie cloſe to the ground.
2. To fawn; to bend ſervilely. *Dryden.*

CROUP. *ſ.* [*croupe*, French.]
1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPA'DES. *ſ.* [from *croup.*] Higher leaps than thoſe of corvets. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW. *ſ.* [cpape, Saxon.]
1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſes of beaſts. *Dryden.*
2. *To pluck a* CROW, to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A bar uſed as a lever. *Southern.*
4. The voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gayety.

CRO'WFOOT. *ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot.*] A flower.

CRO'WFOOT. *ſ.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*

To CROW. *v. n.* preterite, *I crew*, or *crowed*, *I have crowed.* [cpapan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a cock makes.
2. To boaſt; to bully; to vapour.

CROWD. *ſ.* [cpuð, Saxon.]
1. A multitude confuſedly preſſed together.
2. A promiſcuous medley. *Pope.*
3. The vulgar; the populace. *Dryden.*
4. [From *crwth*, Welch.] A fiddle. *Hudibras.*

To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill with confuſed multitudes: he *crowded* the houſe with his friends. *Watts.*
2. To preſs cloſe together: he *crowds* many thoughts into a page. *Burnet.*
3. To incumber by multitudes: the gates were *crowded.* *Granville.*
4. *To* CROWD *Sail.* [A ſea phraſe.] To ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*
1. To ſwarm; to be numerous and confuſed. *Dryden.*
2. To thruſt among a multitude. *Cowley.*

CRO'WDER. *ſ.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler. *Sid.*

CRO'WKEEPER. *ſ.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A ſcarecrow. *Shakſpeare.*

CROWN. *ſ.* [*couronne*, French.]
1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A garland. *Eccluſ.*
2. Reward; honorary diſtinction. *1 Cor.*
3. Regal power; royalty. *Locke.*
5. The top of the head. *Pope.*
6. The top of any thing: as, of a mountain. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Part of the hat that covers the head.
8. A piece of money. *Suckling.*
9. Honour; ornament; decoration. *Eccluſ.*
10. Completion; accompliſhment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *ſ.* [*corona imperialis*, Latin.] A flower.

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament. *Dryden.*
2. To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden.*
3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illuſtrious. *Pſalms.*
4. To reward; to recompenſe. *Roſcommon.*
5. To complete; to perfect. *South.*
6. To terminate; to finiſh. *Dryden.*

CRO'WNGLASS. *ſ.* The fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

CRO'WNPOST. *ſ.* A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB. *ſ.* A ſtinking filthy ſcab round a horſe's hoof. *Farrier's D.*

CRO'WNWHEEL. *ſ.* The upper wheel of a watch.

CRO'WNWORKS. *ſ.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced toward the field to gain ſome hill or riſing ground. *Harris.*

CRO'WNET. *ſ.* [from *crown.*]
1. The ſame with *coronet.*
2. Chief end; laſt purpoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

CRO'YLSTONE. *ſ.* Cryſtalized cauk. *Woodw.*

CRU'CIAL. *a.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Tranſverſe; interſecting one another. *Sharp.*

To CRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIBLE. *ſ.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymiſt's melting pot made of earth.

CRUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs.

CRU'CIFIER. *ſ.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion. *Hammond.*

CRU'CIFIX. *ſ.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion. *Addiſon.*

CRUCIFI'XION. *ſ.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs. *Addiſon.*

CRU'CIFORM. *a.* [*crux* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a croſs.

To CRU'CIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright. *Milton.*

CRUCI'GEROUS. *a.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs.

CRUD. *ſ.* [commonly written *curd.*] A concretion; coagulation.

CRUDE. *a.* [*crudus*, Latin.]
1. Raw; not ſubdued by fire.
2. Not changed by any proceſs or preparation. *Boyle.*
3. Harſh; unripe. *Bacon.*
4. Unconnected; not well digeſted. *Bacon.*
5. Not brought to perfection; immature. *Milton.*
6. Having indigeſted notions. *Milton.*
7. Indigeſted; not fully concocted in the intellect. *Ben Jonſon.*

CRU'DELY. *ad.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation. *Dryden.*

CRU'DENESS. *ſ.* [from *crude.*] Unripeneſs; indigeſtion.

CRU'DITY. *ſ.* [from *crude.*] Indigeſtion; inconcoction; unripeneſs; want of maturity. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden.*

CRU'DY. *a.* [from *crud.*]
1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenſer.*
2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill. *Shakſpeare.*

CRU'EL. *a.* [*cruel*, French.]
1. Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman; hardhearted; barbarous. *Dryden.*
2. [Of things.] Hurtful; miſchievous; deſtructive. *Pſalms.*

CRU'ELLY. *ad.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarouſly. *South.*

CRU'ELNESS. *ſ.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenſer.*

CRU'ELTY.

CRU'ELTY. *ſ.* [*cruauté*, French.] Inhumanity; ſavageneſs; barbarity. *Shakſpeare.*

CRU'ENTATE. *a.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville.*

CRU'ET. *ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil. *Swift.*

CRUISE. *ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A ſmall cup. 1 *Kings.*

CRUISE. *ſ.* [*croiſe*, Fr.] A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rove over the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

CRUI'SER. *ſ.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves the ſea in ſearch of plunder. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } *ſ.* [cpuma, Saxon.
CRUMB. }

1. The ſoft part of bread, not the cruſt. *Bac.*
2. A ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into ſmall pieces; to comminute. *Herbert.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall pieces. *Pope.*

CRU'MENAL. *ſ.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purſe. *Spenſer.*

CRU'MMY. *a.* [from *crum.*] Soft; not cruſty.

CRUMP. *a.* [cpump, Saxon.] Crooked in the back. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRU'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple.*] To draw into wrinkles. *Addiſon.*

CRU'MPLING. *ſ.* A ſmall degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane.
To CRU'NKLE. } *Dict.*

CRU'PPER. *ſ.* [from *croupe*, French.] That part of the horſeman's furniture, that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail. *Sidney.*

CRU'RAL. *a.* [from *crus cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

CRU'SADE. } *ſ.* See CROISADE.
CRU'SADO. }

1. An expedition againſt the infidels.
2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs. *Shakſpeare.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET. *ſ.* A goldſmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]

1. To oppreſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſqueeze. *Milton.*
2. To preſs with violence. *Waller.*
3. To overwhelm; to beat down. *Dryden.*
4. To ſubdue; to depreſs; to diſpirit. *Milton.*

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condenſed. *Thomſon.*

CRUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A colliſion.

CRUST. *ſ.* [*cruſta*, Latin.]

1. Any ſhell or external coat. *Addiſon.*
2. An incruſtation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addiſon.*
3. The caſe of a pie made of meal, and baked. *Addiſon.*
4. The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden.*
5. A waſte piece of bread. *Dryden.*

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard caſe.
2. To foul with concretions. *Swift.*

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a cruſt. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cruſta*, Latin.] Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous. *Woodw.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *cruſtaceous.*] The quality of having jointed ſhells.

CRU'STILY. *ad.* [from *cruſty.*] Peeviſhly; ſnappiſhly.

CRU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *cruſty.*]

1. The quality of a cruſt.
2. Peeviſhneſs; moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY. *a.* [from *cruſt.*]

1. Covered with a cruſt. *Derham.*
2. Moroſe; ſnappiſh.

CRUTCH. *ſ.* [*croccia*, Italian.] A ſupport uſed by cripples. *Smith.*

To CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To ſupport on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden.*

To CRY. *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]

1. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To call importunately. *Jonah.*
3. To talk eagerly or inceſſantly. *Exodus.*
4. To proclaim; to make publick. *Jeremiah.*
5. To exclaim. *Herbert.*
6. To utter lamentation. *Tillotſon.*
7. To ſquall, as an infant. *Waller.*
8. To weep; to ſhed tears. *Donne.*
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Pſalms.*
10. To yelp, as a hound on a ſcent. *Shakſp.*

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found. *Craſhaw.*

To CRY *down. v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Tillot.*
2. To prohibit. *Bacon.*
3. To overbear. *Shakſpeare.*

To CRY *out. v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to ſcream; to clamour. *Job.*
2. To complain loudly. *Atterbury.*
3. To blame; to cenſure. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour. *Shakſpeare.*

To CRY *up. v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe. *Bacon.*
2. To raiſe the price by proclamation. *Temp.*

CRY. *ſ.* [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream. *Exodus.*
2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry. *Addiſon.*
4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder. *Swift.*
5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares: as, *the cries of London.*
7. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion. *Locke.*
9. Importunate call. *Jeremiah.*
10. Yelping of dogs. *Waller.*
11. Yell; inarticulate noiſe. *Zeph.*
12. A pack of dogs. *Milton.*

CRY'AL. *ſ.* The heron. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'ER. *ſ.* The falcon gentle. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'PTICAL. } *a.* [κρύπτω.] Hidden;
CRY'PTICK. } ſecret; occult. *Glanville.*

CRY'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *cryptical.*] Occult; ſecretly. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]

1. The act of writing ſecret characters.
2. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYP-

CRYPTO'LOGY. *ſ.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *ſ.* [κρύσταλλος.]

1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regular angular figures. *Hill.*

2. *Iſland cryſtal* is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of ſix planes. *Hill.*

3. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs. *Chambers.*

4. *Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters, ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal*. *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL. *a.*

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE. *a.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent.

CRY'STALLINE *Humour*. *ſ.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous behind the uvea. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cryſtallize.*] Congelation into cryſtals; the maſs formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal.*] To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or ſhoot into cryſtals.

CUB. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beaſt; generally of a bear or fox. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The young of a whale. *Waller.*

3. In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakſp.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. *Dryden.*

CUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*cubatio*, Latin.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CU'BATORY. *a.* [from *cubo*, Latin.] Recumbent.

CU'BATURE. *ſ.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *ſ.* [from κύβος, a die.] A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

CUBE *Root*. } *ſ.* The origin of a cubick
CU'BICK *Root*. } number.

CU'BEB. *ſ.* A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer, of a grayiſh brown colour, and compoſed of a corrugated bark, covering a thin friable ſhell or capſule, containing a ſingle ſeed, roundiſh, blackiſh on the ſurface, and white within. *Hill. Floyer.*

CU'BICAL. } *a.* [from *cube.*]
CU'BICK. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

2. It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number ſixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the *cubick* number ſixty-four. *Hale.*

CU'BICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *cubical.*] The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CU'BICULARY. *a.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the poſture of lying. *Brown.*

CU'BIFORM. *a.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the ſhape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *ſ.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inward, to the extremity of the middle finger; a foot and half. *Holder.*

CU'BITAL. *a.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*

CU'CKINGSTOOL. *ſ.* An engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds and unquiet women. *Cowel. Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD. *ſ.* [*cocu*, French.] One that is married to an adultreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *Shak.*

2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity. *Dry.*

CU'CKOLDY. *a.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean. *Shak.*

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *ſ.* [*cuckold* and *make.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Dryden.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *ſ.* [from *cuckold.*]

1. The act of adultery. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtate of a cuckold. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'CKOO. *ſ.* [*cwccew*, Welch.]

1. A bird which appears in the ſpring, and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Sidney. Thomſon.*

2. A name of contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

CU'CKOO-BUD. } *ſ.* The name of a
CU'CKOO-FLOWER. } flower. *Shakſpeare.*

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE. *ſ.* *Woodſeare*, that ſpumeous dew, or exudation, found upon plants about the end of May. *Brown.*

CU'CULLATE. } *a.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,
CU'CULLATED. } Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood. *Brown.*

CU'CUMBER. *ſ.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.] *Cucurbitaceous* plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, called a *body*. *Boyle.*

CUD. *ſ.* [cud, Saxon.] The food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach, in order to rumination. *Sidney.*

CU'DDEN. } *ſ.* A clown; a ſtupid ruſtick;
CU'DDY. } a low dolt. *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* To lie cloſe; to ſquat. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick to ſtrike with. *Locke.*

2. *To croſs the* CUDGELS, is to forbear the conteſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a ſtick. *South.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *a.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

CU'DWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

CUE. *ſ.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing.
2. The laſt word of a ſpeech. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction. *Swift.*
4. The part that any man is to play in his turn. *Rymer.*
5. Humour; temper of mind.

CUERPO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat, ſo as to diſcover the ſhape of the *cuerpo* or body. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *ſ.* [*zaffa*, a battle, Italian.] A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke. *Shakſp.*

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle. *Dryden.*

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſtrike with talons. *Otway.*

CUFF. *ſ.* [*coëffe*, French.] Part of the ſleeves. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'IRASS. *ſ.* [*cuiraſſe*, Fr.] A breaſtplate. *Dryden.*

CUIRA'SSIER. *ſ.* [from *cuiraſs.*] A man at arms; a ſoldier in arms. *Milton.*

CUISH. *ſ.* [*cuiſſe*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs. *Dryden.*

CU'LDEES. *ſ.* [*colidei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE. *ſ.* Arſe-ſmart.

CU'LINARY. *a.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen. *Newton.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To ſelect from others. *Hooker. Pope.*

CU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *cull.*] One who picks or chooſes.

CU'LLION. *ſ.* [*coglione*, a fool, Italian.] A ſcoundrel. *Shakſpeare.*

CU'LLIONLY. *a.* [from *cullion.*] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; baſe. *Shakſp.*

CU'LLY. *ſ.* [*coglione*, Italian, a fool.] A man deceived or impoſed upon. *Arbuthnot.*

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to impoſe upon.

CULMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.] *Culmiferous* plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks. *Quincy.*

To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milton.*

CULMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *culminate.*] The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableneſs.

CU'LPABLE. *a.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Blamable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*

CU'LPABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *culpable.*] Blamably; criminally. *Taylor.*

CU'LPRIT. *ſ.* A man arraigned before his judge. *Prior.*

CU'LTER. *ſ.* [*cultur*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſhare.

To CU'LTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry. *Felton.*
2. To improve; to meliorate. *Waller.*

CULTIVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cultivate.*]

1. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.
2. Improvement in general; melioration.

CULTIVA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Boyle.*

CU'LTURE. *ſ.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation. *Woodward.*
2. Improvement; melioration. *Tatler.*

To CU'LTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to till. *Tuſſer.*

CU'LVER. *ſ.* [culfne, Sax.] A pigeon. *Spen.*

CU'LVERIN. *ſ.* [*colouvrine*, French.] A ſpecies of ordnance. *Waller.*

CU'LVERKEY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of flower.

To CU'MBER. *v. a.* [*komberen*, to diſturb, Dut.]

1. To embarraſs; to entangle; to obſtruct.
2. To crowd or load with ſomething uſeleſs.
3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity of cares. *Luke.*
5. To be troubleſome in any place. *Grew.*

CU'MBER. *ſ.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarraſſment. *Raleigh.*

CU'MBERSOME. *a.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious. *Sidney.*
2. Burdenſome; embarraſſing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Unwieldy; unmanageable. *Newton.*

CU'MBERSOMELY. *ad.* [from *cumberſome.*] In a troubleſome manner.

CU'MBERSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *cumberſome.*] Encumbrance; hindrance; obſtruction.

CU'MBRANCE. *ſ.* [from *cumber.*] Burden; hindrance; impediment. *Milton.*

CU'MBROUS. *a.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing.
2. Oppreſſive; burdenſome. *Swift.*
3. Jumbled; obſtructing each other. *Milton.*

CU'MFREY. *ſ.* A medicinal plant.

CU'MIN. *ſ.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

To CU'MULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together. *Woodward.*

CUMULA'TION. *ſ.* The act of heaping together.

CUNCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procraſtination; dilatorineſs. *Hayward.*

CUNCTA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond.*

To CUND. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] To give notice to fiſhers. *Carew.*

CU'NEAL. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM. *a.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CU'NNER. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh leſs than an oyſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks. *Ainſw.*

CU'NNING. *a.* [from connan, Saxon.]

1. Skilful;

1. Skilful; knowing; learned. *Prior.*
2. Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser.*
3. Artful; deceitful; trickish; subtle; crafty; subdolous. *South.*
4. Acted with subtilty. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING. *s.* [cunninge, Saxon.]
1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; slight; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon.*
1. Art; skill; knowledge. *Psalms.*

CU'NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *cunning.*] Artfully; slyly; craftily. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN. *s.* [*cunning* and *man.*] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *Hudibras.*

CU'NNINGNESS. *s.* [from *cunning.*] Deceitfulness; slyness.

CUP. *s.* [cup, Saxon.]
1. A small vessel to drink in. *Genesis.*
2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Waller.*
3. Social entertainment; merry bout: commonly in the plural. *Knolles. Ben Jonson.*
4. Any thing hollow like a cup: as, the husk of an acorn. *Woodward.*
5. Cup *and Can.* Familiar companions. *Swift.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with cups. *Shakspeare.*
2. To fix glass bells or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood by scarification. See Cupping-Glass. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER. *s.*
1. An officer of the king's household. *Wot.*
2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

CU'PBOARD. *s.* [*cup* and *bord*, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure; to hoard up. *Shakspeare.*

CUPI'DITY. *s.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful longing.

CU'POLA. s. [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Addison.*

CU'PPEL. See Coppel.

CU'PPER. *s.* [from *cup.*] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CU'PPING-GLASS. *s.* [from *cup* and *glass.*] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarifying the air. *Wiseman.*

CU'PREOUS. *a.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle.*

CUR. *s.* [*korre*, Dutch.]
1. A worthless degenerate dog. *Shakspeare.*
2. A term of reproach for a man. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RABLE. *a.* [from *cure.*] That admits a remedy. *Dryden.*

CU'RABLENESS. *s.* [from *curable.*] Possibility to be healed.

CU'RACY. *s.* [from *curate.*] Employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *s.* [*curator*, Latin.]
1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. *Dryden.*
2. A parish priest. *Collier.*

CU'RATESHIP. *s.* [from *curate.*] The same with curacy.

CU'RATIVE. *a.* [from *cure.*] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative. *Brown.*

CURA'TOR. s. [Latin.] One that has the superintendence of any thing. *Swift.*

CURB. *s.* [*courber*, French.]
1. An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition. *Atter.*

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To guide a horse with a curb. *Milton.*
2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spen.*

CURD. *s.* The coagulation of milk. *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate. *Shakspeare.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd.*] To coagulate; to concrete. *Bacon.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate.

CU'RDY. *a.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled. *Arbuthnot.*

CURE. *s.* [*cura*, Latin.]
1. Remedy; restorative. *Granville.*
2. Act of healing. *Luke.*
3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]
1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy. *Waller.*
2. To prepare in any manner so as to be preserved from corruption. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS. *a.* [*cure* and *less.*] Without cure; without remedy. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RER. *s.* [from *cure.*] A healer; a physician. *Shakspeare. Harvey.*

CU'RFEW. *s.* [*couvre feu*, French.]
1. An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light. *Milton.*
2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY. *s.* [*curialis*, Latin.] The privileges or retinue of a court. *Bacon.*

CURIO'SITY. *s.* [from *curious.*]
1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry.
2. Nicety; delicacy. *Shakspeare.*
3. Accuracy; exactness. *Ray.*
4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment. *Bacon.*
5. An object of curiosity; rarity. *Addison.*

CU'RIOUS. *a.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]
1. Inquisitive; desirous of information. *Daw.*
2. Attentive to; diligent about. *Woodward.*
3. Accurate; careful not to mistake. *Hooker.*
4. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection. *Taylor.*
5. Exact; nice; subtle. *Holder.*
6. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous; nicely diligent. *Fairfax.*
7. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished. *Exod.*
8. Rigid; severe; rigorous. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *curious.*]
1. Inquisitively; studiously. *Newton.*
2. Elegantly; neatly. *South.*
3. Artfully; exactly.
4. Captiously.

CURL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A ringlet of hair. *Sidney.*

2. Undulation; wave; ſinuoſity; flexure. *Newton.*

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch.]
1. To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To writhe; to twiſt.
3. To dreſs with curls. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities. *Dryden.*

To CURL. *v. n.*
1. To ſhrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*
2. To riſe in undulations. *Dryden.*
3. To twiſt itſelf. *Dryden.*

CU'RLEW. *ſ.* [*courlieu*, French.]
1. A kind of waterfowl. *Carew.*
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It frequents the corn-fields in Spain. *Trevoux.*

CURMU'DGEON. *ſ.* [*cour mechant*, French.] An avaricious churliſh fellow; a miſer; a niggard; a griper. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY. *a.* [from *curmudgeon.*] Avaricious; covetous; churliſh; niggardly.

CU'RRANT. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall fruit-tree.
2. A ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth.* *King.*

CU'RRENCY. *ſ.* [from *current.*]
1. Circulation; power of paſſing from hand to hand. *Swift.*
2. General reception.
3. Fluency; readineſs of utterance.
4. Continuance; conſtant flow. *Ayliffe.*
5. General eſteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. *Bacon.*
6. The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CU'RRENT. *a.* [*currens*, Latin.]
1. Circulatory; paſſing from hand to hand. *Geneſis.*
2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative. *Hooker.*
3. Common; general. *Watts.*
4. Popular; ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation. *Grew.*
5. Faſhionable; popular. *Pope.*
6. Paſſable; ſuch as may be allowed or admitted. *Shakſpeare.*
7. What is now paſſing: as, *the* current *year.*

CU'RRENT. *ſ.*
1. A running ſtream. *Boyle.*
2. *Currents* are progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places. *Harris.*

CU'RRENTLY. *ad.* [from *current.*]
1. With a conſtant motion.
2. Without oppoſition. *Hooker.*
3. Popularly; faſhionably; generally.
4. Without ceaſing.

CU'RRENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *current.*]
1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Eaſineſs of pronunciation. *Camden.*

CU'RRIER. *ſ.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dreſſes and prepares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes and other things. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RRISH. *a.* [from *cur.*] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; ſour; quarrelſome. *Fairfax.*

To CU'RRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, Latin, leather.]
1. To dreſs leather.
2. To rub; to thraſh; to chaſtiſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat. *Bacon.*
4. To ſcratch in kindneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To CURRY *Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery. *Hooker.*

CU'RRYCOMB. *ſ.* [from *curry* and *comb.*] An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes.

To CURSE. *v. a.* [cupſian, Saxon.]
1. To wiſh evil; to execrate. *Knollet.*
2. To miſchief; to afflict. *Pope.*

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate evil. *Judges.*

CURSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Malediction; wiſh of evil to another. *Dryden.*
2. Affliction; torment; vexation. *Addiſon.*

CU'RSED. *particip. a.* [from *curſe.*]
1. Under a curſe; hateful; deteſtable. *Shak.*
2. Unholy; unſanctified. *Milton.*
3. Vexatious; troubleſome. *Prior.*

CU'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *curſed.*] Miſerably; ſhamefully. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *curſed.*] The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CU'RSHIP. *ſ.* [from *cur.*] Dogſhip; meanneſs. *Hudibras.*

CU'RSITOR. ſ. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowel.*

CU'RSORARY. *a.* [from *curſus*, Latin.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

CU'RSORILY. *ad.* [from *curſory.*] Haſtily; without care. *Atterbury.*

CU'RSORINESS. *ſ.* [from *curſory.*] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY. *a.* [from *curſorius*, Latin.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs. *Addiſ.*

CURST. *a.* Froward; peeviſh; malignant; malicious; ſnarling. *Aſcham. Craſhaw.*

CU'RSTNESS. *ſ.* [from *curſt.*] Peeviſhneſs; frowardneſs; malignity. *Dryden.*

CURT. *a.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CU'RTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] To cut off; to cut ſhort; to ſhorten. *Hudibras.*

CU'RTAIL *Dog. ſ.* A dog whoſe tail is cut off. *Shakſpeare.*

CU'RTAIN. *ſ.* [*cortina*, Latin.]
1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure. *Arbuthnot.*
2. *To draw the* CURTAIN. To cloſe it, ſo as to ſhut out the light; or to open it, ſo as to diſcern the object. *Pope. Shakſpeare.*
3. [In fortification.] The part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions. *Knolles.*

CU'RTAIN-LECTURE. *ſ.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed. *Addiſon.*

To CU'RTAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To encloſe with curtains. *Pope.*

CU'RTATE *Diſtance. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] The

The diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *curto*, to ſhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun, and the curtate diſtance.

CU'RTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.
CU'RTELAX. }

CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED. *a.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVA'TION. *ſ.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE. *ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs; inflexion; manner of bending; bent form. *Holder.*

CURVE. *a.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs. *Thomſon.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder.*

To CU'RVET. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to bound. *Drayton.*
2. To friſk; to be licentious.

CU'RVET. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]
1. Forming a crooked line. *Cheyne.*
2. Compoſed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY. *ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs.

CU'SHION. *ſ.* [*couſſin*, French.] A pillow for the ſeat; a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

CU'SHIONED. *a.* [from *cuſhion.*] Seated on a cuſhion; ſupported by cuſhions.

CUSP. *ſ.* [*cuſpis*, Latin.] A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED. } *a.* [from *cuſpis*, Latin.]
CU'SPIDATED. } A word expreſſing the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy.*

CU'STARD. *ſ.* [*cruſtard*, Welch.] A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar. *Hudibras.*

CU'STODY. *ſ.* [*cuſtodia*, Latin.]
1. Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty. *Milton.*
2. Care; preſervation; ſecurity. *Bacon.*

CU'STOM. *ſ.* [*couſtume*, French.]
1. Habit; habitual practice. *Locke.*
2. Faſhion; common way of acting. 1 *Sam.*
3. Eſtabliſhed manner. *Locke.*
4. Practice of buying of certain perſons. *Add.*
5. Application from buyers: as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.
6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed. *Cowel.*
7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported. *Temple.*

CU'STOMHOUSE. *ſ.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. *Smith.*

CU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

CU'STOMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *cuſtomable.*]
1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuſtom.

CU'STOMABLY. *ad.* [from *cuſtomable.*] According to cuſtom. *Hayward.*

CU'STOMARILY. *ad.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Habitually; commonly. *Ray.*

CU'STOMARINESS. *ſ.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Frequency. *Government of the Tongue.*

CU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*]
1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom; according to preſcription. *Glanville.*
2. Habitual. *Tillotſon.*
3. Uſual; wonted. *Shakſpeare.*

CU'STOMED. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*] Uſual; common. *Shakſpeare.*

CU'STOMER. *ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*] One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing. *Roſcommon.*

CU'STREL. *ſ.*
1. A ſhield-bearer.
2. A veſſel for holding wine. *Ainſworth.*

To CUT. *v. a.* pret. *cut*; part. paſſ. *cut.* [from the French *couteau*, a knife.]
1. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument. *Sh.*
2. To hew, as with an axe. 2 *Chron.*
3. To carve; to make by ſculpture. *Addiſ.*
4. To form any thing by cutting. *Pope.*
5. To pierce with an uneaſy ſenſation. *Add.*
6. To divide packs of cards. *Granville.*
7. To interſect; to croſs: as, one line *cuts* another.
8. *To* CUT *down.* To fell; to hew down.
9. *To* CUT *down.* To excel; to overpower. *Addiſon.*
10. *To* CUT *off.* To ſeparate from the other parts. *Judges.*
11. *To* CUT *off.* To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. *Howel.*
12. *To* CUT *off.* To reſcind. *Smalridge.*
13. *To* CUT *off.* To intercept; to hinder from union. *Clarendon.*
14. *To* CUT *off.* To put an end to; to obviate. *Clarendon.*
15. *To* CUT *off.* To take away; to withhold. *Rogers.*
16. *To* CUT *off.* To preclude. *Prior.*
17. *To* CUT *off.* To interrupt; to ſilence. *Bacon.*
18. *To* CUT *off.* To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate, by eliſion. *Dryden.*
19. *To* CUT *out.* To ſhape; to form. *Arb.*
20. *To* CUT *out.* To ſcheme; to contrive.
21. *To* CUT *out.* To adapt. *Rymer.*
22. *To* CUT *out.* To debar. *Pope.*
23. *To* CUT *out.* To excel; to outdo.
24. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption. *Dryden.*
25. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To abridge: as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*
26. *To* CUT *up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*
27. *To* CUT *up.* To eradicate. *Job.*

To CUT. *v. n.*
1. To make its way by dividing obſtructions. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.
3. To interfere: as, a horſe that *cuts.*

CUT. *part. a.* Prepared for uſe. *Swift.*

CUT. *ſ.* [from the noun.]
1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument.
2. The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge.
3. A wound made by cutting. *Wiſeman.*
4. A channel made by art. *Knolles.*
5. A part cut off from the reſt. *Mortimer.*
6. A ſmall particle; a ſhred. *Hooker.*
7. A lot cut off a ſtick. *Locke.*
8. A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off. *Hale.*
9. A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper, and impreſſed from it. *Brown.*
10. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. *Swift.*
11. Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape. *Stilling fleet. Addiſon.*
12. A fool or cully. *Shakſpeare.*
13. CUT *and long tail.* Men of all kinds. *Ben Jonſon.*

CUTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the ſkin. *Floyer.*

CU'TICLE. *ſ.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]
1. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin. This is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter upon any burning, or the application of a bliſtering plaiſter. It ſticks cloſe to the ſurface of the true ſkin. *Quincy.*
2. A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor. *Newton.*

CUTI'CULAR. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſkin.

CU'TH. *ſ.* Knowledge or ſkill. *Camden.*

CU'TLASS. *ſ.* [*coutelas*, French.] A broad cutting ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

CU'TLER. *ſ.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or ſells knives. *Clarendon.*

CU'TPURSE. *ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe.*] One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes; a thief; a robber. *Bentley.*

CU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *cut.*]
1. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.*
4. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them. *Cowel.*

CUT-THROAT. *ſ.* [*cut* and *throat.*] A ruffian; a murderer; an aſſaſſin. *Knolles.*

CUT-THROAT. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. *Carew.*

CU'TTING. *ſ.* [from *cut.*] A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon.*

CU'TTLE. *ſ.* A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Ray.*

CU'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul mouthed fellow. *Hanmer. Shakſpeare.*

CY'CLE. *ſ.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κυκλος.]
1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a ſpace in which the ſame revolution begins again; a periodical ſpace of time. *Holder.*
3. A method, or account of a method continued till the ſame courſe begins again. *Evel.*
4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CY'CLOID. *ſ.* [from κυκλοειδης.] A geometrical curve, of which the geneſis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail deſcribes in the air, while the wheel revolves in the right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLO'IDAL. *a.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA. *ſ.* [κυκλος and παιδεια.] A circle of knowledge; a courſe of the ſciences.

CY'GNET. *ſ.* [from *cycnus*, Latin.] A young ſwan. *Mortimer.*

CY'LINDER. *ſ.* [κυλινδρος.] A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular; a roller. *Wilkins.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *a.* [from *cylinder.*] Par-
CYLI'NDRICK. } taking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder, or of a roller. *Woodward.*

CYMA'R. *ſ.* [properly written *ſimar.*] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf. *Dryden.*

CYMA'TIUM. ſ. [Latin; from κυματιον.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris.*

CY'MBAL. *ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument. *Dryden.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [κυων κυνος, and ανθρωπος.] A ſpecies of madneſs in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGE'TICKS. *ſ.* [κυνεγετικη.] The art of hunting. *Brown.*

CY'NICAL. } *a.* [κυνικος.] Having the qualities
CY'NICK. } of a dog; curriſh; brutal; ſnarling; ſatirical. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK. *ſ.* [κυνικος.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort; a follower of Diogeneſs; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope. *Shakſpeare.*

CY'NOSURE. *ſ.* [from κυνοσουρα.] The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer. *Milton.*

CY'PRESS-TREE. *ſ.* [*cupreſſus*, Latin.]
1. A tall ſtraight tree; its leaves are bitter, the ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made uſe of it at funerals. The *cypreſs-tree* is always green, the wood is heavy, of a good ſmell, and never either rots, or is worm-eaten. *Calmet. Shakſpeare. Iſaiah.*
2. It is the emblem of mourning. *Shakſp.*

CY'PRUS. *ſ.* A thin black ſtuff. *Shakſpeare.*

CYST. } *ſ.* [κυστις.] A bag containing ſome
CY'STIS. } morbid matter. *Wiſeman.*

CY'STICK. *a.* [from *cyſt*, a bag.] Contained in a bag. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *ſ.* [κυστις and τεμνω.] The act or practice of opening encyſted tumours.

CZAR. *ſ.* [written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperor of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA. *ſ.* [from *czar.*] The empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

DAG DAM

D Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T. The ſound of D in *Engliſh* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DACA'PO. [Italian.] A term in muſick, which means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, French.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt. *Sharp.*

DAB. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *ſ.* A waterfowl. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To ſmear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud. *Swift.*
2. To do any thing in a ſlight manner; to tamper. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *dabble.*]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without maſtery; a ſuperficial meddler. *Swift.*

DACE. *ſ.* A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling roach. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *ſ.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort.

DAD. } *ſ.* The child's way of expreſſing
DA'DDY. } *father.* *Shakſpeare.*

DÆ'DAL. *a.* [*dædalus*, Latin.] Various; variegated.

DA'FFODIL. }
DAFFODI'LLY. } *ſ.* This plant hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf,
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. } which is bell-ſhaped. *Spenſer. Milton. Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [from *do aſt.*] To toſs aſide; to throw away ſlightly. *Shakſpeare.*

DAG. *ſ.* [*dague*, French.] Not uſed.

1. A dagger.
2. A hand-gun; a piſtol.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To daggle; to bemire.

DA'GGER. *ſ.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A ſhort ſword; a poniard. *Addiſon.*
2. A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.
3. The obeliſk: as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *ſ.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. *Hudibras.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire. *Pope.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *a.* [*daggle* and *tail.*] Bemired; beſpattered. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *a.* [ᵹaglic, Saxon.] Happening every day; quotidian. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *ad.* Every day; very often. *Spenſer.*

DA'INTILY. *ad.* [from *dainty.*]

1. Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon.*
2. Deliciouſly; pleaſantly. *Howel.*

DA'INTINESS. *ſ.* [from *dainty.*]

1. Delicacy; ſoftneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Elegance; nicety. *Worton.*
3. Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs. *Wotton.*

DA'INTY. *a.* [*dain*, old French.]

1. Pleaſing to the palate; of exquiſite taſte. *Bacon.*
2. Delicate; of acute ſenſibility; nice; ſqueamiſh. *Davies.*
3. Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Elegant; tenderly languiſhing; beautiful. *Milton.*
5. Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *ſ.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy. *Proverbs.*
2. A word of fondneſs formerly in uſe. *Ben Jonſon.*

DA'IRY. *ſ.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk.]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk. *Temple.*
2. The place where milk is manufactured.
3. Paſturage; milk farm. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *ſ.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the milk. *Dryden.*

DA'ISY. *ſ.* [ᵹæᵹeɾeage, Saxon, or day's eye.] A ſpring flower. *Shakſpeare.*

DALE. *ſ.* [*dalei*, Gothick.] A vale; a valley. *Tickel.*

DA'LLIANCE. *ſ.* [from *dally.*]

1. Interchange of careſſes; acts of fondneſs. *Milton.*
2. Conjugal converſation. *Milton.*
3. Delay; procraſtination. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'LLIER. *ſ.* [from *dally.*] A trifler; a fondler. *Aſcham.*

DA'LLOP. *ſ.* A tuft or clump. *Tuſſer.*

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool. *Shak. Calamy.*
2. To exchange careſſes; to fondle. *Shakſp.*
3. To ſport; to play; to frolick. *Shakſp.*
4. To delay. *Wiſdom.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuſe. *Knolles.*

DAM. *ſ.* [from *dame.*] The mother. *Ray.*

DAM. *ſ.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [ᵹemman, Saxon.] To confine

fine or ſhut up water by moles or dams. *Otw.*

DA'MAGE. *ſ.* [*domage*, French.]
1. Miſchief; hurt; detriment. *Davies.*
2. Loſs; miſchief ſuffered. *Davies.*
3. The value of miſchief done. *Clarendon.*
4. Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon.*
5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate. *Cowel.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* To miſchief; to injure; to impair. *Addiſon.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage.

DA'MAGEABLE. *a.* [from *damage.*]
1. Suſceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.
2. Miſchievous; pernicious. *Gov. of Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE. *ſ.* [from *Damaſcus.*] A ſmall black plum; a damſon. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. *ſ.* [*damaſquin*, French.] Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at *Damaſcus*, with a texture, by which part has regular figures. *Swift.*

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form flowers upon ſtuffs.
2. To variegate; to diverſify. *Fenton.*

DA'MASK-ROSE. *ſ.* A red roſe. *Bacon.*

DA'MASKENING. *ſ.* [from *damaſquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or ſteel, by making inciſions, and filling them up with gold or ſilver wire. *Chambers.*

DAME. *ſ.* [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spaniſh.]
1. A lady; the title of honour to women. *Milt.*
2. Miſtreſs of a low family. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Women in general. *Shakſpeare.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *ſ.* Queen's gilliflower.

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]
1. To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate. *Bacon.*
2. To procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned. *South.*
3. To condemn; to cenſure. *Dryden.*
4. To hoot or hiſs any public performance; to explode. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *a.* [from *damn.*] Deſerving damnation. *Hooker.*

DA'MNABLY. *ad.* [from *damnable.*] In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment. *South.*

DAMNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *damn.*] Excluſion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal puniſhment. *Taylor.*

DA'MNATORY. *a.* [from *damnatorius*, Lat.] Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED. *part. a.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; deteſtable. *Shakſpeare. Rowe.*

DAMNI'FICK. *a.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loſs; miſchievous.

To DA'MNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]
1. To endamage; to injure. *Locke.*
2. To hurt; to impair. *Spenſer.*

DA'MNINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *a.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]
1. Moiſt; inclining to wet. *Dryden.*
2. Dejected; ſunk; depreſſed. *Milton.*

DAMP. *ſ.*
1. Fog; moiſt air; moiſture. *Dryden.*
2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.*
3. Dejection; depreſſion of ſpirit. *Roſcommon.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet; to moiſten.
2. To depreſs; to deject; to chill. *Atterbury.*
3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate. *Milt.*

DA'MPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetneſs; fogginеſs; moiſture. *Bacon.*

DA'MPNESS. *ſ.* [from *damp.*] Moiſture; fogginеſs. *Dryden.*

DA'MPY. *a.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; ſorrowful. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL. *ſ.* [*damoiſelle*, French.]
1. A young gentlewoman. *Prior.*
2. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.*
3. A wench; a country laſs. *Gay.*

DA'MSON. *ſ.* [corruptly from *damaſcene.*] A ſmall black plum. *Shakſpeare.*

DAN. *ſ.* [from *dominus*, Latin.] The old term of honour for men. *Prior.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, French.] To move in meaſure. *Shakſpeare.*

To DANCE *Attendance. v. a.* To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs. *Raleigh.*

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon.*

DANCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon.*

DA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *dance.*] One that practiſes the art of dancing. *Donne.*

DA'NCINGMASTER. *ſ.* [*dance* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *ſ.* The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Eſtrange.*

DANDELI'ON. *ſ.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *ſ.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhake a child on the knee. *Temple.*
2. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addiſon.*
3. To delay; to procraſtinate. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'NDLER. *ſ.* He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *ſ.* [ꝥan, the itch, and ꝺꝛoꝑ, ſordid.] Scabs in the head.

DA'NEWORT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of elder; called alſo dwarf elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *ſ.* [*danger*, French.] Riſk; hazard; peril. *Acts.*

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without riſk. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perilous. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardouſly; perilouſly; with danger. *Ham.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *dangerous.*] Danger; hazard; peril. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *bang*, according to *Skinner.*]
1. To hang looſe and quivering. *Smith.*
2. To hang upon any one; to be a humble follower. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *dangle.*] A man that hangs about women. *Ralph.*

DANK. *a.* [from *tuncken*, German.] Damp; humid; moiſt; wet. *Milton. Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shakſpeare.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip.*] To let fall gently into the water. *Walton.*

DAPA'TICAL. *a.* Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER. *a.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.*

DA'PPERLING. *ſ.* A dwarf. *Ainſworth.*

DA'PPLE. *a.* [from *apple.*] Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* To ſtreak; to vary. *Bacon.*

DAR. } *ſ.* A fiſh found in the Severn.
DART. }

To DARE. *v. a.* pret. *I durſt*; part. *I have dared.* [ꝺeappan, Saxon.] To have courage for any purpoſe; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

To DARE. *v. a.* pret. *I dared.* To challenge; to defy. *Knolles. Roſcommon.*

To DARE *Larks.* To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs. *Carew.*

DARE. *ſ.* Defiance; challenge. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'REFUL. *a.* [*dare* and *full.*] Full of defiance. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'RING. *a.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearleſs. *Prior.*

DA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageouſly. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *daring.*] Boldneſs.

DARK. *a.* [ꝺeonc, Saxon.]

1. Not light; wanting light. *Waller.*
2. Not of a ſhowy or vivid colour. *Boyle.*
3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden.*
4. Opake; not tranſparent.
5. Obſcure; not perſpicuous. *Hooker.*
6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. *Denham.*
7. Gloomy; not cheerful. *Addiſon.*

DARK. *ſ.*

1. Darkneſs; obſcurity; want of light. *Shak.*
2. Obſcurity; condition of one unknown. *Atterbury.*
3. Want of knowledge. *Locke.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obſcure. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. a.*

1. To make dark. *Addiſon.*
2. To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.*
3. To foul; to ſully. *Tillotſon.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. *participle.* Being in the dark. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

DA'RKLY. *ad.* [from *dark.*] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS. *ſ.* [from *dark.*]

1. Abſence of light. *Geneſis.*
2. Opakeneſs; want of tranſparency.
3. Obſcurity; want of perſpicuity.
4. Infernal gloom; wickedneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The empire of Satan. *Coloſſians.*

DA'RKSOME. *ad.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obſcure; not luminous. *Spenſer. Pope.*

DA'RLING. *a.* [ꝺeopling, Saxon.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'RLING. *ſ.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Halifax.*

To DARN. *v. a.* See DEARN. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff. *Gay.*

DA'RNEL. *ſ.* A weed growing in the fields.

To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.*

1. To range troops for battle. *Carew.*
2. To apply to the fight. *Spenſer.*

DART. *ſ.* [*dard*, French.] A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand. *Shakſpeare.*

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offenſively. *Dryden.*
2. To throw; to emit. *Pope.*

To DART. *v. n.* To fly as a dart. *Shakſp.*

To DASH. *v. a.*

1. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething. *Tillotſon.*
2. To break by colliſion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To throw water in flaſhes. *Mortimer.*
4. To beſpatter; to beſprinkle. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To agitate any liquid. *Dryden.*
6. To mingle; to change by ſome ſmall admixture. *Hudibras.*
7. To form, write, or print in haſte. *Pope.*
8. To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out. *Pope.*
9. To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly; to depreſs; to ſuppreſs. *Pope.*

To DASH. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the ſurface. *Cheyne.*
2. To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe. *Thomſ.*
3. To ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly. *Dryden.*

DASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Colliſion. *Thomſon.*
2. Infuſion. *Addiſon.*
3. A mark in writing; a line ——. *Brown.*
4. Stroke; blow. *Shakſpeare.*

DASH. *ad.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD. *ſ.* [aꝺaꝛꝛiꝛa, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron. *Locke.*

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *daſtard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dry.*

DA'STARDLY. *a.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'STARDY. *ſ.* Cowardlineſs.

DA'TARY. *ſ.* [from *date.*] An officer of the chancery of Rome. *Dict.*

DATE. *ſ.* [*datte*, French.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done. *Shakſpeare.*
4. End; concluſion. *Pope.*
5. Duration; continuance. *Denham.*
6. [from *dactylus*, Latin.] The fruit of the date-tree.

DATE-TREE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of palm.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley.*

DA'TELESS. *a.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'TIVE. *a.* [*dativus*, Latin.] In grammar, the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch.]
1. To ſmear with ſomething adheſive. *Exod.*
2. To paint coarſely. *Otway.*
3. To cover with ſomething ſpecious or groſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly. *Bacon.*
5. To flatter groſsly. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shak.*

DA'UBER. *ſ.* [from *daub.*] A coarſe low painter. *Swift.*

DA'UBY. *a.* [from *daub.*] Viſcous; glutinous; adheſive. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [ꝺohtep, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick.]
1. The female offſpring of a man or woman. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A woman. *Geneſis.*
3. [In poetry.] Any deſcendant.
4. The penitent of a confeſſor. *Shakſpeare.*

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr.] To diſcourage; to fright. *Granville.*

DA'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *daunt.*] Fearleſs; not dejected. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *ſ.* Fearleſſneſs.

DAW. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Davies.*

DAWK. *ſ.* A hollow or inciſion in ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an inciſion.

To DAWN. *v. n.*
1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Pope.*
2. To glimmer obſcurely. *Locke.*
3. To begin, yet faintly; to give ſome promiſes of luſtre. *Pope.*

DAWN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe. *Dryden.*
2. Beginning; firſt riſe. *Pope.*

DAY. *ſ.* [dæg, Saxon.]
1. The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, called the artificial day. *Matthew.*
2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Light; ſunſhine. *Romans.*
4. The day of conteſt; the conteſt; the battle. *Roſcommon.*
5. An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.*
6. A day appointed for ſome commemoration. *Shakſpeare.*
7. *From day to day*; without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*

To-DAY. On this day. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. *ſ.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed uſed for idleneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'YBOOK. *ſ.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradeſman's journal.

DA'YBREAK. *ſ.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the firſt appearance of light. *Dryden.*

DAYLA'BOUR. *ſ.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLA'BOURER. *ſ.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day. *Milton.*

DA'YLIGHT. *ſ.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Knolles. Newton.*

DA'YLILY. *ſ.* The ſame with *aſphodel.*

DA'YSMAN. *ſ.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Spenſer.*

DA'YSPRING. *ſ.* [*day* and *ſpring.*] The riſe of the day; the dawn. *Milton.*

DA'YSTAR. *ſ.* [*day* and *ſtar.*] The morning ſtar. *Ben Jonſon.*

DA'YTIME. *ſ.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light: oppoſed to night. *Bacon.*

DA'YWORK. *ſ.* [*day* and *work.*] Work impoſed by the day; daylabour. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [ꝺpæſ, Saxon.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

DA'ZIED. *a.* Beſprinkled with daiſies. *Sh.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Davies.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light. *Bacon.*

DE'ACON. *ſ.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]
1. One of the loweſt order of the clergy. *San.*
6. [In Scotland.] An overſeer of the poor.
3. The maſter of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *ſ.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *ſ.* [from *deacon.*] The
DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. *ſ.* [ꝺeaꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Deprived of life; exanimated. *Hale.*
2. Without life; inanimate. *Pope.*
3. Imitating death; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs. *Pſ.*
4. Unactive; motionleſs. *Lee.*
5. Empty; vacant. *Dryden.*
6. Uſeleſs; unprofitable. *Addiſon.*
7. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. *Knolles.*
8. Still; obſcure. *Hayward.*
9. Having no reſemblance of life. *Dryden.*
10. Obtuſe; dull; not ſprightly. *Boyle.*
11. Dull; frigid; not animated. *Addiſon.*
12. Taſteleſs; vapid; ſpiritleſs.
13. Uninhabited. *Arbuthnot.*
14. Without the power of vegetation.
15. [In theology.] The ſtate of ſpiritual death, lying under the power of ſin.

The DEAD. *ſ.* Dead men. *Smith.*

DEAD. *ſ.* Time in which there is remarkable ſtillneſs or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight. *South. Dryden.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loſe force, of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

To DEAD. } *v. a.*
To DE'ADEN. }
1. To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation. *Bacon.*
2. To make vapid, or ſpiritleſs. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *particip. a.* [*dead* and *do.*] Deſtructive; killing; miſchievous. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *ſ.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeleſs exigence. *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY. *a.* [from *dead.*]
1. Deſtructive; mortal; murderous. *Shak.*
2. Mortal; implacable. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner reſembling the dead. *Dryden.*
2. Mor-

2. Mortally. *Ezekiel.*
3. Implacably; irreconcilably.

DE'ADNESS. *ſ.* [from *dead.*]
1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
2. Weakneſs of the vital powers; languor; faintneſs. *Dryden. Lee.*
3. Vapidneſs of liquours; loſs of ſpirit. *Mort.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *ſ.* A weed; the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *ſ.* [a ſea term.] That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF. *a.* [*doof*, Dutch.]
1. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing. *Holder.*
2. Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dry.*
3. Obſcurely heard. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. *Donne.*

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing. *Addiſon.*

DE'AFLY. *ad.* [from *deaf.*]
1. Without ſenſe of ſounds.
2. Obſcurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *ſ.* [from *deaf.*]
1. Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds. *Holder.*
2. Unwillingneſs to hear. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *ſ.* [*deel*, Dutch.]
1. Part. *Hooker.*
2. Quantity; degree of more or leſs. *B. Jonſ.*
3. The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.*
4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Fir-wood; the wood of firs, or pines. *Boyle.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]
1. To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different perſons. *Tickell.*
2. To ſcatter; to throw about. *Dryden.*
3. To give gradually, to one after another. *Gay.*

To DEAL. *v. n.*
1. To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to trade. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To act between two perſons; to intervene. *Bacon.*
3. To behave well or ill in any tranſaction. *Tillotſon.*
4. To act in any manner. *Shakſpeare.*
5. *To* DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill. *Locke.*
6. *To* DEAL *in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practiſe. *Atterbury.*
7. *To* DEAL *with.* To treat in any manner; to uſe well or ill. *South. Tillotſon.*
1. *To* DEAL *with.* To contend with. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To DEA'LBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Latin.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION. *ſ.* [*dealbatio*, Latin.] The act of bleaching. *Brown.*

DE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *deal.*]
1. One that has to do with any thing. *Swift.*
2. A trader or trafficker. *Swift.*
3. A perſon who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *ſ.* [from *deal.*]
1. Practice; action. *Raleigh.*
2. Intercourſe. *Addiſon.*
3. Meaſure of treatment. *Hamwond.*
4. Traffick; buſineſs. *Swift.*

DEAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *a.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *ſ.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.] The ſecond dignitary of a diöceſe.

DE'ANERY. *ſ.* [from *dean.*]
1. The office of a dean. *Clarendon.*
2. The revenue of a dean. *Swift.*
3. The houſe of a dean. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'ANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *a.* [ðeop, Saxon.]
1. Beloved; favourite; darling. *Addiſon.*
2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly. *Pope.*
3. Scarce; not plentiful: as, *a* dear *year.*
4. Sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakſpeare.*

DEAR. *ſ.* A word of endearment. *Dryden.*

DE'AREBOUGHT. *a.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchaſed at a high price. *Roſcommon.*

DE'ARLING. *ſ.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite. *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *dear.*]
1. With great fondneſs. *Wotton.*
2. At a high price. *Bacon.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [ðyrnan, Saxon.] To mend clothes.

DE'ARNESS. *ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love. *South.*
2. Scarcity; high price. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *ad.* [ðeonn, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

DEARTH. *ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon.*
2. Want; need; famine. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Barrenneſs; ſterility. *Dryden.*

To DEARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] To disjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *ſ.* [ðeaþ, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life. *Hebrews.*
2. Mortality; deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of the dead. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The manner of dying. *Ezekiel.*
4. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully. *Bacon.*
7. Cauſe of death. *Kings.*
8. Deſtroyer. *Pope.*
9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death. *Dryden. Pope.*
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments. *Church Catechiſm.*

DE'ATHBED. *ſ.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs. *Collier.*

DE'ATHFUL. *a.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of ſlaughter; deſtructive; murderous. *Raleigh.*

DE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *death.*] Immortal; never-dying. *Boyle.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *a.* [*death* and *like.*] Reſembling death; ſtill. *Craſhaw.*

DEATH's DOOR. *ſ.* [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death. *Taylor.*

DE'ATHS-

DE'ATHSMAN. *ſ.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headſman. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *ſ.* [*death* and *watch.*] An inſect that makes a tingling noiſe, ſuperſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſticate death. *Watts.*

To DEA'URATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold.

DEAURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *ſ.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madneſs.

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude. *Raleigh.*

To DEBA'RB. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard.

To DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To diſembark; to leave the ſhip.

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *baſe.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate; to degrade. *Locke.*
2. To make mean; to cruſh into meanneſs; to lower; to impair. *Hooker.*
3. To ſink; to vitiate with meanneſs; to make vile or vulgar. *Addiſon.*
4. To adulterate; to leſſen in value by baſe admixtures. *Hale.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *debaſe.*] The act of debaſing or degrading. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DEBA'SER. *ſ.* [from *debaſe.*] He that debaſes; he that adulterates; he that degrades any thing.

DEBA'TABLE. *a.* [from *debate.*] Diſputable; ſubject to controverſy. *Hayward.*

DEBA'TE. *ſ.* [*debate*, French.]

1. A perſonal diſpute; a controverſy. *Locke.*
2. A quarrel; a conteſt. *Dryden.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to diſpute; to conteſt. *Clarendon.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To diſpute. *Tatler.*

DEBA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *debate.*]

1. Quarrelſome; contentious.
2. Conteſted; occaſioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *ſ.* [from *debate.*] Conteſt; controverſy. *Shakſpeare.*

DEBA'TER. *ſ.* [from *debate.*] A diſputant; a controvertiſt.

To DEBA'UCH. *v. a.* [*deſhaucher*, French.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate. *Dryden.*
2. To corrupt with lewdneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To corrupt with intemperance. *Tillotſon.*

DEBA'UCH. *ſ.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; exceſs; lewdneſs. *Calamy.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *ſ.* [from *deſhauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard. *South.*

DEBA'UCHER. *ſ.* [from *debauch.*] One who ſeduces others to intemperance or lewdneſs.

DEBA'UCHERY. *ſ.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of exceſs; lewdneſs. *Spratt.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *ſ.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. *Taylor.*

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Latin.]
To DEBE'LLATE. } To conquer; to overcome in war. *Bacon.*

DEBELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *ſ.* [*debentur*, Lat.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. *Swift.*

DE'BILE. *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint. *Shakſpeare.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble. *Brown.*

DEBILITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening. *K. Charles.*

DEBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; languor; faintneſs. *Sidney.*

DEBONA'IR. *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well bred. *Milton. Dryden.*

DEBONA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *debonair.*] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *ſ.* [*debitum*, Latin.]

1. That which one man owes to another. *Duppa.*
2. That which any one is obliged to do or ſuffer. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'BTED. *particip.* [from *debt.*] Indebted; obliged to. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'BTOR. *ſ.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes ſomething to another. *Swift.*
2. One that owes money. *Philips.*
3. One ſide of an account-book. *Addiſon.*

DECACU'MINATED. *a.* [*decacuminatus*, Lat.] Having the top or point cut off. *Dict.*

DE'CADE. *ſ.* [δέκα, Greek; *decas*, Lat.] The ſum of ten. *Holder.*

DE'CADENCY. *ſ.* [*decadence*, Fr.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DE'CAGON. *ſ.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry of ten ſides.

DE'CALOGUE. *ſ.* [δεκάλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moſes.

To DECA'MP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To ſhift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. *ſ.* [from *decamp.*] The act of ſhifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Boyle.*

DECANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting.

DECA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *decant.*] A glaſs veſſel made for pouring off liquor clear.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Latin.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. a.* [*decheoir*, Fr.] To loſe excellence; to decline. *Clarendon.*

DECA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the ſtate of perfection. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke.*
3. Declenſion from proſperity. *Leviticus.*

DECA'YER. *ſ.* [from *decay.*] That which cauſes decay. *Shakſpeare.*

DECE'ASE. *ſ.* [*deceſſus*, Latin.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman.*

DECE'IT. *ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud;

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.*
2. Stratagem; artifice. *Shakſpeare.*

DECE'ITFUL. *a.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakſpeare.*

DECE'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *deceitful.*] Tendency to deceive. *Matthew.*

DECE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *deceive.*]
1. Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture. *Milton.*
2. Diſpoſed to produce errour; deceitful. *Bac.*

DECE'IVABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *deceivable.*] Liableneſs to be deceived. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]
1. To cauſe to miſtake; to bring into errour. *Locke.*
2. To delude by ſtratagem.
3. To cut off from expectation. *Locke.*
4. To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*

DECE'IVER. *ſ.* [from *deceive.*] One that leads another into errour. *South.*

DECE'MBER. *ſ.* [*December*, Lat.] The laſt month of the year. *Shakſpeare.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *a.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Ten feet in length.

DECE'MVIRATE. *ſ.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome.

DE'CENCE. } *ſ.* [*decence*, French.]
DE'CENCY. }
1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Spratt.*
2. Suitableneſs to character; propriety. *South.*
3. Modeſty; not ribaldry; not obſcenity. *Roſ.*

DECE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*,
DECENNO'VARY. } Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *a.* [*decens*, Latin.] Becoming; fit; ſuitable. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *decent.*]
1. In a proper manner; with ſuitable behaviour. *Broome.*
2. Without immodeſty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *deceit.*] Liableneſs to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]
1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *South.*
2. The ſtate of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful. *Shakſpeare.*

DECE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *decit.*] Having the power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Containing means of deceit.

DECE'RPT. *a.* [*decerptus*, Latin.] Plucked away; taken off.

DECE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*decerpo*, Latin.] That may be taken off.

DECE'RPTION. *ſ.* [from *decerpt.*] The act of plucking away, or taking off.

DECERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a ſtriving; a diſpute.

DECE'SSION. *ſ.* [*deceſſio*, Lat.] A departure; a going away.

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to diſenchant. *Harvey.*

To DECI'DE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]
1. To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryd.*
2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute. *Glanv.*

DE'CIDENCE. *ſ.* [*decido*, Latin.]
1. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off, as leaves in autumn.
2. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECI'DER. *ſ.* [from *decide.*]
1. One who determines cauſes. *Watts.*
2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling, as leaves in autumn; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptneſs to fall.

DE'CIMAL. *a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; divided into tenths. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decimate.*]
1. A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth.
2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier for puniſhment. *Dryden.*

To DECI'PHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, French.]
1. To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*
2. To unfold; to unravel.
3. To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.*
4. To ſtamp; to characterize; to mark. *Shak.*

DECI'PHERER. *ſ.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECI'SION. *ſ.* [from *decide.*]
1. Determination of a difference. *Woodward.*
2. Determination of an event. *Shakſpeare.*

DECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *decide.*]
1. Having the power of determining any difference. *Rogers.*
2. Having the power of ſettling any event. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *deciſive.*] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or ſettle an event.

DECI'SORY. *a.* [from *decider*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
1. To cover; to overſpread. *Milton.*
2. To dreſs; to array. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To adorn; to embelliſh. *Prior.*

DECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The floor of a ſhip. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DE'CKER. *ſ.* [from *deck.*] A dreſſer; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.

To DECLA'IM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations. *Ben Jonſon.*

DECLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes

makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*

DECLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue. *Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*

DECLA'MATORY. *a.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the practice of declaiming. *Wotton.*
2. Appealing to the paſſions. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *a.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof or illuſtration. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION. *ſ.* [from *declare.*]
1. A proclamation or affirmation; publication. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
2. An explanation of ſomething doubtful.
3. [In law.] *Declaration* is the ſhewing forth of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *a.* [from *declare.*]
1. Making declaration; explanatory. *Grew.*
2. Making proclamation. *Swift.*

DECLA'RATORILY. *ad.* [from *declaratory.*] In form of a declaration; not promiſſively. *Brown.*

DECLA'RATORY. *a.* [from *declare.*]
1. Affirmative; expreſſive; explanatory. *Til.*
2. Not enacting a new law, but explaining the law as it ſtands.

To DECLA'RE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]
1. To clear; to free from obſcurity. *Boyle.*
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. *Dryden.*
3. To publiſh; to proclaim. *Chronicles.*
4. To ſhow in open view. *Addiſon.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. n.* To make a declaration.

DECLA'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *declare.*] Diſcovery; declaration; teſtimony. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER. *ſ.* [from *declare.*] One that makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION. *ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence. *South.*
2. Declination; deſcent. *Burnet.*
3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke.*

DECLI'NABLE. *a.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations.

DECLINA'TION. *ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Deſcent; change from a better to a worſe ſtate; decay. *Waller.*
2. The act of bending down.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity. *Bentley.*
4. Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward.*
5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt.
6. [In aſtronomy.] The *declination* of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator. *Brown.*
7. [In grammar.] The declenſion or inflexion of a noun through its various terminations.

DECLINA'TOR. } *ſ.* [from *decline.*] An
DECLI'NATORY. } inſtrument in dialling.

To DECLI'NE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]
1. To lean downward. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Exod.*
3. To ſhun; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To ſink; to be impaired; to decay. *Denh.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To bend downward; to bring down. *Spen.*
2. To ſhun; to avoid; to refuſe; to be cautious of. *Clarendon.*
3. To modify a word by various terminations. *Watts.*

DECLI'NE. *ſ.* The ſtate of tendency to the worſt; diminution; decay. *Prior.*

DECLI'VITY. *ſ.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual deſcent; the contrary to acclivity. *Swift.*

DECLI'VOUS. *a.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Gradually deſcending; not precipitous.

To DECO'CT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Latin.]
1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water. *Bacon.*
2. To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach. *Dav.*
3. To boil in water. *Bacon.*
4. To boil up to a conſiſtence. *Shakſpeare.*

DECO'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *decoct.*] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECO'CTION. *ſ.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling any thing. *Bacon.*
2. A preparation made by boiling in water. *Ben Jonſon.*

DECO'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *decoct.*] A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLA'TION. *ſ.* [*decollatio*, Latin.] The act of beheading. *Brown.*

DECOMPO'SITE. *a.* [*decompoſitus*, Latin.] Compounded a ſecond time. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*decompoſitus*, Latin.] The act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.]
1. To compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time. *Newton.*
2. To ſeparate things compounded.

DECOMPO'UND. *a.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded; compounded a ſecond time. *Boyle.*

DE'CORAMENT. *ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embelliſhment.

To DE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify.

DECORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; added beauty. *Dryden.*

DECORA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *decorate.*] An adorner.

DECO'ROUS. *a.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; ſuitable to a character. *Ray.*

To DECO'RTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Latin.] To diveſt of the bark or huſk. *Arbuthnot.*

DECORTICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM. ſ. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs; ſeemlineſs. *Wotton.*

To DECO'Y. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to entrap. *L'Eſtrange.*

DECO'Y. *ſ.* Allurement to miſchiefs. *Berkley.*

DECO'YDUCK. *ſ.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*

To

To DECRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decresco*, Latin.]
1. To grow less; to be diminished. *Eclus.*
2. To wain, as the moon.

To DECRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish. *Daniel. Newton.*

DECRE'ASE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The state of growing less; decay. *Prior.*
2. The wain of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Milton.*

To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree. *Job.*

DECRE'E. *s.* [*decretum*, Latin.]
1. An edict; a law. *Shakspeare.*
2. An established rule. *Job.*
3. A determination of a suit.

DE'CREMENT. *s.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing. *Brown.*

DECRE'PIT. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age. *Raleigh. Addison.*

To DECRE'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

DECREPITA'TION. *s.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITNESS. } *s.* [from *decrepit.*] The
DECRE'PITUDE. } last stage of decay; the last effects of old age. *Bentley.*

DECRE'SCENT. *a.* [from *decrescens*, Latin.] Growing less.

DE'CRETAL. *a.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*

DE'CRETAL. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A book of decrees or edicts. *Addison.*
2. The collection of the pope's decrees. *How.*

DE'CRETIST. *s.* [from *decree.*] One that studies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*

DE'CRETORY. *a.* [from *decree.*]
1. Judicial; definitive. *South.*
2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*

DECRI'AL. *s.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation.

To DECRY'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against. *Dry.*

DECU'MBENCE. } *s.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] The
DECU'MBENCY. } act of lying down; the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

DECU'MBITURE. *s.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]
1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.
2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered. *Dryden.*

DE'CUPLE. *a.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold. *Ray.*

DECU'RION. *s.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION. *s.* [*decursus*, Latin.] The act of running down. *Hale.*

DECURTA'TION. *s.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting short.

To DECU'SSATE. *v a.* [*decusso*, Latin.] To intersect at acute angles. *Ray.*

DECUSSA'TION. *s.* [from *decussate.*] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles. *Ray.*

To DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORA'TION. *s.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of disgracing.

DEDE'COROUS. *a.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Disgraceful; reproachful.

DEDENTI'TION. *s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Latin.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Brown.*

To DE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]
1. To devote to some divine power. *Numbers.*
2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose. *Clarendon.*
3. To inscribe to a patron. *Peacham.*

DE'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated. *Spelman.*

DEDICA'TION. *s.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration. *Hooker.*
2. A servile address to a patron. *Pope.*

DEDICA'TOR. *s.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility. *Pope.*

DE'DICATORY. *a.* [from *dedicate.*] Composing a dedication; adulatory. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION. *s.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing. *Hale.*

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]
1. To draw in a regular connected series. *Pope.*
2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions. *Locke.*
3. To lay down in regular order. *Thomson.*

DEDU'CEMENT. *s.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; consequential proposition. *Dryden.*

DEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reason. *Brown. South.*

DEDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]
1. To subtract; to take away; to defalcate. *Norris.*
2. To separate; to dispart. *Spenser.*

DEDU'CTION. *s.* [*deductio*, Latin.]
1. Consequential collection; consequence. *Dup.*
2. That which is deducted. *Pope.*

DEDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible.

DEDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deductive.*] Consequentially; by regular deduction.

DEED. *s.* [dæd, Saxon.]
1. Action, whether good or bad. *Smallridge.*
2. Exploit; performance. *Dryden.*
3. Power of action; agency. *Milton.*
4. Act declaratory of an opinion. *Hooker.*
5. Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon.*
6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction. *Lee.*

DEE'DLESS. *a.* [from *deed.*] Unactive. *Pope.*

To DEEM. *v. n.* particip. *dempt* or *deemed.* [deman, Sax.] To judge; to conclude upon consideration. *Spenser. Hooker. Dryden.*

DEEM. *s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. *Shakspeare.*

DEE'MSTER. *s.* [from *deem.*] A judge.

DEEP. *a.* [deep, Saxon.]
1. Having length downward. *Bacon.*
2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Mea-

3. Measured from the surface downward: as, *ten feet* deep. *Newton.*
4. Entering far; piercing a great way: as, *a* deep *wound.* *Clarendon.*
5. Far from the outer part. *Dryden.*
6. Not superficial; not obvious. *Locke.*
7. Sagacious; penetrating. *Locke.*
8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious. *Shakspeare.*
9. Grave; solemn. *Shakspeare.*
10. Dark coloured. *Dryden.*
11. Having a great deal of stillness, or gloom. *Genesis.*
12. Bass; grave in sound. *Bacon.*

DEEP. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The sea; the main. *Waller.*
2. The most solemn or still part. *Shakspeare.*

To DE'EPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep.*]
1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface. *Addison.*
2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peac.*
3. To make sad or gloomy. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *a.* [*deep* and *mouth.*] Having a hoarse and loud noise. *Gay.*

DEEP-MUSING. *a.* [*deep* and *muse.*] Contemplative; lost in thought. *Pope.*

DE'EPLY. *ad.* [from *deep.*]
1. To a great depth; far below the surface. *Tillotson.*
2. With great study or sagacity.
3. Sorrowfully; solemnly. *Mark. Donne.*
4. With a tendency to darkness of colour. *Boyle.*
5. In a high degree. *Bacon.*

DE'EPNESS. *s.* [from *deep.*] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth. *Knolles.*

DEER. *s.* [deop, Saxon.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Waller.*

To DEFA'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure. *Shaksp. Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *s.* [from *deface.*] Violation; injury. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CER. *s.* [from *deface.*] Destroyer; abolisher; violator. *Shakspeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE. *s.* [*defailance*, French.] Failure. Not in use. *Glanville.*

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [*defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part.

DEFALCA'TION. *s.* [from *defalcate.*] Diminution; amputation. *Addison.*

DEFA'MATORY. *a.* [from *defame.*] Calumnious; unjustly censorious; libellous. *Dry.*

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to censure falsely; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports. *Dec. of Pi.*

DEFA'ME. *s.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour. *Spenser.*

DEFA'MER. *s.* [from *defame.*] One that injures the reputation of another. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to tire. *Maine.*

DEFATIGA'TION. *s.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue.

DEFA'ULT. *s.* [*defaut*, French.]
1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault. *Hayward.*
3. Defect; want. *Davies.*
4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowel.*

DEFE'ASANCE. *s.* [*defaisance*, French.]
1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract.
2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; which performed by the obligee, the act is disabled. *Cowel.*
3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.
4. A defeat; conquest. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

DEFE'ASIBLE. *a.* [from *defaire*, French.] That may be annulled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT. *s.* [from *defaire*, French.]
1. The overthrow of an army. *Addison.*
2. Act of destruction; deprivation. *Shaksp.*

To DEFE'AT. *v. a.*
1. To overthrow; to undo. *Bacon.*
2. To frustrate. *Milton.*
3. To abolish; to undo.

DEFE'ATURE. *s.* [from *de* and *feature.*] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

To DE'FECATE. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.]
1. To purge; to purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*
2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. *Glanville.*

DE'FECATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION. *s.* [*defæcatio*, Latin.] Purification. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT. *s.* [*defectus*, Latin.]
1. Want; absence of something necessary. *Davies.*
2. Failing; want. *Shakspeare.*
3. A fault; mistake; errour. *Holder.*
4. A blemish; a failure. *Locke.*

To DEFE'CT. *v. n.* To be deficient. *Brown.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *defectible.*] The state of failing; imperfection. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *defect.*] Imperfect; deficient. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *s.* [*defectio*, Latin.]
1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apostacy. *Raleigh.*
3. An abandoning of a king, or a state; revolt. *Davies.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting the just quantity. *Brown.*
2. Full of defects; imperfect. *Addison.*
3. Faulty; vicious; blamable. *Addison.*

DEFE'CTIVE or *deficient Nouns.* [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb.* [In grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *s.* [from *defective.*] Want; faultiness. *Addison.*

DEFE'NCE. *s.* [*defensio*, Latin.]
1. Guard; protection; security. *Ecclus.*
2. Vindication; justification; apology. *Acts.*
3. Prohibition. *Temple.*
4. Resistance.
5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In

6. [In fortification.] The part that ſtanks another work.

DEFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *defence.*]
1. Naked, unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.*
2. Impotent. *Addiſon.*

To DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin.]
1. To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain. *Swift.*
3. To fortify; to ſecure. *Dryden.*
4. To prohibit; to forbid. *Milton. Temple.*
5. To maintain a place, or cauſe, againſt thoſe that attack it. *Smith.*

DEFE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *defend.*] That may be defended.

DEFE'NDANT. *a.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defenſive; fit for defence. *Shakſpeare.*

DEFE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. He that defends againſt the aſſailants. *Wilk.*
2. [In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued. *Hudib.*

DEFE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *defend.*]
1. One that defends; a champion. *Shakſp.*
2. An aſſerter; a vindicator. *South.*
3. [In law.] An advocate.

DEFE'NSATIVE. *ſ.* [from *defence.*]
1. Guard; defence. *Brown.*
2. [In ſurgery.] A bandage, plaſter, or the like, uſed to ſecure a wound.

DEFE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *defence.*]
1. That may be defended. *Bacon.*
2. Juſtifiable; right; capable of vindication.

DEFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*defenſif*, French.]
1. That ſerves to defend; proper for defence. *Sidney.*
2. In a ſtate or poſture of defence. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Safeguard. *Bacon.*
2. State of defence. *Clarendon.*

DEFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *defenſive.*] In a defenſive manner.

DEFENST. *part. paſſ.* [from *defence.*] Defenced. Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Latin.]
1. To put off; to delay to act. *Milton.*
2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To withhold; to delay. *Pope.*
2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENCE. *ſ.* [*deference*, French.]
1. Regard; reſpect. *Swift.*
2. Complaiſance; condeſcenſion. *Locke.*
3. Submiſſion. *Addiſon.*

DEFERENT. *a.* [from *deferens*, or *defero*, Latin.] That carries up and down. *Bacon.*

DEFERENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon.*

DEFI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *deffi*, French.]
1. A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryd.*
2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
3. Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENCE. }
DEFI'CIENCY. } *ſ.* [from *deficio*, Latin.]
1. Defect; failing; imperfection. *Sprat.*
2. Want; ſomething leſs than is neceſſary. *Arbuthnot.*

DEFI'CIENT. *a.* [*deficiens*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective. *Wotton.*

DEFI'ER. *ſ.* [from *deffi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotſon.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. a.* [afilan, Saxon.]
1. To make foul or impure; to dirty. *Shak.*
2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Leviticus.*
3. To corrupt chaſtity; to violate. *Prior.*
4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Wake.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, French.] To go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *ſ.* [*deffile*, Fr.] A narrow paſſage. *Add.*

DEFI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *defile.*] The ſtate of being defiled; pollution; corruption. *Milton.*

DEFI'LER. *ſ.* [from *defile.*] One that defiles; a corrupter. *Addiſon.*

DEFI'NABLE. *a.* [from *define.*]
1. Capable of definition. *Dryden.*
2. What may be aſcertained. *Burnet.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Latin.]
1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities. *Sidney.*
2. To circumſcribe; to mark limits. *Newt.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree. *Bacon.*

DEFI'NER. *ſ.* [from *define.*] One that deſcribes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*

DE'FINITE. *a.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]
1. Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.*
2. Exact; preciſe. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'FINITE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined. *Aylffe.*

DE'FINITENESS. *ſ.* [from *definite.*] Certainty; limitedneſs.

DEFINI'TION. *ſ.* [*definitio*, Latin.]
1. A ſhort deſcription of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.*
2. Deciſion; determination.
3. [In logick.] The explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *a.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determinate; poſitive; expreſs. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *ad.* [from *definitive.*] Poſitively; deciſively; expreſly. *Hall.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *definitive.*] Deciſiveneſs.

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Combuſtibility. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE. *a.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*deflagratio*, Latin.] The act or practice of ſetting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation. *Quincy.*

To DEFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aſide; to deviate from a true courſe. *Blackm.*

DEFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]
1. Deviation; the act of turning aſide. *Brown.*
2. A turning aſide, or out of the way.
3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLE'XURE. *ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bend-

bending down; a turning aside or out of the way.

DEFLORA'TION. *ſ.* [*defloration*, French.]
1. The act of deflouring.
2. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable. *Hale.*

To DEFLO'UR. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, French.]
1. To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity. *Eccluſ.*
2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Taylor.*

DEFLO'URER. *ſ.* [from *deflour.*] A raviſher; one that takes away virginity. *Addiſon.*

DEFLU'OUS. *a.* [*defluus*, Latin.]
1. That flows down.
2. That falls off.

DEFLU'XION. *ſ.* [*defluxio*, Latin.] The flow of humours downward. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY. *ad.* [from *deft.*] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. Properly *deftly.* *Spenſer.*

DEFOEDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *defœdus*, Latin.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*

DEFO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *force.*] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFO'RM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]
1. To diſfigure; to make ugly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To diſhonour; to make ungraceful. *Dry.*

DEFO'RM. *a.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; diſfigured. *Spenſer. Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *ad.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *deformed.*] Ugline ſs; unſhapelineſs.

DEFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]
1. Uglineſs; ill favouredneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Ridiculouſneſs. *Dryden.*
3. Irregularity; inordinateneſs. *K. Charles.*
4. Diſhonour; diſgrace.

DEFO'RSOR. *ſ.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and caſts out by force. *Blount.*

To DEFRA'UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by wile or trick. *Pope.*

DEFRA'UDER. *ſ.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver; one that cheats. *Blackmore.*

To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of. *2 Mac.*

DEFRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *defray.*] One that diſcharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *a.* [ꝺæꝼt, Saxon.] Obſolete.
1. Neat; handſome; ſpruce.
2. Proper; fitting. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*

DE'FTLY. *ad.* [from *deft.*] Obſolete.
1. Neatly; dexterouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In a ſkilful manner. *Gay.*

DEFU'NCT. *a.* [*defunctus*, Latin.] Dead; deceaſed. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man, or woman. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *defunct.*] Death. *Shakſpeare.*

To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*defier*, French.]
1. To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryden.*
2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight. *Shak.*

DEFY'. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER. *ſ.* [from *defy.*] A challenger: more properly *defier.* *South.*

DEGE'NERACY. *ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]
1. Departure from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. A forſaking of that which is good. *Tillot.*
3. Meanneſs. *Addiſon.*

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerer*, Fr.]
1. To fall from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate. *Tillotſon.*
3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe. *Bacon.*

DEGE'NERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Unlike his anceſtors. *Pope. Swift.*
2. Unworthy; baſe. *Milton.*

DEGE'NERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; ſtate of being grown wild, or out of kind. *Dict.*

DEGENERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *degenerate.*]
1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.
2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate. *Brown.*

DEGE'NEROUS. *a.* [from *degener*, Latin.]
1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue.
2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy. *South.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *degenerous.*] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTI'TION. *ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr.] The act or power of ſwallowing. *Arbuthnot.*

DEGRADA'TION. *ſ.* [*degradation*, French.]
1. Diſmiſſion from an office or dignity. *Ayl.*
2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs. *South.*
3. Diminution of value.

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]
1. To put one down from his degree. *Shak.*
2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of. *Milt.*

DEGRE'E. *ſ.* [*degré*, French.]
1. Quality; rank; ſtation. *Pſalms.*
2. The ſtate and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon.*
3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing. *Sidney.*
4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family. *Dry.*
5. The orders or claſſes of the angels. *Locke.*
6. Meaſure; proportion. *Dryden.*
7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. *Dryden.*
8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds. *Cocker.*
9. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds. *Dict.*
10. The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. *South.*

By DEGRE'ES. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*

DEGUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deguſtatio*, Latin.] A taſting.

To

To DEHO'RT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To diſſuade. *Ward.*

DEHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary; advice againſt ſomething. *Ward.*

DEHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *dehort.*] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE. *ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] Death of our bleſſed Saviour. *Prior.*

To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]

1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shak.*
2. To make to look ſad. *Dryden.*

DEJE'CT. *a.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; lowſpirited.

DEJE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; ſadly; heavily. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* Lowneſs of ſpirits.

DEJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*dejection*, French; from *dejectio*, Latin.]

1. A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*
2. Weakneſs; inability. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A ſtool. *Ray.*

DEJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *deject.*] The excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

DEJERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dejero*, Latin.] A taking of a ſolemn oath.

DEIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.*
2. To praiſe exceſſively. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *deigner*, French.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit. *Shak.*

To DEI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To diminiſh.

DEI'PAROUS. *a.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin.

DE'ISM. *ſ.* [*deiſme*, French.] The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*

DE'IST. *ſ.* [*deiſte*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God. *Burnet.*

DE'ISTICAL. *a.* [from *deiſt.*] Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts. *Watts.*

DE'ITY. *ſ.* [*deité*, French.]

1. Divinity; the nature and eſſence of God. *Hooker.*
2. A fabulous god. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god. *Sp.*

DELACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION. *ſ.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] The wateriſhneſs of the eyes.

DELACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breaſt. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *a.* [*delapſus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Latin.] To carry; to convey; to accuſe. *Bacon.*

DELA'TION. *ſ.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance. *Bacon.*
2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *ſ.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuſer; an informer. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off. *Exodus.*
2. To hinder; to fruſtrate. *Dryden.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from action. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procraſtination. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Stay; ſtop. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER. *ſ.* [from *delay.*] One that defers.

DELE'CTABLE. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleaſing; delightful.

DELE'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *delectable.*] Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.

DELE'CTABLY. *ad.* Delightfully; pleaſantly.

DELECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleaſure; delight.

To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To ſend away.
2. To ſend upon an embaſſy.
3. To intruſt; to commit to another. *Taylor.*
4. To appoint judges to a particular cauſe.

DE'LEGATE. *ſ.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]

1. A deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar. *Tayl.*
2. [In law.] *Delegates* are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. *Blount.*

DE'LEGATE. *a.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; ſent to act for another. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES [*Court of*]. A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbiſhops, are decided.

DELEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A ſending away.
2. A putting into commiſſion.
3. The aſſignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *a.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to aſſuage, or eaſe pain.

To DELE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Latin.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETE'RIOUS. *a.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] Deadly; deſtructive. *Brown.*

DELE'TERY. *a.* Deſtructive; deadly. *Hudib.*

DELE'TION. *ſ.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of raſing or blotting out.
2. A deſtruction. *Hale.*

DELF. DELFE. *ſ.* [from delꝑan, Saxon, to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry. *Ray.*
2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delft in Holland. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *ſ.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An eſſay; a taſte.

To DELI'BERATE. *v. a.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to heſitate. *Ad.*

DELI'BERATE. *a.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet.
2. Slow; tedious; not ſudden. *Hooker.*

DELI'BERATELY. *ad.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpectly; adviſedly; warily. *Dryden.*

DELI'BERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *deliberate.*] Circum-

cumſpection; warineſs; coolneſs; caution. *K. Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *ſ.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*

DELI'BERATIVE. *a.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to conſider.

DELI'BERATIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY. *ſ.* [*delicateſſe*, French.]
1. Daintineſs; fineneſs in eating. *Milton.*
2. Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes. *Milt.*
3. Softneſs; feminine beauty. *Sidney.*
4. Nicety; minute accuracy. *Dryden.*
5. Neatneſs; elegance of dreſs.
6. Politeneſs; gentleneſs of manners.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple.*
8. Tenderneſs; ſcrupulouſneſs. *Addiſon.*
9. Weakneſs of conſtitution.
10. Exility; tenuity; ſmallneſs.

DE'LICATE. *a.* [*delicat*, French.]
1. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour. *Taylor.*
2. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.
3. Choice; ſelect; excellent.
4. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.
6. Polite; gentle of manners.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Pure; clear. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'LICATELY. *ad.* [from *delicate.*]
1. Beautifully; with ſoft elegance. *Pope.*
2. Finely; not coarſely.
3. Daintily. *Taylor.*
4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *delicate.*] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs; effeminacy. *Deuteronomy.*

DE'LICATES. *ſ.* [from *delicate.*] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty. *King.*

DE'LICES. *ſ.* pl. [*deliciæ*, Lat.] Pleaſures. *Spen.*

DELI'CIOUS. *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope.*

DELI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *delicious.*] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully. *Revelation.*

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *delicious.*] Delight; pleaſure; joy. *Taylor.*

DELIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up. *Wiſeman.*

DELI'GHT. *ſ.* [*delice*, French.]
1. Joy; content; ſatisfaction. *Samuel.*
2. That which gives delight. *Shakſpeare.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Lat.] To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy. *Locke.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. *Pſalms.*

DELI'GHTFUL. *a.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleaſant; charming. *Sidney.*

DELI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton.*

DELI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſantneſs; comfort; ſatisfaction. *Tillotſon.*

DELI'GHTSOME. *a.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſant; delightful. *Grew.*

DELI'GHTSOMELY. *ad.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantneſs; delightfulneſs.

To DELI'NEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]
1. To draw the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign; to ſketch.
2. To paint in colours; to repreſent a true likeneſs. *Brown.*
3. To deſcribe. *Raleigh.*

DELINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The firſt draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*

DELI'NQUENCY. *ſ.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; failure in duty. *Sandys.*

DELI'NQUENT. *ſ.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender. *Ben Jonſon.*

To DELI'QUATE. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to be diſſolved. *Cudworth.*

DELIQUA'TION. *ſ.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a diſſolving.

DELI'QUIUM. ſ. [Lat. A chymical term.] A diſtillation by the force of fire.

DELI'RAMENT. *ſ.* [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or fooliſh idle ſtory. *Dict.*

To DELI'RATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly.

DELIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madneſs.

DELI'RIOUS. *a.* [*delirius*, Latin.] Lightheaded; raving; doting. *Swift.*

DELI'RIUM. ſ. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbuthnot.*

To DELI'VER. *v. a.* [*delivrer*, French.]
1. To give; to yield; to offer. *Dryden.*
2. To caſt away; to throw off. *Pope.*
3. To ſurrender; to put into one's hands. *Sam.*
4. To ſave; to reſcue; to free. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift.*
6. To diſburden a woman of a child. *Peach.*

To DELI'VER *over. v. a.*
1. To put into another's hands. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*

To DELI'VER *up. v. a.* To ſurrender; to give up. *Shakſpeare.*

DELI'VERANCE. *ſ.* [*delivrance*, French.]
1. The act of delivering up a thing to another.
2. The act of freeing from captivity, ſlavery, or any oppreſſion; reſcue. *Dryden.*
3. The act of ſpeaking; utterance. *Shakſp.*
4. The act of bringing children. *Shakſpeare.*

DELI'VERER. *ſ.* [from *deliver.*]
1. A ſaver; a reſcuer; a preſerver. *Bacon.*
2. A relater; one that communicates ſomething. *Boyle.*

DELI'VERY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of delivering, or giving.
2. Releaſe; reſcue; ſaving. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ſurrender; giving up. *Clarendon.*
4. Utterance; pronunciation; ſpeech. *Hooker.*
5. Uſe of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.*
6. Childbirth. *Iſaiah.*

DELL. *ſ.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a valley. *Spenſer. Tickell.*

DELPH. *ſ.* A fine ſort of earthen ware. *Swift.*

DELU'DABLE. *a.* [from *delude.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

To DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]
1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryd.*
2. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.

DELU'DER. *ſ.* [from *delude.*] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impoſtor. *Granville.*

To DELVE. *v. a.* [delpan, Saxon.]
1. To dig; to open the ground with a ſpade. *Phillips.*
2. To fathom; to ſift. *Shakſpeare.*

DELVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfall; a den. *Ben Jonſon.*

DE'LVER. *ſ.* [from *delve.*] A digger.

DE'LUGE. *ſ.* [*deluge*, French.]
1. A general inundation. *Burnet.*
2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.*
3. Any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.*
2. To overwhelm; to cauſe to ſink. *Pope.*

DELU'SION. *ſ.* [*deluſio*, Latin.]
1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.
2. A falſe repreſentation; illuſion; errour. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive. *Prior. Woodward.*

DELU'SORY. *a.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive. *Glanville.*

DE'MAGOGUE. *ſ.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ring-leader of the rabble. *South.*

DEMA'IN. } *ſ.* [*domain*, French.] That
DEME'AN. } land which a man holds ori-
DEME'SNE. } ginally of himſelf. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Phillips.*

DEMA'ND. *ſ.* [*demande*, French.]
1. A claim; a challenging. *Locke.*
2. A queſtion; an interrogation.
3. A calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it. *Addiſon.*
4. [In law.] The aſking of what is due. *Blount.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, French.] To claim; to aſk for with authority. *Peacham.*

DEMA'NDABLE. *a.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded, requeſted, aſked for. *Bacon.*

DEMA'NDANT. *ſ.* [from *demand.*] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Coke.*

DEMA'NDER. *ſ.* [*demandeur*, French.]
1. One that requires a thing with authority.
2. One that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it. *Carew.*
3. A dunner.

DEME'AN. *ſ.* [from *demener*, French.] Mien; preſence; carriage. *Spenſer.*

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, French.]
1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf. *Tillotſon.*
2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue. *Sh.*

DEME'ANOUR. *ſ.* [*demener*, French.] Carriage; behaviour. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS. *ſ.* pl. An eſtate in goods or lands.

To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Latin.] To grow mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dementatio*, Lat.] State of being mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *ſ.* [*demérite*, French.] The oppoſite to merit; ill-deſerving. *Spenſer.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

DEME'RSED. *a.* [from *demerſus*, Lat.] Plunged; drowned.

DEME'RSION. *ſ.* [*demerſio*, Latin.] A drowning.

DE'MI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr.] Half: as, *demi-god*, that is, half human, half divine.

DE'MI-CANNON. *ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon.*]

DE'MI-CANNON *Loweſt.* A great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight.

DE'MI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun that carries a ſhot thirty-two pounds weight.

DE'MI-CANNON *of the greateſt ſize.* A gun that carries a ball of thirty-ſix pounds weight. *Wilkins.*

DE'MI-CULVERIN *of the loweſt ſize.* A gun that carries a ball nine pounds weight.

DE'MI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun that carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DE'MI-CULVERIN, *elder ſort.* A gun that carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Clarendon.*

DE'MI-DEVIL. *ſ.* Half a devil. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'MI-GOD. *ſ.* [*demi* and *god.*] An hero partaking of divine nature; half a god.

DE'MI-LANCE. *ſ.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A light lance; a ſpear. *Dryden.*

DE'MI-MAN. *ſ.* Half a man. *Knolles.*

DE'MI-WOLF. *ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a wolf. *Shakſpeare.*

DEMI'SE. *ſ.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, French.] Death; deceaſe. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, French.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*

DEMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*demiſſio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Eſtrange.*

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depreſs; to hang down. *Brown.*

DEMO'CRACY. *ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *democracy.*] Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, French.] To throw down buildings; to raſe; to deſtroy. *Tillotſon.*

DEMO'LISHER. *ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] One that throws down buildings.

DEMOLI'TION. *ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] The act of overthrowing buildings. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *ſ.* [*dæmon*, Lat.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit. *Prior.*

DEMONI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *demon.*]
DEMO'NIACK. }
1. Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.

2. Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*

DEMO'NIACK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil. *Bentley.*

DEMO'NIAN. *a.* Deviliſh. *Milton.*

DEMONO'CRACY. *ſ.* [δαίμων and κρατέω.] The power of the devil.

DEMONO'LATRY. *ſ.* [δαίμων and λάτρις.] The worſhip of the devil.

DEMONO'LOGY. *ſ.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Diſcourſe of the nature of devils.

DEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Lat.] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*

DEMO'NSTRABLY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof. *Clarendon.*

To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Lat.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty. *Tillotſon.*

DEMONSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Lat.]

1. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *a.* [*demonſtrativus*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive. *Hooker.*

2. Having the power of expreſſing clearly. *Dry.*

3. That which ſhows: as *demonſtrative* pronouns.

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *ad.*

1. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted. *South.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *demonſtrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches.

DEMO'NSTRATORY. *a.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

DEMU'LCENT. *a.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; aſſuaſive. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French.]

1. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections. *Walton.*

2. To pauſe in uncertainty; to ſuſpend determination. *Hayward.*

3. To doubt; to have ſcruples. *Bentley.*

To DEMU'R. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*

DEMU'R. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation. *South.*

DEMU'RE. *a.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent. *Spenſer.*

2. Grave; affectedly modeſt. *Bacon. Swift.*

To DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſty. *Shakſpeare.*

DEMU'RELY. *ad.* [from *demure*,]

1. With affected modeſty; ſolemnly. *Bacon.*

2. Solemnly. *Shakſpeare.*

DEMU'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *demure.*]

1. Modeſty; ſoberneſs; gravity of aſpect.

2. Affected modeſty.

DEMU'RRER. *ſ.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowel.*

DEN. *ſ.* [ðen, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally. *Hooker.*

2. The cave of a wild beaſt. *Dryden.*

3. *Den* may ſignify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibſon.*

DENA'Y. *ſ.* Denial; refuſal. *Shakſpeare.*

DENDRO'LOGY. *ſ.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural hiſtory of trees.

DENI'ABLE. *a.* [from *deny.*] That may be denied. *Brown.*

DENI'AL. *ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. Negation; the contrary to confeſſion. *Sid.*

2. Refuſal; the contrary to grant. *Shakſp.*

3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment or profeſſion of adherence. *South.*

DENI'ER. *ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts.*

2. One that does not own or acknowledge. *South.*

3. A refuſer; one that refuſes. *K. Charles.*

DENI'ER. *ſ.* [from *denarius*, Latin.] A ſmall donomination of French money.

To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken. *Brown. Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *denizen.*] The act of enfranchiſing. *Davies.*

DE'NIZEN. } *ſ.* [from *dinaſddyn*, Welch; a
DE'NISON. } man of the city.] A freeman; one enfranchiſed. *Davies.*

To DE'NIZEN. *v. a.* To enfranchiſe; to make free. *Donne.*

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to. *Hammond.*

DENOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] A name given to a thing. *Rogers.*

DENO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *denominate.*]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a diſtinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a diſtinct appellation. *Cocker.*

DENOMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *denominate.*] The giver of a name. *Brown.*

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, ſhewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is divided into. *Harris.*

DENOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Lat.] To mark; to be a ſign of; to betoken.

To DENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation. *Dec. of P.*

2. To give information againſt. *Ayliffe.*

DENOU'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown.*

DENOU'NCER. *ſ.* [from *denounce.*] One that declares ſome menace. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *a.* [*denſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; compact; approaching to ſolidity. *Locke.*

DE'NSITY. *ſ.* [*denſitas*, Latin.] Cloſeneſs; compactneſs; cloſe adheſion of parts. *Newton.*

DE'NTAL. *a.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Holder.*

DE'N-

DE'NTAL. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhellfiſh. *Woodward.*
DENTE'LLI. ſ. [Italian.] Modillons.
DENTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth. *Grew.*
DENTI'CULATED. *a.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] Set with ſmall teeth.
DE'NTIFRICE. *ſ.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to ſcour the teeth. *Ben Jonſon.*
DENTI'TION. *ſ.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.
To DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To diveſt; to ſtrip. *Decay of Piety.*
DENUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *denudate.*] The act of ſtripping.
To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To ſtrip; to make naked. *Clarendon.*
DENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*denunciatio*, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a public menace. *Ward.*
DENUNCIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]
1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information againſt another. *Ayliffe.*
To DENY'. *v. a.* [*denier*, French.]
1. To contradict an accuſation; not to confeſs. *Geneſis.*
2. To refuſe; not to grant. *Dryden.*
3. To abnegate; to diſown. *Joſhua.*
4. To renounce; to treat as foreign, or not belonging to one. *Spratt.*
To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobſtruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments. *More.*
DEO'BSTRUENT. *ſ.* [*deobſtruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities. *Arbuthnot.*
DE'ODAND. *ſ.* [*Deo dandum*, Lat.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any misfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature. *Cowel.*
To DEO'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] To deobſtruct; to clear a paſſage.
DEOPPILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deoppilate.*] The act of clearing obſtructions. *Brown.*
DEO'PPILATIVE. *a.* [from *deoppilate.*] Deobſtruent. *Harvey.*
DEOSCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*deoſculatio*, Latin.] The act of kiſſing. *Stilling fleet.*
To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]
1. To picture; to deſcribe by colours. *Spen.*
2. To deſcribe. *Gay.*
To DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]
1. To go away from a place. *Suſanna.*
2. To deſiſt from practice. *Kings.*
3. To be loſt; to periſh. *Eſdras.*
4. To deſert; to revolt; to fall away; to apoſtatize. *Iſaiah.*
5. To deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion. *Clar.*
6. To die; to deceaſe; to leave the world. *Geneſis.*
To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. *Ben Jonſon.*
To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To divide; to ſeparate.
DEPA'RT. *ſ.* [*depart*, French.]
1. The act of going away. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Death. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [With chymiſts.] An operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are *departed* or divided from gold.
DEPA'RTER. *ſ.* [from *depart.*] One that refines metals by ſeparation.
DEPA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*department*, French.] Separate allotment; buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon. *Arbuthnot.*
DEPA'RTURE. *ſ.* [from *depart.*]
1. A going away. *Addiſon.*
2. Death; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence. *Sidney.*
3. A forſaking; an abandoning. *Tillotſon.*
DEPA'SCENT. *a.* [*depaſcens*, Lat.] Feeding greedily.
To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaſcor*, Latin.] To eat up; to conſume by feeding upon it. *Spenſer.*
To DEPA'UPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor. *Arbuthnot.*
DEPE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy. *Bacon.*
To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To depaint; to deſcribe in colours. *Spenſer.*
To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]
1. To hang from. *Dryden.*
2. To be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation. *Bacon.*
3. To be in ſuſpenſe. *Bacon.*
4. *To* DEPEND *upon.* To rely on; to truſt to. *Clarendon.*
5. To be in a ſtate of dependance. *Shakſp.*
6. To reſt upon any thing as its cauſe. *Rog.*
DEPE'NDANCE. } *ſ.* [from *depend.*]
DEPE'NDANCY. }
1. The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter.
2. Something hanging upon another. *Dryden.*
3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another. *Locke.*
4. State of being at the diſpoſal of another. *Tillotſon.*
5. The things or perſons of which any man has the dominion. *Bacon.*
6. Reliance; truſt; confidence. *Hooker.*
DEPE'NDANT. *a.* [from *depend.*] In the power of another. *Hooker.*
DEPE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another. *Clarendon.*
DEPE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *dependeo*, Lat.]
DEPE'NDENCY. }
1. Thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another. *Collier.*
2. State of being ſubordinate, or ſubject. *Bac.*
3. That which is not principal; that which is ſubordinate. *Burnet.*
4. Concatenation; connexion. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.*
6. Truſt; reliance; confidence. *Stilling fleet.*
DEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hanging down. *Peacham.*
DEPE'NDENT. *ſ.* [from *dependens*, Latin.] One ſubordinate. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *depend.*] One that repoſes on the kindneſs of another. *Shakſpeare.*

DEPERDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.] Loſs; deſtruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation. *Quincy. Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low
To DEPHLE'GMATE. } Lat.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Latin.]
1. To paint; to pourtray. *Taylor.*
2. To deſcribe to the mind. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *ſ.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] An application uſed to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *a.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] Without hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLE'TION. *ſ.* [*depleo depletus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *a.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]
1. Lamentable; ſad; calamitous; miſerable; hopeleſs. *Clarendon.*
2. Contemptible; deſpicable: as, *deplorable* nonſenſe.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *deplorable.*] The ſtate of being deplorable.

DEPLO'RABLY. *ad.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miſerably. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *a.* [*deploratus*, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

DEPLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*

DEPLO'RER. *ſ.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner.

DEPLUMA'TION. *ſ.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]
1. Plucking off the feathers.
2. [In ſurgery.] A ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the falling of the hairs from the eyebrows. *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity.
2. To riſk upon the ſucceſs of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *ſ.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
1. One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents.* *Clarke.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waſte. *Bacon.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waſte.

DEPOPULATOR. *ſ.* [from *depopulate.*] A diſpeopler; a deſtroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]
1. Tranſportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion.
2. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*deportement*, French.]
1. Conduct; management. *Wotton.*
2. Demeanour; behaviour. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. *Woodw.*
2. To degrade from dignity. *Dryden.*
3. To take away: to diveſt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To give teſtimony; to atteſt. *Bacon.*
5. To examine any one on his oath. *Shakſp.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witneſs. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY. *ſ.* [*depoſitarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt. *Shak.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]
1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. *Bentley.*
2. To lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity.
3. To place at intereſt. *Spratt.*
4. To lay aſide. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *ſ.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]
1. Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a ſecurity.
3. The ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *ſ.*
1. The act of giving publick teſtimony.
2. The act of degrading one from dignity.

DEPO'SITORY. *ſ.* [from *depoſite.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Addiſon.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *ſ.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making any thing bad. *Swift.*
2. Degeneracy; depravity. *South.*
3. Defamation. *Shakſpeare.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt. *Hooker.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; vitiated ſtate. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated ſtate. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER. *ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter.

DEPRA'VITY. *ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*
1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer. *Smalridge.*
2. To implore mercy. *Prior.*

DEPRECA'TION. *ſ.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.] Prayer againſt evil. *Brown.*

DE'PRECATIVE. } *a.* [from *deprecate.*]
DE'PRECATORY. } That ſerves to deprecate. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *ſ.* [*deprecator*, Latin.] An excuſer.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Latin.]
1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue. *Addiſon.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*depræda*ri, Latin.]
1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To ſpoil; to devour. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TION. *ſ.* [*depræda*tio, Latin.]
1. A robbing; a ſpoiling. *Hayward.*
2. Voracity; waſte. *Bacon.*

DEPRE-

DEPREDA'TOR. *ſ.* [*deprædator*, Latin.] A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.*
2. To diſcover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *deprehend.*]
1. That may be caught.
2. That may be underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.*
1. Capableneſs of being caught.
2. Intelligibleneſs.

DEPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Latin.]
1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To preſs or thruſt down.
2. To let fall; to let down. *Newton.*
3. To humble; to deject; to ſink. *Addiſon.*

DEPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of preſſing down.
2. The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface. *Boyle.*
3. The act of humbling; abaſement. *Bacon.*

DEPRE'SSION *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms of diviſion.

DEPRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.] He that keeps or preſſes down.

DEPRIVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.
2. The ſtate of loſing. *Bentley.*
3. [In law.] *Deprivation* is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar, or prebend, is depoſed from his preferments.

To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Lat.]
1. To bereave one of a thing. *Clarendon.*
2. To hinder; to debar from. *Dryden.*
3. To releaſe; to free from. *Spenſer.*
4. To put out of any office. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *ſ.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]
1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downward. *Bacon.*
2. Deep place; not a ſhoal. *Dryden.*
3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.*
4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon: applied commonly to winter. *Clarendon.*
5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity. *Addiſon.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflour; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*depulſio*, Lat.] A beating or thruſting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *a.* [from *depulſus*, Latin.] Putting away.

To DE'PURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.] To purify; to cleanſe. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs.
2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION. *ſ.* [*depuratio*, Latin.] The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing. *Boyle.*

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]
1. To free from impurities.
2. To purge. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*duputation*, French.]
1. The act of deputing, or ſending with a ſpecial commiſſion.
2. Vicegerency. *South.*

To DEPU'TE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another. *Reſcommon.*

DE'PUTY. *ſ.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]
1. A lieutenant; a viceroy. *Hale.*
2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another. *Hooker.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminiſh the quantity of. *Brown.*

DER. In the beginning of names of places, is derived rrom ᵭeop, a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; then from the Britiſh *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibſon.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deracíner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakſpeare.*

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* To prove; to juſ-
To DERA'IN. } tify. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *ſ.* [from *deſrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; diſorder; noiſe.

To DERE. *v. a.* [ᵭeꝛian, Saxon.] To hurt. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

DERELI'CTION. *ſ.* [*dereliction*, Latin.] An utter forſaking or leaving. *Hooker.*

DERELI'CTS. *ſ.* pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Tillotſon.*

DERI'DER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a ſcoffer. *Hooker.*

DERI'SION. *ſ.* [*deriſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deriding or laughing at. *Add.*
2. Contempt; ſcorn; a laughingſtock. *Milt.*

DERI'SIVE. *a.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; ſcoffing. *Pope.*

DERI'SORY. *a.* [*deriſorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *a.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation. *South.*

DERIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]
1. A draining of water. *Burnet.*
2. The tracing of a word from its original. *Locke.*
3. The tracing of any thing from its ſource. *Hale.*
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiſeman.*

DERI'VATIVE. *a.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale.*

DERI'VATIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another. *South.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *ad.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]
1. To turn the courſe of any thing. *South.*
2. To deduce from its original. *Boyle.*
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource. *South.*
4. To communicate to by deſcent of blood. *Felton.*

5. To ſpread; to diffuſe gradually from one place to another. *Davies.*
6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERI'VE. *v. n.*
1. To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.*
2. To deſcend from. *Shakſpeare.*

DERI'VER. *ſ.* [from *derive.*] One that draws or fetches from the original. *South.*

DERN. *a.* [ɒeapn, Saxon.]
1. Sad; ſolitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel. Out of uſe.

DERNIE'R. *a.* Laſt. *Ayliffe.*

To DE'ROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]
1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or cuſtom. *Hale.*
2. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing; to diſparage.

To DE'ROGATE. *v. n.* To detract.

DE'ROGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Leſſened in value. *Shakſpeare.*

DEROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of weakening or reſtraining a former law or contract. *South.*
2. The act of leſſening or taking away the honour of any perſon or thing. *Hooker.*

DERO'GATIVE. *a.* [*derogativus*, Lat.] Detracting; leſſening the value. *Brown.*

DERO'GATORILY. *ad.* [from *derogatory.*] In a detracting manner.

DERO'GATORINESS. *ſ.* [from *derogatory.*] The act of derogating.

DERO'GATORY. *a.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] That leſſens the value of. *Brown.*

DE'RVIS. *ſ.* [*dervis*, Fr.] A Turkiſh prieſt, or monk. *Sandys.*

DE'SCANT. *ſ.* [*diſcanto*, Italian.]
1. A ſong or tune compoſed in parts. *Milton.*
2. A diſcourſe; a diſputation; a diſquiſition branched out into ſeveral heads. *Shakſp.*

To DE'SCANT. *v. n.*
1. To ſing in parts.
2. To diſcourſe copiouſly; to diſplay with ſuperfluity of words.

To DESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*deſcendo*, Latin.]
1. To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to ſink. *Matthew.*
2. To come ſuddenly; to fall upon as from an eminence. *Pope.*
3. To make an invaſion. *Dryden.*
4. To proceed as from an original. *Collier.*
5. To fall in order of inheritance to a ſucceſſor. *Locke.*
6. To extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place. *Milton.*

DESCE'NDANT. *ſ.* [*deſcendant*, French.] The offſpring of an anceſtor. *Bacon.*

DESCE'NDENT. *a.* [*deſcendens*, Latin.]
1. Falling; ſinking; coming down. *Ray.*
2. Proceeding from another as an original or anceſtor. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *deſcend.*]
1. Such as may be deſcended.
2. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance. *Hale.*

DESCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*deſcenſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of falling or ſinking; deſcent.
2. A declenſion; a degradation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [In aſtronomy.] Right *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar below the horizon of a direct ſphere. Oblique *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign below the horizon of an oblique ſphere. *Ozenam.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *a.* [from *deſcenſion.*] Relating to deſcent.

DESCE'NT. *ſ.* [*deſcenſus*, Latin.]
1. The act of paſſing from a higher place. *Blackmore.*
2. Progreſs downward. *Locke.*
3. Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.*
4. Loweſt place. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Invaſion; hoſtile entrance into a kingdom. *Wotton. Clarendon.*
6. Tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion and inheritance. *Locke.*
7. The ſtate of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury.*
8. Birth; extraction; proceſs of lineage. *Sh.*
9. Offſpring; inheritors. *Milton.*
10. A ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy; a generation. *Hooker.*
11. A rank in the ſcale of ſubordination. *Milton.*

To DESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*deſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Watts.*
2. To delineate; to mark out: as, a torch waved about the head *deſcribes* a circle.
3. To diſtribute into proper heads or diviſions. *Joſhua.*
4. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *deſcribe.*] He that deſcribes. *Brown.*

DESCRI'ER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſcoverer; a detecter. *Craſhaw.*

DESCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*deſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deſcribing or making out any perſon or thing by perceptible properties.
2. The ſentence or paſſage in which any thing is deſcribed. *Dryden.*
3. A lax definition. *Watts.*
4. The qualities expreſſed in a deſcription. *Shakſpeare.*

To DESCRY'. *v. a.* [*deſcrier*, French.]
1. To give notice of any thing ſuddenly diſcovered.
2. To ſpy out; to examine at a diſtance. *Judges.*
3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed. *Walton.*
4. To diſcover; to perceive by the eye; to ſee any thing diſtant or abſent. *Digby. Prior.*

DESCRY'. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſcovery; thing diſcovered. *Shakſpeare.*

To DE'SECRATE. *v. a.* [*deſacro*, Latin.] To divert from the purpoſe to which any thing is conſecrated.

DESECRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſecrate.*] The abolition of conſecration.

DE'SERT. *ſ.* [*deſertum*, Latin.] A wilderneſs; ſoli-

solitude; waste country; uninhabited place. *Shakspeare.*

DE'SERT. *a.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary. *Deuteronomy.*

To DESE'RT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, French; *desero*, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden.*
2. To leave; to abandon. *Bentley.*
3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESE'RT. *s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit. *Hooker.*
2. Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South.*
3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER. *s.* [from *desert.*]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *Dryden.*
2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. *Decay of Piety.*
3. He that forsakes another. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *s.* [from *desert.*]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Rogers.*
2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *South.*

DESE'RTLESS. *a.* [from *desert.*] Without merit. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, French.]

1. To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker.*
2. To be worthy of reward. *South.*

DESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* [from *deserve.*] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton.*

DESE'RVER. *s.* [from *deserve.*] A man who merits rewards. *Wotton.*

DESI'CCANTS. *s.* [from *desiccate.*] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers. *Wiseman.*

To DE'SICCATE. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Latin.] To dry up; to exhaust of moisture. *Hale.*

DESICCA'TION. *s.* [from *desiccate.*] The act of making dry. *Bacon.*

DESI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *desiccate.*] That has the power of drying sores.

To DESI'DERATE. *v. a. desidero*, Latin.] To want; to miss. *Cheyne.*

DESI'DIOSE. *a.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat.; *dessiner*, Fr.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpose. *Stilling fleet.*
3. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*
4. To plan; to project; to form in a rude draught. *Wotton.*
5. To make out. *Locke.*

DESI'GN. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.
2. A scheme; a plan of action. *Tillotson.*
3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke.*
4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Addison.*

DESI'GNABLE. *a.* [*designo*, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *s.* [*designatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out. *Swift.*
2. Appointment; direction. *Bacon.*
3. Import; intention. *Locke.*

DESI'GNEDLY. *ad.* [from *design.*] Purposely; intentionally; not inadvertently. *Ray.*

DESI'GNER. *s.* [from *design.*]

1. A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of Piety.*
2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture. *Addison.*

DESI'GNING. *part. a.* [from *design.*] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful. *Southern.*

DESI'GNLESS. *a.* [from *design.*] Unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *ad.* [from *designless.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*

DESI'GNMENT. *s.* [from *design.*]

1. A scheme of hostility. *Shakspeare.*
2. A plot; a malicious intention. *Hayward.*
3. The idea or sketch of a work. *Dryden.*

DESI'RABLE. *a.* [from *desire.*]

1. That which is to be wished with earnestness. *Rogers.*
2. Pleasing; delightful. *Addison.*

DESI'RE. *s.* [*desir*, French; *desiderium*, Latin.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*

To DESI'RE. *v. a.* [*desirer*, French.]

1. To wish; to long for. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To express wishes; to appear to long. *Dry.*
3. To ask; to intreat. *Shakspeare.*

DESI'RER. *s.* [from *desire.*] One that is eager of any thing. *Shakspeare.*

DESI'ROUS. *a.* [from *desire.*] Full of desire; eager; longing after. *Hooker.*

DESI'ROUSNESS. *s.* [from *desirous.*] Fulness of desire.

DESI'ROUSLY. *ad.* [from *desirous.*] Eagerly; with desire.

To DESI'ST. *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop. *Milton.*

DESI'STANCE. *s.* [from *desist.*] The act of desisting; cessation. *Boyle.*

DESI'TIVE. *a.* [*desitus*, Latin.] Ending; concluding. *Watts.*

DESK. *s.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers. *Walton.*

DE'SOLATE. *a.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome.*
2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jer.*
3. Solitary; without society.

To DE'SOLATE. *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants. *Thomson.*

DE'SOLATELY. *ad.* [from *desolate.*] In a desolate manner.

DESOLA'TION. *s.* [from *desolate.*]

1. Destruction of inhabitants. *Spenser.*
2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy. *Sidney.*
3. A place wasted and forsaken. *Jeremiah.*

DESPA'IR. *s.* [*desespoir*, French.]

1. Hopelessness; despondence. *Corinthians.*
2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In

3. [In theology.] Loſs of confidence in the mercy of God. *Spratt.*

To DESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*deſpero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to deſpond. *Wake.*

DESPA'IRER. *ſ.* [from *deſpair.*] One without hope. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *a.* [*deſpair* and *full.*] Hopeleſs. Obſolete. *Sidney.*

DESPA'IRINGLY. *ad.* [from *deſpairing.*] In a manner betokening hopeleſſneſs. *Boyle.*

To DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depeſcher*, French.]
1. To ſend away haſtily. *Temple.*
2. To ſend out of the world; to put to death. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To perform a buſineſs quickly. *Locke.*
4. To conclude an affair with another. *Shak.*

DESPA'TCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Haſty execution. *Granville.*
2. Conduct; management. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Expreſs; haſty meſſenger or meſſage.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *a.* [from *deſpatch.*] Bent on haſte. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATE. *a.* [*deſperatus*, Latin.]
1. Being without hope. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Without care of ſafety; raſh. *Hammond.*
3. Irretrievable; unſurmountable; irrecoverable. *Locke.*
4. Mad; hotbrained; furious. *Spenſer.*

DE'SPERATELY. *ad.* [from *deſperate.*]
1. Furiouſly; madly. *Brown.*
2. In a great degree: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

DE'SPERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Madneſs; fury; precipitance. *Hammond.*

DESPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Hopeleſſneſs; deſpair; deſpondency. *Hammond.*

DE'SPICABLE. *a.* [*deſpicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; ſordid. *Hooker.*

DE'SPICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY. *ad.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanly; ſordidly. *Addiſon.*

DESPI'SABLE. *a.* [from *to deſpiſe.*] Contemptible; deſpicable; regarded with contempt. *Arb.*

To DESPI'SE. *v. a.* [*deſpiſer*, old French.]
1. To ſcorn; to contemn. *Jeremiah.*
2. To abhor. *Shakſpeare.*

DESPI'SER. *ſ.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemner; ſcorner. *Swift.*

DESPI'TE. *ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, French.]
1. Malice; anger; malignity. *Spratt.*
2. Defiance. *Blackmore.*
3. Act of malice. *Milton.*

To DESPI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to affront. *Raleigh.*

DESPI'TEFUL. *a.* [*deſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of ſpleen. *K. Charles.*

DESPI'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly. *Matthew.*

DESPI'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Malice; heat; malignity. *Wiſdom.*

DESPI'TEOUS. *a.* [from *deſpite.*] Malicious; furious. *Spenſer.*

To DESPO'IL. *v. a.* [*deſpolio*, Latin.] To rob; to deprive. *Spenſer.*

DESPOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſpolio*, Latin.] The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To DESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*deſpondeo*, Latin.]
1. To deſpair; to loſe hope. *Dryden.*
2. [In theology.] To loſe hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *deſpondent.*] Deſpair; hopeleſſneſs.

DESPO'NDENT. *a.* [*deſpondens*, Latin.] Deſpairing; hopeleſs. *Bentley.*

To DESPO'NSATE. *v. a.* [*deſponſo*, Latin.] To betroth; to affiance.

DESPONSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſponſate.*] The betrothing perſons to each other.

DE'SPOT. *ſ.* [δεσπότης.] An abſolute prince: as, the *deſpot* of Servia.

DESPO'TICAL. } *a.* [from *deſpot.*] Abſolute
DESPO'TICK. } in power; unlimited in authority. *South.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *deſpotical.*] Abſolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM. *ſ.* [*deſpotiſme*, French; from *deſpot.*] Abſolute power.

To DESPU'MATE. *v. n.* [*deſpumo*, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam.

DESPUMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſpumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in ſcum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſquama*, Latin.] The act of ſcaling foul bones.

DESSE'RT. *ſ.* [*deſſerte*, French.] The laſt courſe at an entertainment. *King.*

To DE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.] To deſign for any particular end. *Ray.*

DESTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſtinate.*]
1. The act of appointing.
2. The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed. *Hale.*

To DE'STINE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.]
1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any ſtate. *Milton.*
2. To appoint to any uſe or purpoſe. *Arbuth.*
3. To devote; to doom to puniſhment or miſery. *Prior.*
4. To fix unalterably. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *ſ.* [*deſtinée*, French.]
1. The power that ſpins life, and determines fate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Fate; invincible neceſſity. *Denham.*
3. Doom; condition in future time. *Shakſp.*

DE'STITUTE. *a.* [*deſtitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forſaken; abandoned. *Hooker.*
2. In want of. *Dryden.*

DESTITU'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſtitute.*] Want; the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted. *Hook.*

To DESTRO'Y. *v. a.* [*deſtruo*, Latin.]
1. To overturn a city; to raze a building. *Geneſis.*
2. To lay waſte; to make deſolate. *Knolles.*
3. To kill. *Deuteronomy. Hale.*
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley.*

DESTRO'YER. *ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] The perſon that deſtroys. *Raleigh.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *deſtruo*, Latin.] Liable to deſtruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *deſtructible.*] Liableneſs to deſtruction.

DE-

DESTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*deſtructio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deſtroying; waſte.
2. Murder; maſſacre. *Waller.*
3. The ſtate of being deſtroyed; ruin. *Sha.*
4. A deſtroyer; depopulator. *Pſalms.*
5. [In theology.] Eternal death. *Matthew.*

DESTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*deſtructivus*, low Lat.] That which deſtroys; waſteful; cauſing ruin and devaſtation. *Dryden.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deſtructive.*] Ruinouſly; miſchievouſly. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *deſtructive.*] The quality of deſtroying or ruining. *D. of P.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] Deſtroyer; conſumer. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *ſ.* [*deſudatio*, Latin.] A profuſe and inordinate ſweating.

DESUE'TUDE. *ſ.* [*deſuetudo*, Latin.] Ceſſation from being accuſtomed. *Hale.*

DESULTO'RIOUS. } *a.* [*deſultorius*, Latin.]
DESU'LTORY. } Removing from thing to thing; unſettled; immethodical. *Norris.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*deſumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, French.]
1. To ſeparate; to diſengage. *Woodward.*
2. To ſend out part of a great body of men on an expedition. *Addiſon.*

DETA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops ſent out from the main army. *Blackm.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particularize. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. *ſ.* [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*

To DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Latin.]
1. To keep what belongs to another. *Taylor.*
2. To withhold; to keep back. *Broome.*
3. To reſtrain from departure. *Judges.*
4. To hold in cuſtody.

DETA'INDER. *ſ.* [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in cuſtody.

DETA'INER. *ſ.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains.

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Latin.] To diſcover; to find out any crime or artifice.

DETE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *detect.*] A diſcoverer; one that finds out what another deſires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *detect.*]
1. Diſcovery of guilt or fraud. *Spratt.*
2. Diſcovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *detain.*]
1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Confinement; reſtraint. *Bacon.*

To DETE'R. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To diſcourage from any thing. *Tillotſon.*

To DETE'RGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanſe a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

DETE'RGENT. *a.* [from *deterge.*] That which cleanſes. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worſe.

DETE'RMENT. *ſ.* [from *deter.*] Cauſe of diſcouragement. *Boyle.*

DETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [from *determine.*] That may be certainly decided. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.] To limit; to fix. *Shakſpeare.*

DETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]
1. Limited; determined. *Bentley.*
2. Eſtabliſhed; ſettled by rule. *Hooker.*
3. Deciſive; concluſive. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Fixed; reſolute. *Sidney.*
5. Reſolved. *Shakſpeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. *a.* [from *determinate.*] Reſolutely; with fixed reſolve. *Sidney. Tillot.*

DETERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *determinate.*]
1. Abſolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.*
2. The reſult of deliberation. *Hale. Calamy.*
3. Judicial deciſion. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *a.* [from *determinate.*]
1. That which uncontroulably directs to a certain end. *Bramhall.*
2. That which makes a limitation. *Watts.*

DETE'RMINATOR. *ſ.* [from *determine.*] One who determines. *Brown.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.]
1. To fix; to ſettle. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South.*
3. To bound; to confine. *Atterbury.*
4. To adjuſt; to limit. *Locke.*
5. To direct to any certain point.
6. To influence the choice. *Locke.*
7. To reſolve. *Samuel.*
8. To decide. *Locke.*
9. To put an end to; to deſtroy. *Shakſpeare.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*
1. To conclude; to form a final concluſion. *Milton.*
2. To end; to come to an end. *Hayward.*
3. To come to a deciſion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To end conſequentially. *Temple.*
5. To reſolve concerning any thing. *Shakſp.*

DETERRA'TION. *ſ.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin.] Diſcovery of any thing by removal of the earth. *Woodward.*

DETE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleanſing a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

DETE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanſe a ſore.

DETE'RSIVE. *ſ.* An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds. *Wiſeman.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*deteſtor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor. *South.*

DETE'STABLE. *a.* [from *deteſt.*] Hateful; abhorred. *Hayward.*

DETE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *deteſtable.*] Hatefully; abominably. *South.*

DETESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETE'STER. *ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] One that hates.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dethroner*, French.] To diveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DETI'NUE. *ſ.* [*deténue*, French.] A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DETONA'TION. *ſ.* [*detono*, Latin.] A noiſe ſomewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of ſalts in calcination. *Quincy.*

To

To DE'TONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbuthnot.*

To DETO'RT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorque*, Lat.] To wreſt from the original import. *Dryd.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny. *Bacon.*

DETRA'CTER. *ſ.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.] *Detraction*, in the native importance of the word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing a man in point of fame. *Ayliffe.*

DETRA'CTORY. *a.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of deſert; derogatory. *Brown.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *detract.*] A cenſorious woman. *Addiſon.*

DE'TRIMENT. *ſ.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loſs; damage; miſchief. *Hooker. Evelyn.*

DETRIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *detriment.*] Miſchievous; harmful; cauſing loſs. *Addiſon.*

DETRI'TION. *ſ.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

To DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt down; to force into a lower place. *Dav.*

To DETRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to ſhorten.

DETRUNCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping.

DETRU'SION. *ſ.* [*detruſio*, Latin.] The act of thruſting down. *Keil.*

DETURBA'TION. *ſ.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTA'TION. *ſ.* [*devaſto*, Latin.] Waſte; havock. *Garth.*

DEUCE. *ſ.* [*deux*, French.] Two. *Shakſpeare.*

To DEVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals. *Pope.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *ſ.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.

To DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, French.]
1. To ſtrip; to deprive of clothes. *Denham.*
2. To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*
3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *a.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous.

DEVE'XITY. *ſ.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downward; declivity.

To DE'VIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin.]
1. To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*
2. To go aſtray; to err; to ſin; to offend.

DEVIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deviate.*]
1. The act of quitting the right way; errour. *Cheyne.*
2. Variation from eſtabliſhed rule. *Holder.*
3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clariſſa.*

DEVI'CE. *ſ.* [from *deviſe*, French.]
1. A contrivance; a ſtratagem. *Atterbury.*
2. A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.
3. The emblem on a ſhield. *Prior.*
4. Invention; genius. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'VIL. *ſ.* [ꝺıoꝑul, Saxon.]
1. A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A wicked man or woman. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ludicrous term for miſchief. *Granville.*

DE'VILISH. *a.* [from *devil.*]
1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Sid.*
2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Sh.*

DE'VILISHLY. *ad.* [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil; wickedly. *South.*

DE'VIOUS. *a.* [*devius*, Latin.]
1. Out of the common track. *Holder.*
2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomſon.*
3. Erring; going aſtray from rectitude. *Clariſſ.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, French.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peacham.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive.

DEVI'SE. *ſ.* [*deviſe*, a will, old French.]
1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cowel.*
2. Contrivance; device. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.

DEVI'SER. *ſ.* [from *deviſe.*] A contriver; an inventer. *Grew.*

DEVI'SOUR. *ſ.* [from *deviſe.*] He that gives by will.

DE'VITABLE. *a.* [*devitabilis*, Latin.] Poſſible to be avoided.

DEVITA'TION. *ſ.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of eſcaping.

DEVO'ID. *a.* [*vuide*, French.]
1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenſer.*
2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden.*

DEVO'IR. *ſ.* [*devoir*, French.]
1. Service. *Knolles.*
2. Act of civility or obſequiouſneſs. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]
1. To roll down. *Woodward.*
2. To move from one hand to another. *Addiſ.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. n.* To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling down. *Woodward.*
2. Paſſage from hand to hand. *Hale.*

DEVORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *devoro*, Lat.] The act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE. *v. a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
1. To dedicate; to conſecrate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.*
3. To curſe; to execrate. *Dryden.*

DEVO'TEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *devote.*] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*

DEVOTE'E. *ſ.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION. *ſ.* [*devotion*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being conſecrated or dedicated.
2. Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
3. An act of external worſhip. *Hooker.*
4. Prayer; expreſſion of devotion. *Spratt.*
5. The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependance upon God. *Law.*
6. An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*

8. Diſpoſal; power. *Clarendon.*

DEVO'TIONAL. *a.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion. *K. Charles.*

DEVO'TIONALIST. *ſ.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOU'R. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence. *Joel.*

3. To ſwallow up; to annihilate. *South.*

DEVOU'RER. *ſ.* [from *devour.*] A conſumer; he that devours. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOU'T. *a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy orders. *Rogers.*

2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*

3. Expreſſive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*

DEVOU'TLY. *ad.* [from *devout.*] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly. *Addiſon.*

DEUSE. *ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*; from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMY. *ſ.* [δεύτερος and γάμος.] A ſecond marriage.

DEUTERO'NOMY. *ſ.* [δεύτερος and νόμος.] The ſecond book of the law, being the fifth book of Moſes.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [δεύτερος and σκοπέω.] The ſecond intention. *Brown.*

DEW. *ſ.* [ꝺeap, Saxon.] The moiſture upon the ground. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten. *Spenſer.*

DE'WBERRY. *ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry.*] Raſberries. *Hanmer. Shakſpeare.*

DEWBESPRE'NT. *part.* [*dew* and *beſprent.*] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

DE'WDROP. *ſ.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſunriſe. *Tickell.*

DE'WLAP. *ſ.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]

1. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addiſon.*

2. The lip flaccid with age. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'WLAPT. *a.* [from *dewlap.*] Furniſhed with dewlaps. *Shakſpeare.*

DE'WWORM. *ſ.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew. *Walton.*

DE'WY. *a.* [from *dew.*]

1. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew.

2. Moiſt with dew; roſcid. *Milton.*

DE'XTER. a. [Latin.] The right; not the left. *Shakſpeare.*

DEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]

1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill.

2. Readineſs of contrivance. *Bacon.*

DE'XTEROUS. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready. *Pope.*

2. Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients. *Locke.*

DE'XTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dexterous.*] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully. *South.*

DE'XTRAL. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left. *Brown.*

DEXTRA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *dextral.*] The ſtate of being on the right ſide. *Brown.*

DIABE'TES. *ſ.* [διαβαίτης.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine. *Derham.*

DIABO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *diabolus*, Latin.]
DIABO'LICK. } Deviliſh; partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Ray.*

DIACO'DIUM. ſ. [Greek.] The ſyrup of poppies.

DIACO'USTICKS. *ſ.* [διακουστικὰ.] The doctrine of ſounds.

DI'ADEM. *ſ.* [*diadema*, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an enſign of royalty bound round the head of eaſtern monarchs. *Spenſer.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Denham. Roſcommon.*

DIADE'MED. *a.* [from *diadem.*] Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. *ſ.* [διαδρομέω.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS. *ſ.* [διαίρεσις.] The ſeparation or disjunction of ſyllables: as, *aër.*

DIAGNO'STICK. *ſ.* [διαγνώστικον.] A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others. *Collier.*

DIA'GONAL. *a.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brown.*

DIA'GONAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY. *ad.* [from *diagonal.*] In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*

DI'AGRAM. *ſ.* [διαγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical ſcheme. *Bentley.*

DIAGRY'DIATES. *ſ.* [from *diagrydium.*] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium. *Floy.*

DI'AL. *ſ.* [*diale*, *Skinner.*] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhows the hour. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE. *ſ.* [*dial* and *plate.*] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addiſon.*

DI'ALECT. *ſ.* [διάλεκτος.]

1. The ſubdiviſion of a language.

2. Style; manner of expreſſion. *Hooker.*

3. Language; ſpeech. *South.*

DIALE'CTICAL. *a.* [from *dialectick.*] Logical; argumental. *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK. *ſ.* [διαλεκτικὴ.] Logick; the art of reaſoning.

DI'ALLING. *ſ.* [from *dial.*] The ſciaterick ſcience; the knowledge of ſhadows; the art of conſtructing dials.

DI'ALIST. *ſ.* [from *dial.*] A conſtructor of dials. *Moxon.*

DIA'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *dialogue.*] A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference.

DI'ALOGUE. *ſ.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a converſation between two or more. *Shakſp.*

To DI'ALOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſcourſe with. *Shakſpeare.*

DIALY'SIS. *ſ.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER. *ſ.* [διά and μέτρον.] The line which, paſſing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh.*

DIA'METRAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*] Deſcribing the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY. *ad.* [from *diameter.*] According to the direction of a diameter. *Ham.*

DIAME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*]
1. Deſcribing a diameter.
2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIAME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*

DI'AMOND. *ſ.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.] The *diamond*, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pureſt water. The largeſt known is that in the poſſeſſion of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and ſeventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. *Hill.*

DI'APASE. *ſ.* [διαπαζῶν.] A chord including all tones. *Spenſer.*

DIAPA'SON. *ſ.* [διαπαζῶν.] A chord which includes all tones; an octave. *Craſhaw.*

DI'APER. *ſ.* [*diapre*, French.]
1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. *Spenſer.*
2. A napkin. *Shakſpeare.*

To DI'APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To variegate; to diverſify. *Howel.*
2. To draw flowers upon clothes. *Peacham.*

DIAPHANE'ITY. *ſ.* [from διαφανεία.] Tranſparency; pellucidneſs. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *a.* [διὰ and φαίνὸς.] Tranſparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*

DIA'PHANOUS. *a.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; clear; tranſlucent. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHORE'TICK. *a.* [διαφορητικὸς.] Sudorifick; promoting perſpiration. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'APHRAGM. *ſ.* [διάφραγμα.]
1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*

DIARRHOE'A. *ſ.* [διάῤῥοια.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*

DIARRHOE'TICK. *a.* [from *diarrhœa.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; ſolutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'ARY. *ſ.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*

DIA'STOLE. *ſ.* [διαστολὴ.]
1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.
2. The dilatation of the heart. *Ray.*

DIA'STYLE. *ſ.* [διὰ and στύλος, a pillar.] A ſort of edifice where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATE'SSERON. *ſ.* [of διὰ and τέσσερες, four.] An interval in muſick, compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemi-tone. *Harris.*

DI'BBLE. *ſ.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſpade.

DI'BSTONE. *ſ.* A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone. *Locke.*

DICA'CITY. *ſ.* [*dicacitas*, Latin.] Pertneſs; ſaucineſs. *Dict.*

DICE. *ſ.* The plural of *die.* *Bentley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shakſpeare.*

DICE-BOX. *ſ.* [*dice* and *box.*] The box from whence the dice are thrown. *Addiſon.*

DI'CER. *ſ.* [from *dice.*] A player at dice; a gameſter. *Shakſpeare.*

DICH. *ad.* This word ſeems corrupted from *dit* for *do it.* *Shakſpeare.*

DICHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [διχοτομία.] Diſtribution of ideas by pairs.

DI'CKER *of Leather.* [*dicra*, low Latin.] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To DI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence. *Pope.*

DI'CTATE. *ſ.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; preſcription; preſcript. *Prior.*

DICTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dictate.*] The act or practice of dictating or preſcribing.

DICTA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and inveſted with abſolute authority. *Waller.*
2. One inveſted with abſolute authority. *Milt.*
3. One whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DICTATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *dictator.*] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *dictator.*]
1. The office of a dictator. *Wotton.*
2. Authority; inſolent confidence. *Dryden.*

DICTA'TURE. *ſ.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator.

DI'CTION. *ſ.* [*diction*, Fr.] Style; language; expreſſion. *Dryden.*

DI'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [*dictionarium*, Latin.] A book containing the words of any language; vocabulary; word book. *Watts.*

DID. of *do.* [ꝺıꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The preterite of *do.* *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe. *Dryden.*
3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically: as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *a.* [διδακτικὸς.] Preceptive;
DIDA'CTICK. } giving precepts: as, a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for ſome art. *Ward.*

DI'DAPPER. *ſ.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCA'LICK. *a.* [διδασκαλικὸς.] Preceptive; didactick. *Prior.*

To DI'DDER. *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, German.] To quake with cold; to ſhiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIDST. The ſecond perſon of the preter-tenſe of *do.* I *did*, thou *didſt.* *Dryden.*

To DIE. *v. a.* [ꝺeaȝ, Saxon.] To tinge; to colour. *Milton.*

DIE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; ſtain; hue acquired. *Bacon.*

To

To DIE. *v. n.* [deabian, Saxon.]
1. To loſe life; to expire; to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence. *Sidney.*
2. To periſh by violence or diſeaſe. *Dryden.*
3. To be puniſhed with death. *Hammond.*
4. To be loſt; to periſh; to come to nothing. *Spectator.*
5. To ſink; to faint. *Samuel.*
6. [In theology.] To periſh everlaſtingly. *Hakewill.*
7. To languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs. *Pope.*
8. To vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
9. [In the ſtyle of lovers.] To languiſh with affection. *Tatler.*
10. To wither, as a vegetable.
11. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *ſ.* pl. *dice*, [*dé*, Fr. *dis*, Welch.]
1. A ſmall cube, marked on its face with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play. *South.*
2. Hazard; chance. *Spenſer.*
3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *ſ.* pl. *dies*. The ſtamp uſed in coinage. *Sw.*

DI'ER. *ſ.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying. *Waller.*

DI'ET. *ſ.* [*diæta*, low Latin; διαῖτα.]
1. Food; proviſions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh.*
2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Temple.*

To DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give food to. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To board; to ſupply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.*
1. To eat by rules of phyſick.
2. To eat; to feed. *Milton.*

DI'ET-DRINK. *ſ.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors. *Locke.*

DI'ET. *ſ.* [German.] An aſſembly of princes or eſtates. *Raleigh.*

DI'ETARY. *a.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DI'ETER. *ſ.* [from *diet*.] One who preſcribes rules for eating. *Shakſpeare.*

DIETE'TICAL. } *a.* [διαιτητικὸν.] Relating to
DIETE'TICK. } diet; belonging to the medical cautions about the uſe of food. *Arbuth.*

To DI'FFER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]
1. To be diſtinguiſhed from; to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another. *Addiſon.*
2. To contend; to be at variance. *Rowe.*
3. To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet.*

DI'FFERENCE. *ſ.* [*differentia*, Latin.]
1. State of being diſtinct from ſomething. *Hooker.*
2. The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh.*
3. The diſproportion between one thing and another. *Hayward.*
4. Diſpute; debate; quarrel. *Sandys.*
5. Diſtinction. *Tillotſon.*
6. Point in queſtion; ground of controverſy. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Logical diſtinction. *Bacon.*
8. Evidences of diſtinction; differential marks. *Davies.*

To DI'FFERENCE. *v. a.* To cauſe a difference. *Holder.*

DI'FFERENT. *a.* [from *differ*.]
1. Diſtinct; not the ſame. *Addiſon.*
2. Of many contrary qualities. *Philips.*
3. Unlike; diſſimilar.

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Method*, conſiſts in deſcending from whole quantities to their infinitely ſmall differences, and comparing together their infinitely ſmall differences, of what kind ſoever they be. *Harris.*

DI'FFERENTLY. *ad.* [from *different*.] In a different manner. *Boyle.*

DIFFI'CIL. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Difficult; hard; not eaſy. *Hudibras.*
2. Scrupulous. *Bacon.*

DIFFI'CILNESS. *ſ.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be perſuaded. *Bacon.*

DI'FFICULT. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Hard; not eaſy; not facil.
2. Troubleſome; vexatious.
3. Hard to pleaſe; peeviſh.

DI'FFICULTLY. *ad.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty; not eaſily. *Rogers.*

DI'FFICULTY. *ſ.* [from *difficulté*, French.]
1. Hardneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs. *Rogers.*
2. Something hard to accompliſh. *South.*
3. Diſtreſs; oppoſition. *Dryden.*
4. Perplexity in affairs. *Addiſon.*
5. Objection; cavil. *Swift.*

To DIFFI'DE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To diſtruſt; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*

DI'FFIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *diffide*.] Diſtruſt; want of confidence. *Locke.*

DI'FFIDENT. *a.* [from *diffide*.] Not confident; not certain. *K. Charles. Clariſſa.*

To DIFFI'ND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Lat.] To cleave in two; to ſplit.

DIFFI'SSION. *ſ.* [*diffiſſio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or ſplitting.

DIFFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*difflare*, Latin.] The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind.

DI'FFLUENCE. } *ſ.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.]
DI'FFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all ſides. *Brown.*

DI'FFLUENT. *a.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not fixed.

DI'FFORM. *a.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different ſtructure: as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other. *Newton.*

DIFFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *difform*.] Diverſity of form; irregularity; diſſimilitude. *Brown.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. *ſ.* [*franchiſe*, Fr.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]
1. To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*
2. To ſpread; to ſcatter. *Milton.*

DIFFU'SE. *a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]
1. Scattered; widely ſpread.
2. Copious; not conciſe.

DIFFU'SED. *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shakſpeare.*

DIFFU'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *diffuſed.*] Widely; diſperſedly.

DIFFU'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diffuſed.*] The ſtate of being diffuſed; diſperſion.

DIFFU'SELY. *ad.* [from *diffuſe.*]
1. Widely; extenſively.
2. Copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU'SION. *ſ.* [from *diffuſe.*]
1. Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered every way. *Boyle.*
2. Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtyle.

DIFFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *diffuſe.*]
1. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way. *Dryden.*
2. Scattered; diſperſed. *South.*
3. Extended; in full extenſion. *Tillotſon.*

DIFFU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *diffuſive.*] Widely; extenſively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *diffuſive.*]
1. Extenſion; diſperſion.
2. Want of conciſeneſs. *Addiſon.*

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. paſſ. *dug*, or *digged.* [*dyger*, Daniſh.]
1. To pierce with a ſpade. *Ezekiel.*
2. To form by digging. *Whitgift.*
3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade. *Temple.*
4. To pierce with a ſharp point. *Dryden.*
5. To gain by digging. *Woodward.*

To DIG. *v. n.* To work with a ſpade. *Job.*

To DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakſpeare.*

DI'GERENT. *a.* [*digerens*, Lat.] That has the power of digeſtion.

DI'GEST. *ſ.* [*digeſta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law. *Bacon.*

To DIGE'ST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digeſtum*, Latin.]
1. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range methodically.
2. To concoct in the ſtomach. *Prior.*
3. To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler: a chymical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thomſ.*
5. To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject. *Peacham.*
7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakſpeare.*
8. [In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGE'STER. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. He that digeſts or concocts his food. *Arb.*
2. A ſtrong veſſel, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any hard ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate. *Quincy.*
3. That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *digeſt.*] Capable of being digeſted. *Bacon.*

DIGE'STION. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. The act of concocting food. *Temple.*
2. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat. *Blackmore.*
3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple.*
4. The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.

DIGE'STIVE. *a.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion. *Brown.*
2. Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue. *Hale.*
3. Diſpoſing; methodiſing. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter. *Wiſeman.*

DI'GGER. *ſ.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a ſpade. *Boyle.*

To DIGHT. *v. a.* [ðihtan, to prepare, Saxon.] To dreſs; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*

DI'GIT. *ſ.* [*digitus*, Latin.]
1. The meaſure of length containing three-fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*
2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures. *Brown.*

DI'GITATED. *a.* [from *digitus*, Lat.] Branched out into diviſions like fingers. *Brown.*

DIGLADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with ſwords; any quarrel. *Glanville.*

DI'GNIFIED. *a.* [from *dignify.*] Inveſted with ſome dignity. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation. *Walton.*

To DI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio.*] Latin.]
1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.
2. To honour; to adorn; to improve by ſome adventitious excellence, or honourable diſtinction. *Ben Jonſon.*

DI'GNITARY. *ſ.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY. *ſ.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]
1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.*
2. Grandeur of mien. *Clariſſa.*
3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [Among eccleſiaſticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*
5. Maxim; general principle. *Brown.*
6. [In aſtrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any ſign.

DIGNO'TION. *ſ.* [from *dignoſco*, Lat.] Diſtinction. *Brown.*

To DIGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*digreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To turn out of the road.
2. To depart from the main deſign. *Locke.*
3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brerewood.*
4. To tranſgreſs; to deviate. *Shakſpeare.*

DIGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*digreſſio*, Latin.]
1. A paſſage deviating from the main tenour. *Denham.*
2. Deviation. *Brown.*

DIJUDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial diſtinction.

DIKE. *ſ.* [ðic, Saxon.]
1. A channel to receive water. *Pope.*
2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*

To DILA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Brown.*

DILACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.] The act of rending in two. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To rend by violence; to tear in rage.

To DILA'PIDATE. *v. n.* To fall to ruin.

DILAPIDA'TION. *ſ.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's ſuffering any edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.*

DILATABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *dilatable.*] The quality of admitting extenſion. *Ray.*

DILA'TABLE. *a.* [from *dilate.*] Capable of extenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater ſpace. *Holder.*
2. The ſtate of being extended. *Newton.*

To DILA'TE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to ſpread out. *Waller.*
2. To relate at large; to tell diffuſely and copiouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

To DILA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſpeak largely and copiouſly. *Clarendon.*

DILA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *dilate.*] That which widens or extends. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'LATORINESS. *ſ.* [from *dilatory.*] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

DI'LATORY. *a.* [*dilatoire*, French.] Tardy; ſlow; ſluggiſh. *Hayward. Otway.*

DILE'CTION. *ſ.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving. *Boyle.*

DILE'MMA. *ſ.* [δίλημμα.]

1. An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions. *Cowley.*
2. A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope.*

DI'LIGENCE. *ſ.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Induſtry; aſſiduity; the contrary to idleneſs. *Peter.*

DI'LIGENT. *a.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Conſtant in application; perſevering in endeavour; aſſiduous; not lazy. *Proverbs.*
2. Conſtantly applied; proſecuted with activity. *Deuteronomy.*

DI'LIGENTLY. *ad.* [from *diligent.*] With aſſiduity; with heed and perſeverance. *Dryd.*

DILL. *ſ.* [dile, Saxon.] An herb.

DILU'CID. *a.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; plain; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obſcure.

To DILU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown.*

DILUCIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] The act of making clear.

DI'LUENT. *a.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin other matter.

DI'LUENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILU'TE. *v. n.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin. *Locke.*
2. To make weak. *Newton.*

DILU'TER. *ſ.* [from *dilute.*] That which makes any thing elſe thin. *Arbuthnot.*

DILU'TION. *ſ.* [*dilutio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing thin or weak. *Arbuthnot.*

DILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *diluvium*, Latin.] Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*

DIM. *a.* [dimme, Saxon.]

1. Not having a quick ſight. *Davies.*
2. Dull of apprehenſion. *Rogers.*
3. Not clearly ſeen; obſcure. *Locke.*
4. Obſtructing the act of viſion; not luminous. *Spenſer.*

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken. *Locke.*
2. To make leſs bright; to obſcure. *Spenſer.*

DIME'NSION. *ſ.* [*dimenſio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Dryden.*

DIME'NSIONLESS. *a.* [from *dimenſion.*] Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*

DIME'NSIVE. *a.* [*dimenſus*, Lat.] That marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

DIMICA'TION. *ſ.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting. *Dict.*

DIMIDIA'TION. *ſ.* [*dimidiatio*, Latin.] The act of halving. *Dict.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make leſs by abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part. *Locke.*
2. To impair; to leſſen; to degrade. *Milton.*
3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to *add.* *Deuteronomy.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be impaired. *Dryden. Pope.*

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *ad.* [from *diminiſh.*] In a manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*

DIMINU'TION. *ſ.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making leſs. *Hooker.*
2. The ſtate of growing leſs. *Newton.*
3. Diſcredit; loſs of dignity. *Philips.*
4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation. *K. Charles.*
5. [In architecture.] The contraction of a diameter of a column, as it aſcends.

DIMI'NUTIVE. *a.* [*diminutivus*, Lat.] Small; little. *South.*

DIMI'NUTIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to expreſs littleneſs: as, *maniken*, in Engliſh *a little man.* *Cotton.*
2. A ſmall thing. *Shakſpeare.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *diminutive.*] Smallneſs; littleneſs; pettyneſs.

DI'MISH. *a.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim. *Sw.*

DI'MISSORY. *a.* [*dimiſſorius*, Latin.] That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*

DI'MITY. *ſ.* A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton. *Wiſeman.*

DI'MLY. *ad.* [from *dim.*]

1. Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear perception. *Milton.*
2. Not brightly; not luminouſly. *Boyle.*

DI'MNESS. *ſ.* [from *dim.*]

1. Dulneſs of ſight.
2. Want of apprehenſion; ſtupidity. *D. of P.*
3. Obſcurity; not brightneſs.

DI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole. *Skinner.*] Cavity or depreſſion in the cheek or chin. *Grew.*

To DI'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſink in

in ſmall cavities. *Dryden.*

DI'MPLED. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples. *Shakſpeare.*

DI'MPLY. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples; ſinking in little inequalities. *Wharton.*

DIN. *ſ.* [dyn, a noiſe, Saxon.] A loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound. *Smith.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtun with noiſe. *Otway.*
2. To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe. *Swift.*

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clar.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dryden.*

DINE'TICAL. *a.* [δινητικὸς.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray.*

To DING. *v. a.* pret. *dung.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]
1. To daſh with violence.
2. To impreſs with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluſter; to bounce; to huff. *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG. *ſ.* A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated. *Shakſpeare.*

DI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from den, a hollow.] A hollow between hills; a dale. *Milton.*

DI'NING-ROOM. *ſ.* [*dine* and *room.*] The principal apartment of the houſe. *Taylor.*

DI'NNER. *ſ.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Taylor.*

DINNER-TIME. *ſ.* [*dinner* and *time.*] The time of dining.

DINT. *ſ.* [dynt, Saxon.]
1. A blow; a ſtroke. *Milton.*
2. The mark made by a blow. *Dryden.*
3. Violence; force; power. *Addiſon.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Donne.*

DINUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*dinumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering out ſingly.

DIOCE'SAN. *ſ.* [from *diœceſs.*] A biſhop as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tat.*

DI'OCESS. *ſ.* [*diœceſis*, Latin.] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction. *Cowel. Whitgift.*

DIO'PTRICAL. } *a.* [διόπτομαι.] Affording
DIO'PTRICK. } a medium for the ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects. *More.*

DIO'PTRICKS. *ſ.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light. *Harr.*

DIORTHRO'SIS. *ſ.* [διόρθωσις.] An operation by which crooked members are reſtored to their regular ſhape. *Harris.*

To DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt.* [dippan, Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.]
1. To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayl.*
2. To moiſten; to wet. *Milton.*
3. To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden.*
4. To engage as a pledge. *Dryden.*

To DIP. *v. n.*
1. To ſink; to immerge. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*
3. To enter ſlightly into any thing. *Pope.*
4. To drop the hand by chance into any mais; chooſe by chance.

DI'PCHICK. *ſ.* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower leaves.

DI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.

DI'PPING *Needle. ſ.* A magnetick needle as it points up or down. *Phillips.*

DI'PHTHONG. *ſ.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound: as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæſar.* *Holder.*

DI'PLOE. *ſ.* The inner lamina of the ſkull.

DIPLO'MA. *ſ.* [δίπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege.

DI'PSAS. *ſ.* [from διψάω.] A ſerpent whoſe bite produces unquenchable thirſt. *Milton.*

DI'PTOTE. *ſ.* [δίπτωσις.] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clarke.*

DI'PTYCH. *ſ.* [*diptycha*, Latin.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE. *a.* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible. *Milton.*

DIRE'CT. *a.* [*directus*, Latin.]
1. Straight; not crooked.
2. Not oblique. *Bentley.*
3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiack; not retrograde. *Dryden.*
4. Not collateral.
5. Apparently tending to ſome end. *Sidney.*
6. Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon.*
7. Plain; expreſs.

To DIRE'CT. *v. a.* [*directum*, Latin.]
1. To aim in a ſtraight line. *Pope.*
2. To point againſt, as a mark. *Dryden.*
3. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Eccluſ.*
4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe. *Job.*
5. To order; to command.

DIRE'CTER. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]
1. One that directs.
2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*directio*, Latin.]
1. Aim at a certain point. *Smalridge.*
2. Tendency of motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe. *Locke.*
3. Order; command; preſcription. *Hooker.*

DIRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *direct.*]
1. Having the power of direction. *Bramhall.*
2. Informing; ſhowing the way. *Thomſon.*

DIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *direct.*]
1. In a ſtraight line; rectilineally. *Dryden.*
2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution. *Hooker.*

DIRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *direct.*] Straightneſs; tendency to any point; the neareſt way. *Bent.*

DIRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]
1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent. *Swift.*
2. A rule; an ordinance. *Swift.*
3. An inſtructor. *Hooker.*
4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience. *Dryden.*
5. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation. *Sharp.*

DIRE'C-

DIRE'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *director.*] The books which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip. *Oxford Reaſons.*

DI'REFUL. *a.* Dire; dreadful. *Pope.*

DI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *dire.*] Diſmalneſs; horrour; hideouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

DIRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. *ſ.* A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation. *Sandys.*

DIRK. *ſ.* [an Earſe word.] A kind of dagger. *Tickell.*

To DIRKE. *v. a.* To ſpoil; to ruin. *Spenſer.*

DIRT. *ſ.* [*dryt*, Dutch.]

1. Mud; filth; mire. *Wake.*
2. Meanneſs; ſordidneſs.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire. *Swift.*

DI'RTPIE. *ſ.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded by children of clay. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY. *ad.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Naſtily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; ſordidly; ſhamefully. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS. *ſ.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.
2. Meanneſs; baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

DI'RTY. *a.* [from *dirt.*]

1. Foul; naſty; filthy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Groſs; not elegant. *Locke.*
3. Mean; baſe; deſpicable. *Taylor.*

To DI'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to ſoil. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

DIRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*diruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of burſting, or breaking.
2. The ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DIS. An inſeparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification: as, to *arm*, to diſarm.

DISABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *diſable.*]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakneſs. *Raleigh.*
2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe; legal impediment. *Swift.*

To DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]

1. To deprive of natural force. *Davies.*
2. To impair; to diminiſh. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make unactive. *Temple.*
4. To deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy. *Dry.*
5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifications. *Wotton.*

To DISABU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuſe.*] To ſet free from a miſtake; to ſet right; to undeceive. *Glanville. Waller.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*

To DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accuſtom.*] To deſtroy the force of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. *ſ.*

1. Loſs; injury to intereſt: as, he ſold to *diſadvantage.*
2. Diminution of any thing deſirable: as, credit, fame, honour. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtate not prepared for defence. *Spenſer.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* To injure an intereſt of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience. *Addiſon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* Unhappy; unproſperous. *Spenſer.*

To DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. a.* Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. *Stilling fleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. *ſ.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince. *Swift.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* Confutation; negation. *Hale.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes, by putting away the privileges of a foreſt. *Bacon.*

To DISAGRE'E. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the ſame. *Locke.*
2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion. *Dryden.*
3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition. *Brown.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *a.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Contrary; unſuitable. *Pope.*
2. Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſagreeable.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.
2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs. *South.*

DISAGREE'MENT. *ſ.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity. *Woodward.*
2. Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden.*
2. To conſider as unlawful. *Hooker.*
3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. *Swift.*
4. Not to juſtify. *South.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE. *ſ.* Prohibition. *South.*

To DISA'NCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.
2. To diſcourage; to deject. *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life. *Brown.*

To DISANNU'L. *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert.*

DISANNU'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſannul.*] The act of making void.

To DISAPPE'AR. *v. n.* [*diſparoitre*, French.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight; to fly; to go away. *Milton.*

To DISAPPO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotſon.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miſcarriages of expectations. *Spectator.*

DISAPPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Cenſure; condemnation. *Pope.*

To DISAPPRO'VE. *v. n.* [*diſapprouver*, Fr.] To diſlike; to cenſure. *Pope.*

DI'SARD. *ſ.* [ᵭiꝛiȝ, Saxon.] A prattler; a boaſting talker.

To DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*diſarmer*, Fr.] To ſpoil or diveſt of arms. *Dryden.*

To DISARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undreſs any one; to diſorder. *Spenſer.*

DISARRA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſorder; confuſion. *Hayward.*
2. Undreſs.

DISA'STER. *ſ.* [*deſaſtre*, French.]

1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery. *Pope.*

To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar. *Sidney.*
2. To afflict; to miſchief. *Shakſpeare.*

DISA'STROUS. *a.* [from *diſaſter.*]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*
2. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable. *Denham.*
3. Gloomy; threatning misfortune. *Milton.*

DISA'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* To retract profeſſion; to diſown. *Daniel.*

To DISAVO'W. *v. a.* To diſown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward.*

DISAVO'WAL. *ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Clariſſa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Wotton.*

To DISAU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wot.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]

1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice. *Knolles.*
2. To ſpread abroad; to ſcatter. *Woodward.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.* To retire from military ſervice. *Clarendon. Tillotſon.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ſhip. *Fairfax.*

DISBELIE'F. *ſ.* [from *to diſbelieve.*] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotſon.*

To DISBELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*

DISBELIE'VER. *ſ.* One who refuſes belief. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* To drive from a ſeat. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. n.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To ſeparate or break off. *Evelyn.*

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [with gardeners.] To take away the ſprigs newly put forth. *Dict.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]

1. To eaſe of a burden; to unload. *Milton.*
2. To diſencumber, diſcharge, or clear. *Hale.*
3. To throw off a burden. *Addiſon.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To eaſe the mind.

To DISBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*debourſer*, Fr.] To ſpend or lay out money. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSEMENT. *ſ.* [*debourſement*, Fr.] A diſburſement or laying out. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSER. *ſ.* [from *diſburſe.*] One that diſburſes.

DISCA'LCEATED. *a.* [*diſcalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcalceated.*] The act of pulling off the ſhoes. *Brown.*

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy.*] To diſſolve; to melt. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*]

1. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs.
2. To diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *a.* [*dis* and *caro*, fleſh; *ſcarnato*, Italian.] Stripped of fleſh. *Glanville.*

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtrip; to undreſs. *Shak.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*diſcerno*, Latin.]

1. To deſcry; to ſee. *Proverbs.*
2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.*
3. To diſtinguiſh. *Boyle.*
4. To make the difference between. *B. Jon.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.* To make diſtinction. *Hayward.*

DISCE'RNER. *ſ.* [from *diſcern.*]

1. Diſcoverer; he that deſcries. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Judge; one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing. *Clarendon.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcern.*] Diſcoverable; perceptible; diſtinguiſhable; apparent. *South.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſcernible.*] Viſibleneſs.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *diſcernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*

DISCE'RNING. *part. a.* [from *diſcern.*] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*

DISCE'RNINGLY. *ad.* Judiciouſly; rationally; acutely. *Garth.*

DISCE'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcern.*] Judgment; power of diſtinguiſhing. *Fraboldet.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*diſcerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces.

DISCE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcerp.*] Frangible; ſeparable. *More.*

DISCERPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *diſcerptible.*] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION. *ſ.* [from *diſcerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*decharger*, French.]

1. To diſburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.*
2. To unload; to diſembark. *King.*
3. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Dry.*
4. To let off a gun. *Knolles.*
5. To clear debt by payment. *Locke.*

6. To

6. To set free from obligation. *L'Eſtrange.*
7. To clear from an accuſation or crime; to abſolve. *Locke.*
8. To perform; to execute. *Dryden.*
9. To put away; to obliterate; to deſtroy. *Bacon.*
10. To diveſt of any office or employment.
11. To diſmiſs; to releaſe. *Bacon.*

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. n.* To diſmiſs itſelf; to break up. *Bacon.*

DISCHA'RGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Vent; exploſion; emiſſion. *Woodward.*
2. Matter vented. *Sharp.*
3. Diſruption; evaneſcence. *Bacon.*
4. Diſmiſſion from an office.
5. Releaſe from an obligation or penalty. *Milton.*
6. Abſolution from a crime. *South.*
7. Ranſom; price of ranſom. *Milton.*
8. Performance; execution. *L'Eſtrange.*
9. An acquittance from a debt.
10. Exemption; privilege. *Ecclus.*

DISCHA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *diſcharge.*]
1. He that diſcharges in any manner.
2. He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

DISCI'NCT. *a.* [*diſcinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; looſely dreſſed. *Dict.*

To DISCI'ND. *v. a.* [*diſcindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE. *ſ.* [*diſcipulus*, Latin.] A ſcholar. *Hammond.*

To DISCI'PLE. *v. a.* To puniſh; to diſcipline. *Spenſer.*

DISCI'PLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *diſciple.*] The ſtate or function of a diſciple. *Hammond.*

DI'SCIPLINABLE. *a.* [*diſciplinabilis*, Latin.] Capable of inſtruction.

DI'SCIPLINABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſciplinable.*] Capacity of inſtruction. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *a.* [from *diſcipline.*] Pertaining to diſcipline. *Glanville.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *ſ.*
1. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs.
2. A follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their clamour about diſcipline. *Saunderſon.*

DI'SCIPLINARY. *a.* [*diſciplina*, Lat.] Pertaining to diſcipline. *Milton.*

DI'SCIPLINE. *ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.]
1. Education; inſtruction; the act of cultivating the mind. *Bacon.*
2. Rule of government; order. *Hooker.*
3. Military regulation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſtate of ſubjection. *Rogers.*
5. Any thing taught; art; ſcience. *Wilkins.*
6. Puniſhment; chaſtiſement; correction. *Addiſon.*

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.*
1. To educate; to inſtruct; to bring up. *Addiſon.*
2. To regulate; to keep in order. *Denham.*
3. To puniſh; to correct; to chaſtiſe.
4. To reform; to redreſs. *Milton.*

To DISCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To diſown; to deny any knowledge of. *Rogers.*

DISCLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *to diſclaim.*] One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

To DISCLO'SE. *v. a.*
1. To uncover; to produce from a ſtate of latitancy to open view. *Woodward.*
2. To hatch; to open. *Bacon.*
3. To reveal; to tell. *Addiſon.*

DISCLO'SER. *ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*] One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*]
1. Diſcovery; production into view. *Bacon.*
2. Act of revealing any ſecret. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcolour.*]
1. The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining.
2. Change of colour; ſtain; die. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISCO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*diſcoloro*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to ſtain. *Temple.*

To DISCO'MFIT. *v. a.* [*deſconfire*, French.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh. *Philips.*

DISCO'MFIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Milton.*

DISCO'MFITURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcomfit.*] Defeat; loſs of battle; rout; overthrow. *Atter.*

DISCO'MFORT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneaſineſs; ſorrow; melancholy; gloom. *Shakſp.*

To DISCO'MFORT. *v. a.* To grieve; to ſadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *diſcomfort.*]
1. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That cauſes ſadneſs. *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* To blame; to cenſure. *Denham.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *a.* Blamable; cenſurable. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *ſ.* Blamableneſs; liableneſs to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDA'TION. *ſ.* Blame; reproach; cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *ſ.* One that diſcommends.

To DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* To put to inconveniences; to moleſt.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* Inconvenient; troubleſome. *Spenſer.*

DISCOMMO'DITY. *ſ.* Inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt. *Bacon.*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*diſcompoſer*, Fr.]
1. To diſorder; to unſettle. *Clarendon.*
2. To ruffle; to diſorder. *Swift.*
3. To diſturb the temper. *Dryden.*
4. To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift.*
5. To diſplace; to diſcard. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *to diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe. *Collier.*

DISCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* Want of agreement; inconſiſtency. *Hakewill.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* Diſagreement; inconſiſtency. *Hale.*

DISCO'NSOLATE. *a.* Wanting comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful. *Milton.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *ad.* In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTE'NT. *ſ.* Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT. *a.* Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy. *Dryden.*

DISCONTE'NTED. *participial a.* Uneaſy; cheerleſs; malevolent. *Tillotſon.*

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe. *Addiſon.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented. *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*]

1. Want of coheſion of parts; diſruption. *Bacon.*

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion. *Atterbury.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; diſruption; ſeparation. *Newton.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*diſcontinuer*, Fr.]

1. To loſe the coheſion of parts. *Bacon.*

2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom. *Jeremiah.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to ceaſe any practice or habit. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*

DISCONTINUITY. *ſ.* Diſunion of parts; want of coheſion. *Newton.*

DISCONVE'NIENCE. *ſ.* Incongruity; diſagreement. *Bramhall.*

DI'SCORD. *ſ.* [*diſcordia*, Latin.]

1. Diſagreement; oppoſition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of ſounds. *Dryden.*

3. [In muſick.] Sounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others. *Peacham.*

To DI'SCORD. *v. n.* [*diſcordo*, Latin.] To diſagree; not to ſuit with. *Bacon.*

DISCO'RDANCE. } *ſ.* [from *diſcord.*] Diſ-
DISCO'RDANCY. } agreement; oppoſition; inconſiſtency.

DISCO'RDANT. *a.* [*diſcordans*, Latin.]

1. Inconſiſtent; at variance with itſelf. *Dry.*

2. Oppoſite; contrarious: as, diſcordant *opinions perplex.* *Cheyne.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable: *declarations* diſcordant *from action.* *Hale.*

DISCO'RDANTLY. *ad.* [from *diſcordant.*]

1. Inconſiſtently; in diſagreement with itſelf.

2. In diſagreement with another. *Boyle.*

3. Peeviſhly; in a contradictious manner.

To DISCO'VER. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, French.]

1. To ſhow; to diſcloſe; to bring to light; to make viſible. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To make known. *Iſaiah.*

3. To find out; to eſpy. *Pope.*

DISCO'VERABLE. *a.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. That may be found out. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; expoſed to view. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER. *ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. One that finds any thing unknown before; a finder out. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ſcout; one who is put to deſcry the enemy. *Shakſpeare.*

DISCO'VERY. *ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dry.*

2. The act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret. *Scrib.*

To DISCOU'NSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counſel.*] To diſſuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenſer.*

DI'SCOUNT. *ſ.* The ſum refunded in a bargain. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NT. *v. a.* To count back; to pay back again. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.*

1. To diſcourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.*

2. To abaſh; to put to ſhame. *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *ſ.* Cold treatment; unfriendly regard. *Clarendon.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *ſ.* One that diſcourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*

To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr.]

1. To depreſs; to deprive of confidence; to deject. *King Charles.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers.*

DISCOU'RAGER. *ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*] One that impreſſes diffidence and terrour. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*]

1. The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters. *Wilkins.*

3. The cauſe of depreſſion, or fear. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE. *ſ.* [*diſcours*, French.]

1. The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences. *Hooker.*

2. Converſation; mutual intercourſe of language; talk. *Herbert.*

3. Effuſion of language; ſpeech. *Locke.*

4. A treatiſe; a diſſertation either written or uttered. *Pope.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. n.*

1. To converſe; to talk; to relate. *Shakſp.*

2. To treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner. *Locke.*

3. To reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to conſequences. *Davies.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of; to talk over. *Shakſpeare.*

DISCOU'RSER. *ſ.* [from *diſcourſe.*]

1. A ſpeaker; a haranguer. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A writer on any ſubject. *Brown.*

DISCOU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *diſcourſe.*]

1. Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dry.*

DISCOU'RTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; uncomplaiſant. *Motteux.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſcourteous.*] Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOU'RTESY. *ſ.* Incivility; rudeneſs. *Sid.*

DI'SCOUS. *a.* [from *diſcus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT. *ſ.* [*decrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; diſgrace. *Rogers.*

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, French.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make no truſted. *Shakſpeare.*

2. T

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame. *Donne.*

DISCRE'ET. *a.* [*discret*, French.]
1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not careless. *Whitgifte.*
2. Modest; not forward. *Thomson.*

DISCRE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *discreet.*] Prudently; cautiously. *Waller.*

DISCRE'ETNESS. *s.* [from *discreet.*] The quality of being discreet.

DI'SCREPANCE. *s.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety.

DI'SCREPANT. *a.* [*discrepans*, Latin.] Different; disagreeing.

DISCRE'TE. *a.* [*discretus*, Latin.]
1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Hale.*
2. Disjunctive.
3. *Discrete* proportion, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 : : 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. *s.* [from *discretio*, Latin.]
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management. *Tillotson.*
2. Liberality of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRE'TIONARY. *a.* [from *discretion.*] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained. *Tatler.*

DISCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*discretus*, Latin.]
1. [In logick.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgments are made: as, *travellers may change their climate*, but *not their temper. Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* conjunctions are such as imply opposition: as, *not a man*, but *a beast.*

DISCRI'MINABLE. *a.* [from *discriminate.*] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRI'MINATE. *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Lat.]
1. To mark with notes of difference. *Boyle.*
2. To select or separate from others. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS. *s.* [from *discriminate.*] Distinctness.

DISCRIMINA'TION. *s.* [from *discriminatio*, Latin.]
1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction. *Addison.*
3. The marks of distinction. *Holder.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *discriminate.*]
1. That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristical. *Woodward.*
2. That which observes distinction. *More.*

DISCRI'MINOUS. *a.* [from *discrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. *Harvey.*

DISCU'BITORY. *a.* [*discubitorius*, Latin.] Fitted to the posture of leaning. *Brown.*

DISCU'MBENCY. *s.* [*discumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat. *Brown.*

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk: commonly, disencumber. *Pope.*

To DISCU'RE. *v. a.* To discover. *Spenser.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *a.* [*discursif*, French.]
1. Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon.*
2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences. *More.*

DISCU'RSIVELY. *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSORY. *a.* [*discursor*, Latin.] Argumental; rational.

DI'SCUS. s. [Latin.] A quoit. *Pope.*

To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*discussum*, Latin.]
1. To examine; to ventilate.
2. To disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER. *s.* [from *discuss.*] He that discusses.

DISCU'SSION. *s.* [from *discuss.*]
1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior.*
2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* is breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

DISCU'SSIVE. *a.* [from *discuss.*] Having the power to discuss.

DISCU'TIENT. *s.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, French.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison.*

DISDA'IN. *s.* [*sdegno*, Italian.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger. *Ecclus.*

DISDA'INFUL. *a.* [*disdain* and *full.*] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*

DISDA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *disdainful.*] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS. *s.* [from *disdainful.*] Contempt; haughty scorn. *Ascham.*

DISEA'SE. *s.* [*dis* and *ease.*] Distemper; malady; sickness. *Swift.*

To DISEA'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness. *Shakspeare.*
2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS. *s.* [from *diseased.*] Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*

DISE'DGED. *a.* [*dis* and *edged.*] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. *Shakspeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. a.* To carry to land. *Sh.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land. *Pope.*

To DISEMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *a.* Divested of the body.

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent. *Addison.*

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow. *Cheyne.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *part. a.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels. *Phillips.*

To DISEMBROI'L. *v. a.* [*debrouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dry.*

To DISENA'BLE. *v. a.* To deprive of power; to sink into weakness. *Dryden.*

To DISENCHA'NT. *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment. *Denham.*

To DISENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]
1. To discharge from encumbrances; to disburden;

burden; to exonerate. *Spratt.*
2. To free from obſtruction of any kind. *Ad.*

DISENCU'MBRANCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance. *Spectator.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]
1. To ſeparate from any thing with which it is in union. *Burnet.*
2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abſtract the mind. *Atterbury.*
3. To diſentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties. *Waller.*
4. To free from any thing that powerfully ſeizes the attention. *Denham.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* To ſet one's ſelf free from. *Collier.*

DISENGA'GED. *part. a.* Vacant; at leiſure.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being diſengaged; vacuity of attention.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſengage.*]
1. Releaſe from any engagement or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet free from impediments; to diſembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.*
2. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven. *Boyle.*
3. To diſengage; to ſeparate. *Stilling fleet.*

To DISENTE'RRE. *v. a.* To unbury. *Brown.*

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* To ſet free; to reſtore to liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery. *Sandys.*

To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To depoſe from ſovereignty. *Milton.*

To DISENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep ſleep. *Hudibras.*

To DISESPOU'SE. *v. a.* To ſeparate after faith plighted. *Milton.*

DISESTE'EM. *ſ.* [*dis* and *eſteem.*] Slight regard. *Locke.*

To DISESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard ſlightly. *Chapman.*

DISESTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *eſtimatio*, Latin.] Diſreſpect; diſeſteem.

DISFA'VOUR. *ſ.* [*dis* and *favour.*]
1. Diſcountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bac.*
2. A ſtate of ungraciouſneſs or unacceptableneſs. *Spelman.*
3. Want of beauty.

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindneſs. *Swift.*

DISFIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *disfigure.*]
1. The act of diſfiguring.
2. The ſtate of being diſfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worſe form; to deform; to mangle. *Locke.*

DISFI'GUREMENT. *ſ.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worſe. *Suckling.*

To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities. *Dict.*

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT. *ſ.* The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFU'RNISH. *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurniſh; to ſtrip. *Knolles.*

To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garniſh.*]
1. To ſtrip of ornaments.
2. To take guns from a fortreſs.

To DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*

To DISGO'RGE. *v. a.*
1. To diſcharge by the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. To pour out with violence. *Derham.*

DISGRA'CE. *ſ.* [*diſgrace*, French.]
1. Shame; ignominy; diſhonour. *Shakſp.*
2. State of diſhonour. *Sidney.*
3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring a reproach upon; to diſhonour. *Hooker.*
2. To put out of favour.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *a.* [*diſgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious. *Taylor.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* In diſgrace; with indignity; ignominiouſly. *Ben Jonſon.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſgraceful.*] Ignominy; cauſe of ſhame.

DISGRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *diſgrace.*] One that expoſes to ſhame. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISGUI'SE. *v. a.* [*deguiſer*, French.]
1. To conceal by an unuſual dreſs. *Shakſp.*
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance.
3. To diſfigure; to change the form. *Dry.*
4. To deform by liquor. *Spectator.*

DISGUI'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A dreſs contrived to conceal the perſon that wears it. *Addiſon.*
2. A counterfeit ſhow. *Dryden.*

DISGUI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſguiſe.*] Dreſs of concealment. *Sidney.*

DISGUI'SER. *ſ.* [from *diſguiſe.*]
1. One that puts on a diſguiſe. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a diſguiſe; one that diſfigures. *Shakſpeare.*

DISGU'ST. *ſ.* [*degout*, French.]
1. Averſion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*

To DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French.]
1. To raiſe averſion in the ſtomach; to diſtaſte.
2. To ſtrike with diſlike; to offend. *Watts.*
3. To produce averſion. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL. *a.* Nauſeous. *Swift.*

DISH. *ſ.* [ꝺiſc, Saxon; *diſcus*, Latin.]
1. A broad wide veſſel, in which ſolid food is ſerved up at the table. *Dryden.*
2. A deep hollow veſſel for liquid food. *Mil.*
3. The meat ſerved in a diſh; any particular kind of food. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISH. *v. a.* To ſerve in a diſh. *Shakſp.*

DISH-CLOUT. *ſ.* [*diſh* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their diſhes. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER. *ſ.* The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *a.* [*deſhabillé*, Fr.] Undreſſed; looſely or negligently dreſſed. *Dryden.*

DISHABI'LLE. *ſ.* Undreſs; looſe dreſs. *Clariſſa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation. *Shakſpeare.*

DISHA'RMONY. *ſ.* Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To diſcourage; to deject; to terrify. *Milton.*

DISHE'RISON. *ſ.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary ſucceſſion. *Spenſer.*

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, Fr.] To ſpread the hair diſorderly. *Knolles. South.*

DI'SHING. *a.* Concave. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST. *a.* [*dis* and *honeſt.*]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithleſs; fraudulent. *South.*
2. Diſgraced; diſhonoured. *Dryden.*
3. Diſgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY. *ad.* [from *diſhoneſt.*]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithleſsly; wickedly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchaſtely. *Eccles.*

DISHO'NESTY. *ſ.* [from *diſhoneſt.*]

1. Want of probity; faithleſſneſs. *Swift.*
2. Unchaſtity; incontinence. *Shakſpeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *ſ.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. Reproach; diſgrace; ignominy. *Boyle.*
2. Reproach uttered; cenſure. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. To diſgrace; to bring ſhame upon; to blaſt with infamy. *Ecclus.*
2. To violate chaſtity.
3. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *a.* [from *diſhonour.*]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Dan.*
2. In a ſtate of neglect or diſeſteem. *Ecclus.*

DISHO'NOURER. *ſ.* [from *diſhonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.*
2. A violator of chaſtity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To ſtrip of horns. *Shakſpeare.*

DISHU'MOUR. *ſ.* Peeviſhneſs; ill humour; uneaſy ſtate of mind. *Spectator.*

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* Reduction from a better to a worſe ſtate. *Norris.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* To ſet at liberty; to free from priſon. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION. *ſ.* Want of affection; ſlight; diſlike. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce diſlike to; to make diſaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *diſingenuous.*] Meanneſs of artifice; unfairneſs. *Clarendon.*

DISINGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciouſly ſubtle; ſly; crafty; illiberal. *Stilling fleet.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* In a diſingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *ſ.* Mean ſubtilty; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHE'RISON. *ſ.*

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion. *Clarendon.*
2. The ſtate of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Davies.*

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* To unbury; to take out of the grave. *Addiſon.*

DISINTERE'SSED. *a.* [*dis* and *intereſſé*, Fr.] Void of regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*

DISINTERE'SSMENT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſſement*, French.] Diſregard to private advantage; diſintereſtedneſs. *Prior.*

DISI'NTEREST. *ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſt.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity. *Glanville.*
2. Indifference to profit.

DISI'NTERESTED. *a.* [from *diſintereſt.*]

1. Superiour to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift.*
2. Without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERE'STEDLY. *ad.* In a diſintereſted manner.

DISINTERE'STEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſintereſted.*] Contempt of private intereſt. *Brown.*

To DISI'NTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To diſentangle.

To DISINVI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To prohibit after an invitation.

To DISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr.] To ſeparate; to part from each other. *Milton.*

To DISJO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]

1. To put out of joint. *Sandys.*
2. To break at junctures; to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement. *Irene.*
3. To break in pieces. *Blackmore.*
4. To carve a fowl.
5. To make incoherent. *Sidney.*

To DISJO'INT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*

DISJO'INT. *particip.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. *Shakſpeare.*

DISJU'NCT. *a.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjointed; ſeparate.

DISJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *disjunctio*, Latin.] Diſunion; ſeparating; parting. *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Incapable of union. *Grew.*
2. That which marks ſeparation or oppoſition: as, *I love him*, or *fear him.* *Watts.*
3. [In logick.] A disjunctive propoſition is when the parts are oppoſed: as, *It is either day* or *night.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *ad.* Diſtinctly; ſeparately. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *ſ.* [*diſcus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the ſun or planet, as it appears to the eye. *Newton.*
2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports; a quoit. *Grew.*

DISKI'NDNESS. *ſ.* [*dis* and *kindneſs.*]

1. Want of kindneſs; want of affection.
2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*

DISLI'KE. *ſ.*

1. Diſinclination; abſence of affection. *Spen.*
2. Diſcord; diſſenſion; diſagreement. *Fairf.*

To DISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To diſapprove;

prove; to regard without affection. *Temple.*

DISLI'KEFUL. *a.* [*diſlike* and *full.*] Diſaffected; malign. *Spenſer.*

To DISLI'KEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To make unlike. *Shakſpeare.*

DISLI'KENESS. *ſ.* [*dis* and *likeneſs.*] Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs. *Locke.*

DISLI'KER. *ſ.* A diſapprover; one that is not pleaſed. *Swift.*

To DISLI'MB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To diſlaniate; to tear limb from limb.

To DISLI'MN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to ſtrike out of a picture. *Shakſp.*

To DI'SLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]
1. To put out of the proper place. *Woodw.*
2. To put out of joint. *Shakſpeare.*

DISLOCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſlocate.*]
1. The act of ſhifting the place of things.
2. The ſtate of being diſplaced. *Burnet.*
3. A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge.*]
1. To remove from a place. *Woodward.*
2. To remove from a habitation. *Dryden.*
3. To drive an enemy from a ſtation. *Dry.*
4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Sh.*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*

DISLO'YAL. *a.* [*deſloyal*, French.]
1. Not true to allegiance; faithleſs; falſe to a ſovereign. *Milton.*
2. Diſhoneſt; perfidious. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shakſp.*
4. Falſe in love; not conſtant.

DISLO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *diſloyal.*] Not faithfully; diſobediently.

DISLO'YALTY. *ſ.* [from *diſloyal.*]
1. Want of fidelity to the ſovereign. *K. Char.*
2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shakſpeare.*

DI'SMAL. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'SMALLY. *ad.* Horribly; ſorrowfully.

DI'SMALNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſmal.*] Horrour; ſorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle.*]
1. To throw off a dreſs; to ſtrip. *South.*
2. To looſe; to unfold; to throw open. *Sh.*
3. To ſtrip a town of its outworks. *Hakewill.*
4. To break down any thing external. *Dry.*

To DISMA'SK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *maſk.*] To diveſt of a maſk. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſmayar*, Spaniſh.] To terrify; to diſcourage; to affright. *Raleigh.*

DISMA'Y. *ſ.* [*deſmayo*, Spaniſh.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; deſertion of mind. *Mil.*

DISMA'YEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſmay.*] Dejection of courage; diſpiritedneſs. *Sidney.*

DISME. ſ. [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tithe. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISME'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*

To DISMI'SS. *v. a.* [*diſmiſſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſend away. *Acts.*
2. To give leave of departure. *Dryden.*
3. To diſcard.

DISMI'SSION. *ſ.* [from *diſmiſſio*, Latin.]
1. Diſpatch; act of ſending away. *Dryden.*
2. An honourable diſcharge from any office. *Milton.*
3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any poſt or place. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISMO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage. *Howel.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]
1. To throw off a horſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To throw from any elevation.
3. To throw cannon from its carriage. *Knol.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. n.*
1. To alight from a horſe. *Addiſon.*
2. To deſcend from an elevation.

To DISNA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalize.*] To alienate; to make alien.

DISNA'TURED. *a.* [*dis* and *nature.*] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderneſs. *Shakſp.*

DISOBE'DIENCE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *obedience.*]
1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to ſuperiours. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*

DISOBE'DIENT. *a.* [*dis* and *obedient.*] Not obſervant of lawful authority. *Kings.*

To DISOBE'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands or tranſgreſs prohibitions. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cauſe of diſguſt. *Clarendon.*

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to diſguſt; to give offence to. *Clar.*

DISOBLI'GING. *part. a.* [from *diſoblige.*] Diſguſting; unpleaſing; offenſive. *Gov. of T.*

DISOBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* In a diſguſting or offenſive manner; without attention to pleaſe.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſobliging.*] Offenſiveneſs; readineſs to diſguſt.

DISO'RBED. *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakſpeare.*

DISO'RDER. *ſ.* [*deſordre*, French.]
1. Want of regular diſpoſition; irregularity; confuſion. *Spectator.*
2. Tumult; diſturbance; buſtle. *Waller.*
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*
4. Breach of laws; violation of ſtanding inſtitution. *Wiſdom.*
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which cauſes health; ſickneſs; diſtemper. *Locke.*
6. Diſcompoſure of mind.

To DISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]
1. To throw into confuſion; to confound; to diſturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*
2. To make ſick; to diſturb the body.
3. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb the mind.

DISO'RDERED. *a.* [from *diſorder.*] Diſorderly; irregular; vicious; looſe; debauched. *Shakſpeare.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *ſ.* Irregularity; want of order; confuſion. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY. *a.* [from *diſorder.*]
1. Confuſed; immethodical. *Hale.*
2. Irregular; tumultuous. *Addiſon.*
3. Lawleſs; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. *Bacon.*

DISO'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *diſorder.*]
1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confuſedly. *Raleigh.*
2. Without law; inordinately. *Theſſalonians.*
DISO'RDINATE. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*
DISO'RDINATELY. *ad.* Inordinately; viciouſly.
DISO'RIENTATED. *a.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the eaſt; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*
To DISO'WN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]
1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*
2. To abrogate; to renounce. *Swift.*
To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpando*, Latin.] To diſplay; to ſpread abroad.
DISPA'NSION. *ſ.* [from *diſpanſus*, Lat.] The act of diſplaying; diffuſion; dilatation.
To DISPA'RAGE. *v. a.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]
1. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.
2. To match unequally; to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence.
3. To injure by a compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.
4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. *Milton.*
5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cauſe of diſgrace. *Atterbury.*
DISPA'RAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſparage.*]
1. Injurious union, or compariſon with ſomething of inferiour excellence. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency. *Sidney.*
3. Reproach; diſgrace; indignity. *Wotton.*
DISPA'RAGER. *ſ.* One that diſgraces.
DI'SPARATES. *ſ.* [*diſparata*, Latin.] Things ſo unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.
DISPA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]
1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence. *Rogers.*
2. Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.
To DISPA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]
1. To throw open a park. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſet at large without encloſure. *Waller.*
To DISPA'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *deſpertior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to ſeparate; to break; to burſt; to rive. *Dier.*
DISPA'SSION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *paſſion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*
DISPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *dis* and *paſſionate.*] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Clar.*
To DISPE'L. *v. a.* [*diſpello*, Latin.] To drive by ſcattering; to diſſipate. *Locke.*
DISPE'NCE. *ſ.* [*diſpenſe*, Fr.] Expence; coſt; charge. *Spenſer.*
To DISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpendo*, Latin.] To ſpend; to conſume. *Spenſer.*
DISPE'NSARY. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] The place where medicines are diſpenſed. *Garth.*
DISPENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſatio*, Lat.]
1. Diſtribution; the act of dealing out any thing. *Woodward.*
2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence. *Taylor.*
3. An exemption from ſome law. *Ward.*
DISPENSA'TOR. ſ. [Lat.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a diſtributer. *Bacon.*
DISPE'NSATORY. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed; a *pharmacopeia. Hammond.*
To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*diſpenſer*, French.]
1. To deal out; to diſtribute. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To make up a medicine.
3. To DISPENSE *with.* To excuſe; to grant diſpenſation for; to allow. *Raleigh.*
DISPE'NSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſation; exemption. *Milton.*
DISPE'NSER. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] One that diſpenſes; a diſtributer. *Spratt.*
To DISPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people. *Pope.*
DISPE'OPLER. *ſ.* [from *diſpeople.*] A depopulator; a waſter. *Gay.*
To DISPE'RGE. *v. a.* [*diſpergo*, Latin.] To ſprinkle; to ſcatter. *Shakſpeare.*
To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſcatter; to drive to different parts. *Ex.*
2. To diſſipate. *Milton.*
DISPE'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *diſperſed.*] In a diſperſed manner. *Hooker.*
DISPE'RSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſperſed.*]
1. The ſtate of being diſperſed.
2. Thinneſs; ſcatteredneſs. *Brerewood.*
DISPE'RSER. *ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] A ſcatterer; a ſpreader. *Spectator.*
DISPE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading.
2. The ſtate of being ſcattered. *Raleigh.*
To DISPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit.*]
1. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate. *Clarendon.*
2. To oppreſs the conſtitution of the body; to exhauſt the ſpirits. *Collier.*
DISPI'RITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*] Want of vigour.
To DISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]
1. To put out of place.
2. To put out of any ſtate, condition, or dignity. *Bacon.*
3. To diſorder. *Shakſpeare.*
DISPLA'CENCY. *ſ.* [*diſplicentia*, Latin.]
1. Incivility; diſobligation.
2. Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing. *D. of P.*
To DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*]
1. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed. *Bacon.*
DISPLANTA'TION. *ſ.*
1. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*
To DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſployer*, French.]
1. To ſpread wide.
2. To exhibit to the ſight or mind. *Locke.*
3. To carve; to cut up. *Spectator.*
4. To talk without reſtraint. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſet out oſtentatiouſly to view. *Shakſp.*
DISPLA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Spectator.*
DISPLE'ASANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Anger; diſ-

diſcontent. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

DISPLE'ASANT. *a.* Unpleaſing; offenſive; unpleaſant. *Glanville.*

To DISPLE'ASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe.*]
1. To offend; to make angry. *Temple.*
2. To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing.*] Offenſiveneſs; quality of offending. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASURE. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*]
1. Uneaſineſs; pain received. *Locke.*
2. Offence; pain given. *Judges.*
3. Anger; indignation. *Knolles.*
4. State of diſgrace. *Peacham.*

To DISPLE'ASURE. *v. a.* To diſpleaſe; not to gain favour. *Bacon.*

To DISPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Lat.] To diſperſe with noiſe; to vent with violence. *Mil.*

DISPLO'SION. *ſ.* [from *diſploſus*, Latin.] The act of diſploding; a ſudden burſt with noiſe.

DISPO'RT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *port.*] Play; ſport; paſtime; diverſion. *Hayward.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing; regulation; diſtribution. *Milton.*
2. The power of diſtribution; the right of beſtowing. *Atterbury.*
3. Government; conduct. *Locke.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*diſpoſer*, French.]
1. To employ to various purpoſes; to diffuſe. *Prior.*
2. To give; to place; to beſtow. *Spratt.*
3. To turn to any particular end or conſequence. *Dryden.*
4. To adapt; to form for any purpoſe. *Spen.*
5. To frame the mind. *Smalridge.*
6. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Dryden.*
7. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To apply to any purpoſe; to transfer to any perſon. *Swift.*
8. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put into the hands of another. *Tatler.*
9. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To give away. *Waller.*
10. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To employ to any end. *Bacon.*
11. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To place in any condition. *Dryden.*
12. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put away by any means. *Burnet.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakſpeare.*

DISPO'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Power; management; diſpoſal. *Shakſp.*
2. Diſtribution; act of government. *Milton.*
3. Diſpoſition; caſt of behaviour. *Shakſp.*
4. Caſt of mind; inclination. *Shakſpeare.*

DISPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. Diſtributer; giver; beſtower. *Graunt.*
2. Governour; regulator. *Boyle.*
3. One who gives to whom he pleaſes. *Prior.*

DISPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſitio*, Latin.]
1. Order; method; diſtribution. *Dryden.*
2. Natural fitneſs; quality. *Newton.*
3. Tendency to any act or ſtate. *Bacon.*
4. Temper of mind. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Affection of kindneſs or ill-will. *Swift.*
6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*

DISPO'SITIVE. *a.* That which implies diſpoſal of any property; decretive. *Ayliffe.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *diſpoſitive.*] Diſtributively. *Brown.*

DISPO'SITOR. *ſ.* The lord of that ſign in which the planet is.

To DISPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſs.*] To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize. *Fairfax. Knolles. Tillaſon.*

DISPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. Diſpoſal; government; power; management. *Sandys.*
2. State; poſture. *Wotton.*

DISPRA'ISE. *ſ.* Blame; cenſure. *Addiſon.*

To DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* To blame; to cenſure; to condemn. *Shakſpeare.*

DISPRA'ISER. *ſ.* A cenſurer.

DISPRA'ISABLE. *a.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRA'ISINGLY. *ad.* With blame. *Shakſp.*

To DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpread.*] To ſpread different ways. *Pope.*

DISPRO'FIT. *ſ.* Loſs; damage.

DISPRO'OF. *ſ.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falſehood. *Atterbury.*

To DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* To diſpoſſeſs.

DISPROPO'RTION. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing to another; want of ſymmetry. *Denham.*

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* To miſmatch; to join things unſuitable. *Suckling.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* Unſuitable in quantity or quality. *Suckling. Smalridge.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical; ill adapted.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *ad.* Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe. *Ray.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *ad.* Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]
1. To confute an aſſertion; to convict of errour or falſehood. *Hooker.*
2. To convict of a practice of errour. *Hooker.*

DISPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *diſprove.*] One that confutes.

DISPU'NISHABLE. *a.* Without penal reſtraint. *Swift.*

DISPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*]
1. Liable to conteſt; controvertible. *South.*
2. Lawful to be conteſted. *Swift.*

DI'SPUTANT. *ſ.* [from *diſpute*; *diſputans*, Latin.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner. *Spectator.*

DI'SPUTANT. *a.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy. *Milton.*

DIS-

DISPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſputatio*, Latin.]
1. The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation.
2. Controverſy; argumental conteſt. *Sidney.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Inclined to diſpute; cavilling. *Addiſon.*

DISPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Diſpoſed to debate. *Watts.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Lat.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to controvert. *Tillotſon.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*
1. To contend for. *Hooker. Tatler.*
2. To oppoſe; to queſtion. *Dryden.*
3. To diſcuſs; to conſider. *Shakſpeare.*

DISPU'TE. *ſ.* Conteſt; controverſy. *Bentley.*

DISPU'TELESS. *a.* Undiſputed; uncontrovertible.

DISPU'TER. *ſ.* A controvertiſt; one given to argument. *Stilling fleet.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *ſ.* That which diſqualifies. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]
1. To make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment. *Swift.*
2. To deprive of a right or claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction. *Swift.*

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* To leſſen.

DISQUI'ET. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; vexation; anxiety. *Tillotſon.*

DISQUI'ET. *a.* Uneaſy; reſtleſs. *Shakſp.*

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* To diſturb; to make uneaſy; to fret; to vex. *Roſcommon.*

DISQUI'ETER. *ſ.* A diſturber; a haraſſer.

DISQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without reſt; anxiouſly; uneaſily. *Shakſpeare.*

DISQUI'ETNESS. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; anxiety. *Hooker.*

DISQUI'ETUDE. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; anxiety. *Ad.*

DISQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*diſquiſitio*, Latin.] Examination; diſputative inquiry. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* To degrade from his rank.

DISREGA'RD. *ſ.* Slight notice; neglect.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* To ſlight; to contemn. *Spratt. Smalridge.*

DISREGA'RDFUL. *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. *ad.* Contemptuouſly.

DISRE'LISH. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reliſh.*]
1. Bad taſte; nauſeouſneſs. *Milton.*
2. Diſlike; ſqueamiſhneſs. *Locke.*

To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with an unpleaſant taſte. *Rogers.*
2. To want a taſte of. *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reputation.*] Diſgrace; diſhonour. *Taylor.*

DISREPU'TE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; diſhonour; want of reputation.

DISRESPE'CT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reſpect.*] Incivility; want of reverence; rudeneſs. *Clarendon.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. *ad.* Irreverently. *Ad.*

To DISRO'BE. *v. a.* To undreſs; to uncover; to ſtrip. *Wotton.*

DISRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*diſruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking aſunder; a breach; rent. *Ray.*

DISSATISFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ſatisfaction.*] The ſtate of being diſſatisfied; diſcontent. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. *ſ.* [from *diſſatisfactory.*] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *diſſatisfy.*] Unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatisfy.*] To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe. *Collier.*

To DISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Latin.]
1. To cut in pieces. *Roſcommon.*
2. To divide and examine minutely, as an anatomiſt. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTION. *ſ.* [*diſſectio*, Latin.] The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Glanville.*

To DISSE'IZE. *v. a.* [*diſſaiſer*, French.] To diſpoſſeſs; to deprive. *Locke.*

DISSE'ISIN. *ſ.* [from *diſſaiſir*, French.] An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land. *Cowel.*

DISSE'IZOR. *ſ.* [from *diſſeize.*] He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*diſſimulo*, Latin.]
1. To hide under falſe appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.*
2. To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite; to uſe falſe profeſſions. *Rowe.*

DISSE'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *diſſemble.*] A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true diſpoſition. *Raleigh.*

DISSE'MBLINGLY. *ad.* With diſſimulation; hypocritically. *Knolles.*

To DISSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſſemino*, Latin.] To ſcatter as ſeed; to ſpread every way. *Att.*

DISSEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſeminatio*, Latin.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed. *Brown.*

DISSEMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*diſſeminator*, Latin.] He that ſcatters; a ſpreader. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSE'NSION. *ſ.* [*diſſenſio*, Latin.] Diſſagreement; ſtrife; contention; quarrel; breach of union. *Knolles.*

DISSE'NSIOUS. *a.* Diſpoſed to diſcord; contentious. *Aſcham.*

To DISSE'NT. *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Latin.]
1. To diſagree in opinion. *Addiſon.*
2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

DISSE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion. *Bentley.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *diſſent.*] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.

DISSE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *diſſent.*]
1. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion. *Locke.*
2. One who, for whatever reaſon, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DISSERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſertatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe; a diſquiſition. *Pope.*

To DISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſerve.*] To do injury to; to miſchief; to harm. *Clarendon.*

DISSE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ſervice.*] Injury; miſchief; ill turn. *Collier.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Injurious; miſchievous; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS. *ſ.* Injury; harm; hurt; miſchief. *Norris.*

To DISSE'TTLE. *v. a.* To unſettle; to unfix.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſever.*] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſeparate; to diſunite. *Raleigh.*

DI'SSIDENCE. *ſ.* [*diſſideo*, Latin.] Diſcord; diſagreement.

DISSI'LIENCE. *ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSI'LIENT a. [*diſſiliens*, Latin.] Starting aſunder; burſting in two.

DISSILI'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of burſting in two. *Boyle.*

DISSI'MILAR. *a.* [*dis* and *ſimilar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Boyle. Newton.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *diſſimilar.*] Unlikneſs; diſſimilitude. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMI'LITUDE. *ſ.* Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance. *Stilling fleet. Pope.*

DISSIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſimulatio*, Latin.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy. *South.*

DI'SSIPABLE. *a.* [from *diſſipate.*] Eaſily ſcattered. *Bacon.*

To DI'SSIPATE. *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Latin.]

1. To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe. *Woodw.*
2. To ſcatter the attention. *Savage's Life.*
3. To ſpend a fortune. *London.*

DISSIPA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of diſperſion. *Hale.*
2. The ſtate of being diſperſed. *Milton.*
3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

To DISSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Latin.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part. *Boyle.*

DISSO'LVABLE. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Capable of diſſolution. *Newton.*

DI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*diſſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of ſeparation of one part from another. *Woodw.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *diſſoluble.*] Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts. *Hale.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*diſſolvo*, Latin.]

1. To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts with heat or moiſture; to melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*
2. To break; to diſunite in any manner. *2 Peter.*
3. To looſe; to break the ties of any thing. *Milton.*
4. To ſeparate perſons united. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To break up aſſemblies. *Bacon.*
6. To ſolve; to clear. *Daniel.*
7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.*
8. To be relaxed by pleaſure. *Dryden.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied. *Addiſon.*
2. To fall to nothing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To melt away in pleaſure.

DISSO'LVENT. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Having the power of diſſolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT. *ſ.* That which has the power of diſuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbuth.*

DISSO'LVER. *ſ.* That which has the power of diſſolving. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVIBLE. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Liable to periſh by diſſolution. *Hale.*

DI'SSOLUTE. *a.* [*diſſolutus*, Latin.] Looſe; wanton; unreſtrained; luxurious; debauched; diſſolved in pleaſures. *Hayward. Rogers.*

DI'SSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſely; in debauchery. *Wiſdom.*

DI'SSOLUTENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſeneſs; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*

DISSOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moiſture.
2. The ſtate of being liquefied.
3. The ſtate of melting away. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts. *South.*
5. The ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body. *Bacon.*
6. Death; the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements. *Raleigh.*
7. Deſtruction. *Hooker.*
8. Breach of any thing compacted. *South.*
9. The act of breaking up an aſſembly.
10. Looſeneſs of manners. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE. *ſ.* [*diſſonance*, French.] A mixture of harſh, unharmonious ſounds. *Milt.*

DI'SSONANT. *a.* [*diſſonans*, Latin.]

1. Harſh; unharmonious. *Thomſon.*
2. Incongruous; diſagreeing. *Hakewill.*

To DISSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*diſſuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To repreſent any thing as unfit. *Milton.*

DISSUA'DER. *ſ.* [from *diſſuade.*] He that diſſuades.

DISSUA'SION. *ſ.* [*diſſuaſio*, Latin.] Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *diſſuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to deter.

DISSUA'SIVE. *ſ.* Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any purpoſe. *G. of T.*

DISSY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [δὶς and συλλαβὴ.] A word of two ſyllables. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *ſ.* [ꝺıꝑtæꝼ, Saxon.]

1. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning. *Fairfax.*
2. It is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex. *Howel.*

DI'STAFF-THISTLE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of thiſtle.

To DISTA'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſtain.*]

1. To ſtain; to tinge. *Pope.*
2. To blot; to ſully with infamy. *Spenſer.*

DI'STANCE. *ſ.* [*diſtance*, Fr. *diſtantia*, Latin.]

1. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered between any two beings. *Locke.*
2. Remoteneſs in place. *Prior.*
3. The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Contrariety; oppoſition. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. Space of time. *Prior.*
7. Remoteneſs in time. *Smalridge.*
8. Ideal diſjunction. *Locke.*
9. Reſpect; diſtant behaviour. *Dryden.*
10. Retraction of kindneſs; reſerve. *Milton.*

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*
2. To

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance. *Gay.*

DI'STANT. *a.* [*diſtans*, Latin.]
1. Remote in place; not near. *Pope.*
2. Remote in time either paſt or future.
3. Remote to a certain degree: as, ten miles *diſtant*.
4. Reſerved; ſly.
5. Not primary; not obvious. *Addiſon.*

DISTA'STE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *taſte*.]
1. Averſion of the palate; diſguſt. *Bacon.*
2. Diſlike; uneaſineſs. *Bacon.*
3. Anger; alienation of affection. *Bacon.*

To DISTA'STE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill the mouth with nauſeouſneſs. *Shak.*
2. To diſlike; to loathe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To offend; to diſguſt. *Davies.*
4. To vex; to exaſperate. *Pope.*

DISTA'STEFUL. *a.* [*diſtaſte* and *full*.]
1. Nauſeous to the palate; diſguſting. *Glanv.*
2. Offenſive; unpleaſing. *Davies.*
3. Malignant; malevolent. *Brown.*

DISTE'MPER. *ſ.* [*dis* and *temper*.]
1. A diſproportionate mixture of parts.
2. A diſeaſe; a malady. *Suckling.*
3. Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.*
4. Bad conſtitution of the mind. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Want of due balance between contraries. *Bacon.*
6. Depravity of inclination. *K. Charles.*
7. Tumultuous diſorder. *Waller.*
8. Uneaſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]
1. To diſeaſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To diſorder. *Boyle.*
3. To diſturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*
4. To deſtroy temper or moderation. *Addiſon.*
5. To make diſaffected. *Shakſpeare.*

DISTE'MPERATE. *a.* [*dis* and *temperate*.] Immoderate. *Raleigh.*

DISTE'MPERATURE. *ſ.* [from *diſtemperate*.]
1. Intemperateneſs; exceſs of heat or cold, or other qualities. *Abbot.*
2. Violent tumultuouſneſs; outrageouſneſs.
3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Confuſion; commixture of extremes. *Sh.*

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſtendo*, Latin.] To ſtretch out in breadth. *Thomſon.*

DISTE'NT. *ſ.* [from *diſtend*.] The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*diſtentio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtretching in breadth. *Arbuth.*
2. Breadth; ſpace occupied.
3. The act of ſeparating one part from another. *Wotton.*

To DISTHRONI'ZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne*.] To dethrone. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

DI'STICH. *ſ.* [*diſtichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram conſiſting only of two verſes. *Camden.*

To DISTI'L. *v. n.* [*diſtillo*, Latin.]
1. To drop; to fall by drops. *Pope.*
2. To flow gently and ſilently. *Raleigh.*
3. To uſe a ſtill. *Shakſpeare.*

To DISTI'L. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops. *Job. Drayton.*
2. To force by fire through the veſſels of diſtillation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To draw by diſtillation. *Boyle.*

DISTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſtillatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of diſtilling by fire. *Newton.*
5. The ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill. *Shakſp.*

DISTI'LLATORY. *a.* [from *diſtil*.] Belonging to diſtillation. *Boyle.*

DISTI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *diſtil*.]
1. One who practiſes the art or trade of diſtilling. *Boyle.*
2. One who makes and ſells pernicious inflammatory ſpirits.

DISTI'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſtil*.] That which is drawn by diſtillation. *Shakſpeare.*

DISTI'NCT. *a.* [*diſtinctus*, Latin.]
1. Different; not the ſame. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Separate; not conjunct. *Tillotſon.*
3. Clear; unconfuſed. *Milton.*
4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton.*
5. Marked out; ſpecified. *Milton.*

DISTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*diſtinctio*, Latin.]
1. Note of difference.
2. Honourable note of ſuperiority.
3. That by which one differs from another. *Loc.*
4. Preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*
5. Separation of complex notions. *Shakſp.*
6. Diviſion into different parts. *Dryden.*
7. Notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame; diſcrimination. *Norris.*
8. Diſcernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *diſtinct*.]
1. That which makes diſtinction or difference. *Pope.*
2. Having the power to diſtinguiſh and diſcern; judicious. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* In right order; not confuſedly. *Shakſpeare.*

DISTI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *diſtinct*.]
1. Not confuſedly. *Newton.*
2. Plainly; clearly. *Dryden.*

DISTI'NCTNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſtinct*.]
1. Nice obſervation of the difference between things. *Ray.*
2. Such diſcrimination of things as makes them eaſy to be obſerved.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*diſtinguo*, Latin.]
1. To note the diverſity of things. *Hooker.*
2. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour. *Prior.*
3. To divide by notes of diverſity. *Burnet.*
4. To know one from another by any mark of difference. *Watts.*
5. To diſcern critically; to judge. *Shakſp.*
6. To conſtitute difference; to ſpecificate; to make different from another. *Locke.*
7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhow the difference. *Child.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *diſtinguiſh*.]
1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed. *Hale.*
2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*

DIS-

DISTI'NGUISHED. *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*

DISTI'NGUISHER. *ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]
1. A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another.
2. He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity. *Brown.*

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY. *ad.* With diſtinction. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* Diſtinction; obſervation of difference. *Graunt.*

To **DISTO'RT.** *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Latin.]
1. To writhe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular motions. *Smith.*
2. To put out of the true direction or poſture. *Tillotſon.*
3. To wreſt from the true meaning. *Peacham.*

DISTO'RTION. *ſ.* [*diſtortio*, Latin.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered. *Prior.*

To **DISTRA'CT.** *v. a.* part. paſſ. *diſtracted*; anciently *diſtraught.* [*diſtractus*, Latin.]
1. To pull different ways at once. *Brown.*
2. To ſeparate; to divide. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To turn from a ſingle direction toward various points. *South.*
4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex. *Pſalms. Locke.*
5. To make mad. *Locke.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; frantickly. *Shakſpeare.*

DISTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſtract.*] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

DISTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*diſtractio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency to different parts. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.*
3. Perturbation of mind. *Tatler.*
4. Madneſs; frantickneſs; loſs of the wits; vagrancy of the mind. *Atterbury.*
5. Diſturbance; tumult cauſed by difference of ſentiments. *Clarendon.*

To **DISTRA'IN.** *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Latin.] To ſeize. *Shakſpeare.*

To **DISTRA'IN.** *v. n.* To make ſeizure. *Marvel.*

DISTRA'INER. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRA'INT. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure.

DISTRA'UGHT. *part. a.* [from *diſtract.*] Diſtracted. *Camden.*

DISTRE'SS. *ſ.* [*diſtreſſe*, French.]
1. The act of making a legal ſeizure. *Spenſer.*
2. Compulſion, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or pay a debt.
3. The thing ſeized by law.
4. Calamity; miſery; misfortune. *Shakſp.*

To **DISTRE'SS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.
2. To haraſs; to make miſerable. *Deuteron.*

DISTRE'SSFUL. *a.* [*diſtreſs* and *full.*] Miſerable; full of trouble; full of miſery. *Pope.*

To **DISTRI'BUTE.** *v. a* [*diſtribuo*, Lat.] To divide among more than two; to deal out; to diſpenſate. *Spenſer. Woodward.*

DISTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [*diſtributio*, Latin.]
1. The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others; diſpenſation. *Swift.*
2. Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury.*

DISTRI'BUTIVE. *a.* [from *diſtribute.*] That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portions: as, *diſtributive* juſtice. *Dryden.*

DISTRI'BUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diſtributive.*]
1. By diſtribution.
2. Singly; particularly. *Hooker.*

DI'STRICT. *ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance.
2. Circuit of authority; province. *Addiſon.*
3. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore.*

To **DISTRU'ST.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; not to truſt. *Wiſdom.*

DISTRU'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Loſs of credit; loſs of confidence. *Milton.*
2. Suſpicion. *Dryden.*

DISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*diſtruſt* and *full.*]
1. Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious. *Boyle.*
2. Not confident; diffident. *Gov. of Tongue.*
3. Diffident of himſelf; timorous. *Pope.*

DISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

To **DISTU'RB.** *v. a.* [*diſturbo*, low Latin.]
1. To perplex; to diſquiet. *Collier.*
2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.
3. To interrupt; to hinder.
4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*

DISTU'RBANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]
1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity. *Locke.*
2. Confuſion; diſorder of thoughts. *Watts.*
3. Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton.*

DISTU'RBER. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]
1. A violator of peace; he that cauſes tumults. *Glanville.*
2. He that cauſes perturbation of mind. *Sh.*

To **DISTU'RN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off. *Daniel.*

DISVALUA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *valuation.*] Diſgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*

To **DISVA'LUE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **DISVE'LOP.** *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To uncover.

DISU'NION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *union.*]
1. Separation; diſjunction. *Glanville.*
2. Breach of concord.

To **DISUNI'TE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*]
1. To ſeparate; to divide. *Pope.*
2. To part friends.

To **DISUNI'TE.** *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall aſunder; to become ſeparate. *South.*

DISU'NITY. *ſ.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A ſtate of actual ſeparation. *More.*

DISU'SAGE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *uſage.*] The gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom. *Hooker.*

DISU'SE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *uſe.*]
1. Ceſſation of uſe; want of practice. *Addiſon.*
2. Ceſſation of cuſtom. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DISU'SE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *uſe.*]
1. To ceaſe to make uſe of. *Dryden.*
2. To

1. To diſaccuſtom. *Dryden.*

To DISVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To deſtroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shakſp.*

DISWI'TTED. *a.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad; diſtracted. *Drayton.*

DIT. *ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

DITCH. *ſ.* [ꝺic, Saxon]

1. A trench cut in the ground uſually between fields. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water. *Bac.*

3. The moat with which a town is ſurrounded. *Knolles.*

4. *Ditch* is uſed, in compoſition, of any thing worthleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To DITCH. *v. a.* To make a ditch. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shakſpeare.*

DI'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *ditch.*] One who digs ditches. *Swift.*

DITHYRA'MBICK. *ſ.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.]

1. A ſong in honour of Bacchus.

2. Any poem written with wildneſs. *Cowley.*

DITTA'NDER. *ſ.* Pepperwort.

DI'TTANY. *ſ.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.] An herb.

DI'TTIED. *a.* [from *ditty.*] Sung; adapted to muſick. *Milton.*

DI'TTY. *ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be ſung; a ſong. *Hooker.*

DI'VAN. *ſ.* [An Arabick word.]

1. The council of the oriental princes.

2. Any council aſſembled. *Pope.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two; to become forked or bifid. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two; to make forked. *Grew.*

DIVARICA'TION. *ſ.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]

1. Partition into two. *Ray.*

2. Diviſion of opinions. *Brown.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* [ꝺippan, Saxon.]

1. To ſink voluntarily under water. *Dryden.*

2. To go under water in ſearch of any thing. *Raleigh.*

3. To go deep into any queſtion or ſcience. *Davies. Blackmore.*

4. To immerge into any buſineſs or condition. *Shakſpeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denham.*

To DIVE'LL. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To pull; to ſeparate; to ſever. *Brown.*

DI'VER. *ſ.* [from *dive.*]

1. One that ſinks voluntarily under water. *Pope.*

2. One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure. *Woodward.*

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy. *Wotton.*

To DIVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton.*

DIVE'RGENT. *a.* [from *divergens*, Latin.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *a.* [*diverſus*, Lat.] Several; ſundry; more than one. *Whitgifte.*

DIVE'RSE. *a.* [*diverſus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another. *Daniel.*

2. Different from itſelf; multiform. *B. Jon.*

3. In different directions. *Pope.*

DIVERSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diverſify.*]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities. *Boyle.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration. *Hale.*

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diverſifier*, French.]

1. To make different from another; to diſtinguiſh. *Addiſon.*

2. To make different from itſelf; to variegate. *Sidney.*

DIVE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *divert.*]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its courſe. *Bacon.*

2. The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency. *Denham.*

3. Sport; amuſement; ſomething that unbends the mind. *Waller.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*diverſité*, Fr. from *diverſitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs. *Hooker.*

2. Variety. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Diſtinction of being; not identity. *Rogers.*

4. Variegation. *Pope.*

DI'VERSLY. *ad.* [from *diverſe.*]

1. In different ways; differently; variouſly. *Wotton.*

2. In different directions. *Pope.*

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or courſe. *Locke.*

2. To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.*

3. To withdraw the mind. *Phillips.*

4. To pleaſe; to exhilarate. *Swift.*

5. To ſubvert; to deſtroy. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*

To DIVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*divertiſer*, French.] To pleaſe; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *ſ.* [*divertiſſement*, Fr.] Diverſion; delight; pleaſure. *Gov. of Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *divert.*] Recreative; amuſive. *Rogers.*

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, Fr.] To ſtrip; to make naked. *Denham.*

DIVE'STURE. *ſ.* [from *diveſt.*] The act of putting off. *Boyle.*

DIVI'DABLE. *a.* [from *divide.*] Separate; different; parted. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVI'DANT. *a.* [from *divide.*] Different; ſeparate. *Shakſpeare.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces. *Dryden. Locke.*

2. To ſeparate; to keep apart, by ſtanding as a partition between. *Dryden.*

3. To diſunite by diſcord. *Luke.*

4. To deal out; to give in ſhares. *Locke.*

5. To ſeparate intellectually; to diſtinguiſh.

To DIVI'DE. *v. n.* To part; to ſunder; to break

break friendſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

DI'VIDEND. *ſ.* [from *divido*, Latin.]

1. A ſhare; the part allotted in diviſion. *Decay of Piety.*

2. [In arithmetick] *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVI'DER. *ſ.* [from *divide.*]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.*

2. A diſtributer; he who deals out to each his ſhare. *Luke.*

3. A diſuniter. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVI'DUAL. *a.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others. *Milton.*

DIVINA'TION. *ſ.* [*divinatio*, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling future things. *Hooker.*

DIVI'NE. *a.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker.*

3. Excellent in a ſupreme degree. *Davies.*

4. Preſageful; divining; preſcient. *Milton.*

DIVI'NE. *ſ.*

1. A miniſter of the goſpel; a prieſt; a clergyman. *Bacon.*

2. A man ſkilled in divinity; a theologian. *Derham.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Lat.] To foretel; to foreknow. *Shakſpeare.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognoſtication. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To feel preſages. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To conjecture; to gueſs. *Broome.*

DIVI'NELY. *ad.* [from *divine.*]

1. By the agency or influence of God. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently; in the ſupreme degree. *Milt.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

DIVI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *divine.*]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.*

2. Excellence in the ſupreme degree. *Shakſp.*

DIVI'NER. *ſ.* [from *divine.*]

1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means. *Brown.*

2. Conjecturer; gueſſer. *Locke.*

DIVI'NERESS. *ſ.* [from *diviner.*] A propheteſs. *Dryden.*

DIVI'NITY. *ſ.* [*divinité*, French; *divinitas*, Latin]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stilling fleet.*

2. The Deity; the ſupreme Being; the Cauſe of cauſes.

3. Falſe god. *Prior.*

4. Celeſtial being. *Cheyne.*

5. The ſcience of divine things; theology. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Something ſupernatural. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*diviſibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; ſeparable. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*diviſibilité*, French.] The quality of admitting diviſion. *Glanville.*

DIVI'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diviſible.*] Diviſibility; ſeparability. *Boyle.*

DIVI'SION. *ſ.* [*diviſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

2. The ſtate of being divided. *2 Eſdras.*

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing. *Addiſon.*

5. Diſunion; diſcord; difference. *Dec. of Pie.*

6. One of the parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed. *Locke.*

7. Space between the notes of muſick; juſt time. *Shakſpeare.*

8. Diſtinction. *Exodus.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the genus into ſpecies. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVI'SOR. *ſ.* [*diviſor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE. *ſ.* [*divorce*, French.]

1. The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife. *Dryden.*

2. Separation; diſunion. *King Charles.*

3. The ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.

4. The cauſe of any penal ſeparation. *Shak.*

To DIVO'RCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other.

2. To force aſunder; to ſeparate by violence. *Hooker.*

3. To ſeparate from another. *Hooker.*

4. To take away. *Shakſpeare.*

DIVO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *divorce.*] Divorce; ſeparation of marriage. *Deuteronomy.*

DIVO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *divorce.*] The perſon or cauſe which produces divorce or ſeparation. *Drummond.*

DIURE'TICK. *a.* [διερητικὸς.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Arbuthnot.*

DIU'RNAL. *a.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day. *Brown.*

2. Conſtituting the day. *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milton.*

DIU'RNAL. *ſ.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a daybook.

DIU'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *diurnal.*] Daily; every day. *Tatler.*

DIUTU'RNITY. *ſ.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration. *Brown.*

To DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]

1. To publiſh; to make publick. *Hooker.*

2. To proclaim. *Milton.*

DIVU'LGER. *ſ.* [from *divulge.*] A publiſher. *King Charles.*

DIVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*divulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking away. *Brown.*

To DI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To dreſs; to deck, in contempt.

DI'ZZARD. *ſ.* [from *dizzy.*] A blockhead; a fool.

DI'ZZINESS. *ſ.* [from *dizzy.*] Giddineſs. *Glan.*

DI'ZZY. *a.* [ðiriȝ, Saxon.]

1. Giddy;

1. Giddy; vertiginous. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Cauſing giddineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Giddy; thoughtleſs. *Milton.*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakſpeare.*

To DO. *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. paſſ. *done.* [ꝺon, Saxon; *doen*, Dutch.]

1. To practiſe or act any thing good or bad. *Pſalms.*
2. To perform; to atchieve. *Collier.*
3. To execute; to diſcharge. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To cauſe. *Spenſer.*
5. To tranſact. *Acts.*
6. To produce any effect to another. *Shak.*
7. To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort. *Jeremiah.*
8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another. *Samuel.*
9. To exert; to put forth. *2 Tim.*
10. To manage by way of intercourſe or dealing. *Boyle. Rowe.*
11. To gain; to effect by influence. *Shak.*
12. To make any thing what it is not. *Shak.*
13. To finiſh; to end. *Duppa.*
14. To conclude; to ſettle. *Tillotſon.*
15. This phraſe, *what to* DO *with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what uſe to make of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of. *Tillotſon.*

To DO. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill. *Temple.*
2. To make an end; to conclude. *Spectator.*
3. To ceaſe to be concerned with; to ceaſe to care about. *Stilling fleet.*
4. To fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health: as, *how* do *you?* *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſucceed; to fulfil a purpoſe. *Collier.*
6. *To* Do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the verb: as, *I ſhall come; but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I* come *not.*
7. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt: as, *help me*, do; *make haſte*, do. *Taylor.*
8. *To* Do is put before verbs ſometimes expletively: as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*; *I* did *love*, or, *I loved.* *Bacon.*
9. Sometimes emphatically: as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him.* *Shakſpeare.*
10. Sometimes by way of oppoſition: as, *I* did *love him, but ſcorn him now.*

DO'CIBLE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught. *Milton.*

DO'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *docible.*] Teachableneſs; docility. *Walton.*

DO'CILE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable. *Ellis.*

DOCI'LITY. *ſ.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Latin.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn. *Grew.*

DOCK. *ſ.* [ꝺocca, Saxon.] An herb.

DOCK. *ſ.* The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking. *Grew.*

DOCK. *ſ.* [As ſome imagine, of δοχεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up. *Addiſon.*

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.
2. To cut any thing ſhort. *Swift.*
3. To cut off part of a reckoning.
4. To lay the ſhip in a dock.

DO'CKET. *ſ.* A direction tied upon goods; a ſummary of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR. *ſ.* [*doctor*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion. *Derham.*
3. A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Any able or learned man. *Digby.*

To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick; to cure.

DO'CTORAL. *a.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORALLY. *ad.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DO'CTORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRI'NAL. *a.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine. *South.*
2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*

DOCTRI'NALLY. *ad.* [from *doctrine.*] In the form of doctrine; poſitively. *Ray.*

DO'CTRINE. *ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter. *Atterbury.*
2. The art of teaching. *Mark.*

DO'CUMENT. *ſ.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; inſtruction; direction. *Watts.*
2. Precept in an ill ſenſe; a precept magiſterially dogmatical. *Government of the Tongue.*

DO'DDER. *ſ.* [*touteren*, to ſhoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*] *Dodder* is a ſingular plant: when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed, it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments ſoon after clinging about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant. It has no leaves. *Hill.*

DO'DDERED. *a.* [from *dodder.*] Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden.*

DODE'CAGON. *ſ.* [δώδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve ſides.

DODECATEMO'RION. *ſ.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part. *Creech.*

To DODGE. *v. n.* [from *dog.*]

1. To uſe craft; to deal with tergiverſation; to play mean tricks. *Hall.*
2. To ſhift place as another approaches. *Mil.*
3. To play faſt and looſe; to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them. *Swift.*

DO'DKIN. *ſ.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit; a low coin. *Lily.*

DO'DMAN. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Bacon.*

DOE. *ſ.* [ꝺa, Saxon.] A ſhe deer; the female of a buck. *Bacon.*

DOE. *ſ.* [from *to do.*] A feat; what one has to do. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER. *ſ.* [from *to do.*]

1. One that does any thing good or bad. *Sou.*
2. Actor; agent. *Hooker.*
3. An active, or buſy, or valiant perſon. *Knol.*
4. One that habitually performs or practiſes. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third perſon from *do*, for *doth*. *Loc.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off.*]
1. To put off dreſs. *Milton. Dryden. Rowe.*
2. To ſtrip. *Craſhaw.*
3. To put away; to get rid of. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To delay; to refer to another time. *Shak.*

DOG. *ſ.* [*dogghe*, Dutch.]
1. A domeſtic animal remarkably various in his ſpecies. *Locke.*
2. A conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the dogdays. *Brown.*
3. A reproachful name for a man. *Shakſp.*
4. *To give or ſend to the* DOGS; to throw away. *To go to the* DOGS; to be ruined, deſtroyed, or devoured. *Pope.*
5. It is uſed as the male of ſeveral ſpecies: as, the *dog* fox; the *dog* otter.

To DOG. *v. a.* To hunt as a dog, inſidiouſly and indefatigably. *Herbert.*

DOG-TEETH. *ſ.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders. *Arbuthnot.*

DOG-TRICK. *ſ.* [*dog* and *trick.*] An ill turn; ſurly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

DO'GBANE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *bane.*] An herb.

DO'GBERRY-TREE. *ſ.* Cornelian cherry.

DO'GBRIAR. *ſ.* [*dog* and *briar.*] The briar that bears the hip.

DO'GCHEAP. *a.* [*dog* and *cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden.*

DO'GDAYS. *ſ.* [*dog* and *days.*] The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun. *Clarendon.*

DOGE. *ſ.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addi.*

DO'GFISH. *ſ.* A ſhark. *Woodward.*

DO'GFLY. *ſ.* A voracious biting fly. *Chap.*

DO'GGED. *a.* [from *dog.*] Sullen; ſour; morofe; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*

DO'GGEDLY. *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily.

DO'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; ſullenneſs.

DO'GGER. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

DO'GGEREL. *a.* Vile; deſpicable; mean: uſed of verſes. *Dryden.*

DO'GGEREL. *ſ.* Mean, deſpicable, worthleſs verſes. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH. *a.* [from *dog.*] Curriſh; brutal.

DO'GHEARTED. *a.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitileſs; malicious. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'GHOLE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile habitation. *Pope.*

DO'GKENNEL. *ſ.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or houſe for dogs. *Tatler.*

DO'GLOUSE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *louſe.*] An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA. ſ. [Latin.] Eſtabliſhed principle; ſettled notion. *Dryden.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *dogma.*] Au-
DOGMA'TICK. } thoritative; magiſterial; poſitive. *Boyle.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magiſterially; poſitively. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magiſterialneſs; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST. *ſ.* [*dogmatiſte*, Fr.] A magiſterial teacher; a poſitive aſſerter; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts.*

To DO'GMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma.*] To aſſert poſitively; to teach magiſterially. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *dogmatize.*] An aſſerter; a magiſterial teacher. *Hammond.*

DO'GROSE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *roſe.*] The flower of the hip. *Derham.*

DO'GSLEEP. *ſ.* [*dog* and *ſleep.*] Pretended ſleep. *Addiſon.*

DO'GSMEAT. *ſ.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuſe; vile ſtuff. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *ſ.* [*dog* and *ſtar.*] The ſtar which gives name to the dogdays. *Addiſon.*

DO'GSTOOTH. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT. *ſ.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

DOGWEA'RY. *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakſp.*

DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN CHERRY.

DO'ILY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff, ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker. *Congreve.*

DO'INGS. *ſ.* [from *to do.*]
1. Things done; events; tranſactions. *Shak.*
2. Feats; actions, good or bad. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*
4. Stir; buſtle; tumult. *Hooker.*
5. Feſtivity; merriment: as, *gay* doings.

DOIT. *ſ.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of money. *Shakſpeare.*

DOLE. *ſ.* [from *deal*, dælan, Saxon.]
1. The act of diſtribution or dealing. *Clavel.*
2. Any thing dealt out or diſtributed. *Hudib.*
3. Proviſion or money diſtributed in charity. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
5. [from *dolor*, Lat.] Grief; ſorrow. *Shak.*

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to diſtribute. *Dict.*

DO'LEFUL. *a.* [*dole* and *full.*]
1. Sorrowful; expreſſing grief. *South.*
2. Melancholy; feeling grief. *Sidney.*
3. Diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow. *Hooker.*

DO'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *doleful.*] In a doleful manner; ſorrowfully; diſmally.

DO'LEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *doleful.*]
1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulouſneſs.
3. Diſmalneſs.

DO'LESOME. *a.* [from *dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; diſmal. *Pope.*

DO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [from *doleſome.*] In a doleſome manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *doleſome.*] Gloom; melancholy.

DOLL. *ſ.* A little girl's puppet or baby.

DO'LLAR. *ſ.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

DOLORI'FICK. *a.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] That cauſes

causes grief or pain. *Ray.*

DO'LOROUS. *a.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]
1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Milton.*
2. Painful. *More.*

DO'LOUR. *ſ.* [*dolor*, Latin.]
1. Grief; ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Lamentation; complaint.
3. Pain; pang. *Bacon.*

DO'LPHIN. *ſ.* [*delphin*, Lat.] The name of a fiſh. *Peacham.*

DOLT. *ſ.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a thickſkul. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'LTISH. *a.* [from *dolt.*] Stupid; mean; dull; blockiſh. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE. *a.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable.

DOMA'IN. *ſ.* [*domaine*, French.]
1. Dominion; empire. *Milton.*
2. Poſſeſſion; eſtate. *Dryden.*

DOME. *ſ.* [*dome*, French.]
1. A building; a houſe; a fabrick. *Prior.*
2. Hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL. } *a.* [*domeſticus*, Latin.]
DOME'STICK. }
1. Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick. *Hooker.*
2. Private; not open. *Hooker.*
3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild. *Addiſon.*
4. Not foreign; inteſtine. *Shakſpeare.*

To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick.*] To make domeſtick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* To tame.

DO'MINANT. *a.* [*dominant*, Fr.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.

To DO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt. *Dryden.*

DOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]
1. Power; dominion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Tyranny; inſolent authority. *Arbuthnot.*
3. One highly exalted in power: uſed of angelick beings. *Milton.*

DO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *dominate.*] Imperious; inſolent.

DOMINA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] The preſiding power. *Camden.*

To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to act without controul. *Prior.*

DOMI'NICAL. *a.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*

DOMI'NION. *ſ.* [*dominium*, Latin.]
1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Milton. Tickell.*
2. Right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable. *Locke.*
3. Territory; region; diſtrict. *Davies.*
4. Predominance; aſcendant. *Dryden.*
5. An order of angels. *Coloſſians.*

DON. *ſ.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman: as, *Don* Quixote.

To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on. *Fairf.*

DO'NARY. *ſ.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION. *ſ.* [*donatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of giving any thing. *South.*
2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred. *Raleigh.*

DO'NATIVE. *ſ.* [*donatif*, French.]
1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent. *Hooker.*
2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without the ordinary. *Cowel.*

DONE. *part. paſſ.* of the verb *To do.*

DONE. *interject.* The word by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done.* *Cleaveland.*

DO'NJON. *ſ.* [now *dungeon.*] The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle, in which priſoners were kept. *Chaucer.*

DO'NOR. *ſ.* A giver; a beſtower. *Atterbury.*

DO'ODLE. *ſ.* A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [ꝺeman, Saxon.]
1. To judge. *Milton.*
2. To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence. *Smith.*
3. To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dry.*
4. To command judicially or authoritatively. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To deſtine; to command by uncontroulable authority. *Dryden.*

DOOM. *ſ.* [ꝺom, Saxon.]
1. Judicial ſentence; judgment. *Milton.*
2. The great and final judgment. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Condemnation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Determination declared. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The ſtate to which one is deſtined. *Dryden.*
6. Ruin; deſtruction. *Pope.*

DO'OMSDAY. *ſ.* [*doom* and *day.*]
1. The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day. *Brown.*
2. The day of ſentence or condemnation. *Sh.*

DO'OMSDAY-BOOK. *ſ.* [*doomſday* and *book.*] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered. *Camden.*

DOOR. *ſ.* [ꝺoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance. *Denham.*
2. In familiar language, a houſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Entrance; portal. *Dryden.*
4. Paſſage; avenue; means of approach. *Hammond.*
5. *Out of* DOORS. No more to be found; fairly ſent away. *Locke.*
6. *At the* DOOR *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden.*
7. *Next* DOOR *to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon. *L'Eſtrange.*

DO'ORCASE. *ſ.* [*door* and *caſe.*] The frame in which the door is encloſed. *Moxon.*

DO'ORKEEPER. *ſ.* [*door* and *keeper.*] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe. *Taylor.*

DO'QUET. *ſ.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bac.*

DO'RMANT. *a.* [*dormant*, French.]
1. Sleeping. *Congreve.*
2. In a ſleeping poſture. *Grew.*
3. Private; not publick. *Bacon.*
4. Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.*
5. Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleaveland.*

DO'RMITORY. *ſ.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]
1. A place to ſleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.*

2. A burial place. *Ayliffe.*

DO'RMOUSE. *ſ.* [*dormio* and *mouſe.*] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep. *Ben Jonſon.*

DORN. *ſ.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fiſh. *Carew.*

DO'RNICK. *ſ.* [of *Deornick*, in *Flanders.*] A ſpecies of linen cloth uſed in Scotland for the table.

To DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, ſtupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or ſtupify with noiſe. *Skinner.*

DORR. *ſ.* A kind of flying inſect; the hedge-chafer. *Grew.*

DO'RSEL. } *ſ.* [from *dorſum*, the back.] A
DO'RSER. } pannier; a baſket or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide of a beaſt of burden.

DORSI'FEROUS. } *a.* [*dorſum* and *fero*, or
DORSI'PAROUS. } *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing on the back; uſed of plants that have the ſeed on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DO'RTURE. *ſ.* [from *dormiture*; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to ſleep in. *Bacon.*

DOSE. *ſ.* [δόσις.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras.*

3. The utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow.

To DOSE. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

DO'SSIL. *ſ.* [from *dorſel.*] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint. *Wiſeman.*

DOST. [the ſecond perſon of *do.*] *Addiſon.*

DOT. *ſ.* [from *jot*, a point.] A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or ſpots.

DO'TAGE. *ſ.* [from *dote.*]

1. Loſs of underſtanding; imbecility of mind; delirioufneſs. *Davies. Suckling.*

2. Exceſſive fondneſs. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL. *a.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman. *Garth.*

DO'TARD. *ſ.* [from *dote.*] A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects. *Spenſer.*

DOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion.

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion. *Jeremiah.*

2. To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.*

3. *To* DOTE *upon.* To regard with exceſſive fondneſs. *Burnet.*

DO'TER. *ſ.* [from *dote.*]

1. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *doting.*] Fondly. *Dry.*

DO'TTARD. *ſ.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Bacon.*

DO'UBLE. *a.* [*double*, French.]

1. Two of a ſort; one correſponding to the other. *Eclus.*

2. Twice as much; containing the ſame quantity repeated. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Having more than one in the ſame order or parallel: as, *a* double *row of trees.* *Bacon.*

4. Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*

5. Two in number. *Davies.*

6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shak.*

7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'UBLE PLEA. *ſ.* That in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff.

DO'UBLE. *ad.* Twice over. *Bacon.*

DO'UBLE-BITING. *a.* Biting or cutting on either ſide. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-BUTTONED. *a.* Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*

DO'UBLE-DEALER. *ſ.* A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow; one who ſays one thing and thinks another. *L'Eſtrange.*

DO'UBLE-DEALING. *ſ.* Artifice; diſſimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*

To DO'UBLE-DIE. *v. a.* To die twice over.

DO'UBLE-HEADED. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

To DO'UBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* To ſhoot the lock twice. *Tatler.*

DO'UBLE-MINDED. *a.* Deceitful; inſidious.

DO'UBLE-SHINING. *a.* Shining with double luſtre. *Sidney.*

DO'UBLE-TONGUED. *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing. *Dryden.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. a.*

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.*

3. To repeat; to add. *Dryden.*

4. To add one to another in the ſame order or parallel. *Exodus.*

5. To fold. *Prior.*

6. To paſs round a headland. *Knolles.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. n.*

1. To grow to twice the quantity. *Burnet.*

2. To enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play. *Dryden.*

3. To wind or turn in running. *Bacon.*

4. To play tricks; to uſe ſleights. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE. *ſ.*

1. Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.*

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common ſtrength. *Shakſpeare. Addiſon.*

3. A trick; a ſhift; an artifice. *Addiſon.*

DO'UBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *double.*] The ſtate of being double. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'UBLER. *ſ.* [from *double.*] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET. *ſ.* [from *double.*]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waiſtcoat. *Hudibras.*

2. Two; a pair. *Grew.*

DOUBLO'N. ſ. [French.] A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.

DO'UBLY. *ad.* [from *double.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*

To

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French.]
1. To queſtion; to be in uncertainty. *Tillot.*
2. To queſtion any event, fearing the worſt. *Shakſpeare. Knolles.*
3. To fear; to be apprehenſive of ill. *Baker.*
4. To ſuſpect; to have ſuſpicion. *Daniel.*
5. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*
1. To hold queſtionable; to think uncertain.
2. To think endangered. *Milton.*
3. To fear; to ſuſpect. *Bacon.*
4. To diſtruſt. *Shakſpeare.*

DOUBT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Uncertainty of mind; ſuſpenſe. *South.*
2. Queſtion; point unſettled. *Pope.*
3. Scruple; perplexity; irreſolution. *Shakſp.*
4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy.*
5. Suſpicion; apprehenſion of ill. *Galatians.*
6. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*

DO'UBTER. *ſ.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains ſcruples.

DO'UBTFUL. *a.* [*doubt* and *full.*]
1. Dubious; not ſettled in opinion. *Shakſp.*
2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.
3. That which is doubted; queſtionable; uncertain. *Bacon. South. Dryden.*
4. Not ſecure; not without ſuſpicion. *Hooker.*
5. Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.*

DO'UBTFULLY. *ad.* [from *doubtful.*]
1. Dubiouſly; irreſolutely.
2. Ambiguouſly; with uncertainty of meaning. *Spenſer.*

DO'UBTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *doubtful.*]
1. Dubiouſneſs; ſuſpenſe; inſtability of opinion. *Watts.*
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.*

DO'UBTINGLY. *ad.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiouſly. *Bacon.*

DO'UBTLESS. *a.* [from *doubt.*] Without fear; without apprehenſion of danger. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'UBTLESS. *ad.* Without doubt; unqueſtionably.

DOUCE'T. *ſ.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A cuſtard. *Skinner.*

DO'UCKER. *ſ.* A bird that dips in the water. *Ray.*

DOVE. *ſ.* [*duve*, old Teut. *daub*, German.]
1. A wild pigeon.
2. A pigeon.

DO'VECOT. *ſ.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shak.*

DO'VEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*dove* and *houſe.*] A houſe for pigeons. *Dryden.*

DO'VETAIL. *ſ.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed.

DOUGH. *ſ.* [ꝺah, Saxon.]
1. The paſte of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *Dryden.*
2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miſcarried. *Shakſpeare.*

DOUGHBA'KED. *a.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfiniſhed; not hardened to perfection; ſoft. *Donne.*

DO'UGHTY. *a.* [ꝺohtiȝ, Saxon.] Brave; noble; illuſtrious; eminent. *Spenſer.*

DO'UGHY. *a.* [from *dough.*] Unſound; ſoft; unhardened. *Shakſpeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall ſuddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*

DO'WAGER. *ſ.* [*douairiere*, French.]
1. A widow with a jointure. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'WDY. *ſ.* An awkward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'WER. } *ſ.* [*douaire*, French.]
DO'WERY. }
1. That which the wife brings to her huſband in marriage. *Pope.*
2. That which the widow poſſeſſes. *Bacon.*
3. The gifts of a huſband for a wife. *Geneſis.*
4. Endowment; gift. *Davies.*

DO'WERED. *a.* Portioned; ſupplied with a portion. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *dower.*] Without a fortune. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'WLAS. *ſ.* A coarſe kind of linen. *Shakſp.*

DOWN. *ſ.* [*doun*, Daniſh.]
1. Soft feathers. *Wotton.*
2. Any thing that ſooths or mollifies. *Southern.*
3. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*
4. The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeed. *Bacon.*

DOWN. *ſ.* [ꝺun, Saxon.] A large open plain or valley. *Sidney. Sandys.*

DOWN. *prep.* [aꝺuna, Saxon.]
1. Along a deſcent; from a higher place to a lower; contrary to *up.* *Shakſpeare.*
2. Toward the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*

DOWN. *ad.* Not up.
1. On the ground. *Milton.*
2. Tending toward the ground.
3. From former to latter times.
4. Out of ſight; below the horizon. *Shakſp.*
5. To a total ſubjection. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Into diſgrace; into declining reputation. *South.*
7. [Up and down.] Here and there. *Pſalms.*

DOWN. *interject.* An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition. *Shakſpeare.*

DOWN. [*To go.*] To be digeſted; to be received. *Locke.*

To DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to ſubdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*

DO'WNCAST. *a.* [*down* and *caſt.*] Bent down; directed to the ground. *Addiſon.*

DO'WNFAL. *ſ.* [*down* and *fall.*]
1. Ruin; fall from a higher ſtate. *South.*
2. A body of things falling. *Dryden.*
3. Deſtruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*

DO'WNFALLEN. *part. a.* Ruined; fallen. *Carew.*

DO'WNGYRED. *a.* [*down* and *gyre.*] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'WNHILL. *ſ.* Declivity; deſcent. *Dry.*

DO'WNHILL. *a.* Declivous; deſcending.

DO'WNLOOKED. *a.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; ſullen; melancholy. *Dryden.*

DO'WNLYING. *a.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT. *ad.* [*down* and *right.*]
1. Straight or right down. *Hudibras.*
2. In plain terms. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Completely; without ſtopping ſhort. *Arb.*

DO'WNRIGHT. *a.*
1. Plain; open; apparent; undiſguiſed. *Rogers.*
2. Directly tending to the point. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Unceremonious; honeſtly ſurly. *Addiſon.*
4. Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*

DO'WNSITTING. *ſ.* [*down* and *ſit.*] Reſt; repoſe. *Pſalms.*

DO'WNWARD. } *ad.* [ꝺunepeapꝺ, Saxon.]
DO'WNWARDS. }
1. Toward the centre. *Newton.*
2. From a higher ſituation to a lower. *Milton.*
3. In a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent. *Shakſpeare.*

DO'WNWARD. *a.*
1. Moving on a declivity. *Dryden.*
2. Declivous; bending. *Dryden.*
3. Depreſſed; dejected. *Sidney.*

DO'WNY. *a.* [from *down.*]
1. Covered with down or nap. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Made of down or ſoft feathers. *Dryden.*
3. Soft; tender; ſoothing. *Croſhaw.*

DO'WRE. } *ſ.* [*douaire*, French. It ought to
DO'WRY. } be written *dower.*]
1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*
2. A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*

DOXO'LOGY. *ſ.* [δόξα and λογ☉.] A form of giving glory to God. *Stilling fleet.*

DO'XY. *ſ.* A whore; a looſe wench. *Shakſp.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [ꝺꝛæꝛ, Saxon.] To ſlumber; to be half aſleep. *L'Eſtrange. Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to dull. *Clarend.*

DO'ZEN. *ſ.* [*douzaine*, French.] The number of twelve. *Raleigh.*

DO'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *doxy.*] Sleepineſs; drowſineſs. *Locke.*

DO'ZY. *a.* Sleepy; drowſy; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*

DRAB. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a ſtrumpet. *Pope.*

DRACHM. *ſ.* [*drachma*, Latin.]
1. An old Roman coin. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACU'NCULUS. ſ. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the ſkin and the fleſh.

DRAFF. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛoꝼ, Saxon.] Any thing thrown away. *Ben Jonſon.*

DRA'FFY. *a.* [from *draff.*] Worthleſs; dreggy;

DRAFT. *a.* [corrupted from *draught.*] Employed in drawing, as oxen. *Shakſpeare.*

To DRAG. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛaȝan, Saxon.]
1. To pull along the ground by main force. *Den.*
2. To draw any thing burdenſome. *Smith.*
3. To draw contemptuouſly along. *Stilling.*
4. To pull about with violence and ignominy. *Clarendon.*
5. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Moxon.*

DRAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Rogers.*
2. An inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton.*
3. A car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GNET. *ſ.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May.*

DRA'GON. *ſ.* [*draco*, Latin.]
1. A kind of winged ſerpent. *Rowe.*
2. A fierce violent man or woman.
3. A conſtellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *ſ.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *ſ.* A little dragon. *Spenſer.*

DRA'GONFLY. *ſ.* A fierce ſtinging fly. *Bac.*

DRA'GONISH. *a.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakſpeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shakſp.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *ſ.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] A reſin moderately heavy, friable, and duſky red; but of bright ſcarlet, when powdered: it has little ſmell, and is of a reſinous and aſtringent taſte. *Hill.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONTREE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of palm. *Miller.*

DRAGO'ON. *ſ.* [from *dragon*, German.] A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback. *Tatler.*

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. n.* [*trainer*, French.]
1. To draw off gradually. *Bacon.*
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Reſtoration.*
3. To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquors are generally drawn; a watercourſe; a ſink. *Mortimer.*

DRAKE. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The male of the duck. *Mortimer.*
2. A ſmall piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *ſ.* [from *drachm*; *drachma*, Latin.]
1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall quantity. *Dryden.*
3. Such a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once. *Swift.*
4. Spirit; diſtilled liquor. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. n.* To drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRA'MA. *ſ.* [δρᾶμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; and in which therefore ſuch rules are to be obſerved as make the repreſentation probable. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *drama.*] Re-
DRAMA'TICK. } preſented by action; not narrative. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dramatick.*] Repreſentatively; by repreſentation. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compoſitions. *Burnet.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French.] To make cloth. *Bacon.*

DRA'PER. *ſ.* [from *drape.*] One who ſells cloth. *Boyle. Howel.*

DRA'PERY. *ſ.* [*drapperie*, French.]
1. Cloth.

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*
2. Cloth; ſtuffs of wool. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The dreſs of a picture, or ſtatue. *Prior.*

DRA'PET. *ſ.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

DRA'STICK. *a.* [δραστικὸς.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious. *Quincy.*

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive.*] *Cowley.*

DRAUGHT. *ſ.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuſe; ſwill. *Shakſpeare.*

DRAUGHT. *ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. The act of drinking. *Dryden.*
2. A quantity of liquor drank at once. *Boyle.*
3. Liquor drank at pleaſure. *Milton.*
4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. *Temple.*
5. The quality of being drawn. *Mortimer.*
6. Repreſentation by picture. *Dryden.*
7. Delineation; ſketch. *South.*
8. A picture drawn. *South.*
9. The act of ſweeping with a net. *Hale.*
10. The quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net. *L'Eſtrange.*
11. The act of ſhooting with a bow. *Camden.*
12. Diverſion in war; the act of diſturbing the main deſign. *Spenſer.*
13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. *Addiſon.*
14. A ſink; a drain. *Matthew.*
15. The depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water. *Dryden.*
16. [In the plural, *draughts.*] A kind of play reſembling cheſs.

DRAU'GHTHOUSE. *ſ.* [*draught* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which filth is depoſited. *Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* preter. *drew*; part. paſſ. *drawn.* [ðnazan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry. *Samuel.*
2. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atterbury.*
3. To bring by violence; to drag. *James.*
4. To raiſe out of a deep place. *Jeremiah.*
5. To ſuck. *Ecclus.*
6. To attract; to call toward itſelf: *the magnet* draws *iron.* *Bacon. Suckling.*
7. To inhale. *Addiſon.*
8. To take from any thing containing or holding. *Chronicles.*
9. To take from a caſk. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To pull a ſword from the ſheath. *Shak.*
11. To let out any liquid. *Wiſeman.*
12. To take bread out of the oven. *Mortimer.*
13. To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains. *Dryd.*
14. To cloſe or ſpread curtains. *Sidney.*
15. To extract. *Cheyne.*
16. To procure, as an agent cauſe: *he* draws *his ruin upon himſelf.* *Locke.*
17. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cauſe: *virtue* draws *reverence.* *Tillotſon.*
18. To convey ſecretly. *Raleigh.*
19. To protract; to lengthen. *Felton.*
20. To utter lingeringly. *Dryden.*
21. To repreſent by picture. *Waller.*
22. To form a repreſentation. *Dryden.*
23. To derive from ſome original. *Temple.*
24. To deduce as from poſtulates. *Temple.*
25. To imply. *Locke.*
26. To allure; to entice. *Pſalms.*
27. To lead as a motive. *Dryden.*
28. To perſuade to follow. *Shakſpeare.*
29. To induce. *Davies.*
30. To win; to gain. *Shakſpeare.*
31. To receive; to take up. *Shakſpeare.*
32. To extort; to force. *Addiſon.*
33. To wreſt; to diſtort. *Whitgifte.*
34. To compoſe; to form in writing: *he* draws *ſettlements.* *Pope.*
35. To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shakſp.*
36. To eviſcerate; to embowel. *King.*
37. *To* DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion. *Locke.*
38. *To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back. *Gay.*
39. *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to entice. *South.*
40. *To* DRAW *off.* To extract by diſtillation. *Addiſon.*
41. *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abſtract. *Addiſon.*
42. *To* DRAW *on.* To occaſion; to invite. *Hayward.*
43. *To* DRAW *on.* To cauſe by degrees. *Boyle.*
44. *To* DRAW *over.* To raiſe in a ſtill. *Boyle.*
45. *To* DRAW *over.* To perſuade to revolt. *Addiſon.*
46. *To* DRAW *out.* To protract; to lengthen. *Shakſpeare.*
47. *To* DRAW *out.* To pump out by inſinuation. *Sidney.*
48. *To* DRAW *out.* To call to action; to detach for ſervice. *Dryden.*
49. To range in battle. *Collier.*
50. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of battle. *Clarendon.*
51. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing. *Swift.*

To DRAW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To act as a weight. *Addiſon.*
3. To contract; to ſhrink. *Bacon.*
4. To advance; to move. *Milton.*
5. To come together. *Blackmore.*
6. To draw a ſword. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To practiſe the art of delineation. *Locke.*
8. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. *Dryden.*
9. To make a ſore run by attraction.
10. *To* DRAW *off.* To retire; to retreat. *Collier.*
11. *To* DRAW *on.* To advance; to approach. *Dryden.*
12. *To* DRAW *up.* To form troops into regular order. *Clarendon.*

DRAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK. *ſ.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money paid back for ready payment. *Swift.*

DRA'WBRIDGE. *ſ.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure. *Carew.*

DRA'WER. *ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. One

1. One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deuteronomy.*
2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask. *Ben Jonson.*
3. That which has the power of attraction. *Swift.*
4. A box in a case out of which it is drawn at pleasure. *Locke.*
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress. *Locke.*

DRA'WING. *s.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; representation. *Pope.*

DRA'WINGROOM. *s.* [*draw* and *room.*]
1. The room in which company assembles at court. *Pope.*
2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from *draw.*]
1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake. *Addison.*
2. With a sword drawn. *Shakspeare.*
3. Open; put aside, or uncloſed *Dryden.*
4. Eviscerated. *Shakspeare.*
5. Induced as from some motive. *Spenser.*

DRA'WWELL. *s.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a slow way. *Pope.*

DRAY. } *s.* [ᵭnaȝ, Sax.] The car on
DRA'YCART. } which beer is carried. *Gay.*

DRA'YHORSE. *s.* A horse which draws a dray. *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. *s.* One that attends a dray or cart. *South.*

DRA'ZEL. *s.* [from *drosſesſe*, French.] A low, mean, worthless wench. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *s.* [ᵭnæᵭ, Saxon.]
1. Fear; terrour; affright; horrour. *Tillotson.*
2. Habitual fear; awe. *Genesis.*
3. The person or thing feared. *Prior.*

DREAD. *a.* [ᵭnæᵭ, Saxon.]
1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*
2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree. *Milton.*

To DREAD. *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree. *Wake.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*

DRE'ADER. *s.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL. *a.* [*dread* and *full.*] Terrible; frightful. *Granville.*

DRE'ADFULNESS. *s.* Terribleness; frightfulness. *Hakewill.*

DRE'ADFULLY. *ad.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden.*

DRE'ADLESNESS. *s.* [from *dreadleſs.*] Fearlessness; intrepidity. *Sidney.*

DRE'ADLESS. *a.* [from *dread.*] Fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid. *Spenser.*

DREAM. *s.* [*droom*, Dutch.]
1. A phantasm of sleep; the thought of a sleeping man. *Dryden.*
2. An idle fancy. *Shakspeare.*

To DREAM. *v. n.*
1. To have the representation of something in sleep. *Tatler.*
2. To think; to imagine. *Burnet.*
3. To think idly. *Smith.*
4. To be sluggish; to idle. *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream. *Dryd.*

DRE'AMER. *s.* [from *dream.*]
1. One who has dreams. *Locke.*
2. An idle fanciful man. *Shakspeare.*
3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination. *Prior.*
4. A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS. *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*

DREAR. *a.* [ᵭnеoꝛiȝ, Saxon.] Mournful; dismal. *Milton.*

DRE'ARIHEAD. *s.* Horrour; dismalness.

DRE'ARIMENT. *s.* [from *dreary.*]
1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy. *Spenser.*
2. Horrour; dread; terrour. *Spenser.*

DRE'ARY. *a.* [ᵭnеoꝛiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Sorrowful; distressful. *Spenser.*
2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid. *Prior.*

DREDGE. *s.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* To catch with a net. *Cor.*

DRE'DGER. *s.* [from *dredge.*] One who fishes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *s.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulness of dregs or lees; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *a.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

DRE'GGY. *a.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; feculent. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *s.* [ᵭnerten, Saxon.]
1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds. *Davies. Sandys.*
2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bacon.*
3. Dross; sweepings; refuse. *Rogers.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* To empty; to drain. *Southern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ᵭnencan, Saxon.]
1. To wash; to soak; to steep. *Milton.*
2. To saturate with drink or moisture. *Sh.*
3. To physick by violence. *Mortimer.*

DRENCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A draught; a swill. *Milton.*
2. Physick for a brute. *Shakspeare.*
3. Physick that must be given by violence. *K. Charles.*
4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *s.* [from *drench.*]
1. One that dips or steeps any thing.
2. One that gives physick by force.

DRENT. *participle.* Drowned. *Spenser.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, French.]
1. To clothe; to invest with clothes. *Dryd.*
2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. *Taylor.*
3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Clarend.*
4. To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wiseman.*
5. To curry; to rub a horse. *Taylor.*
6. To rectify; to adjust. *Milton.*
7. To prepare for any purpose. *Mortimer.*
8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use. *Mortimer.*
9. To prepare victuals for the table. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; garment; habit. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Clarissa.*
3. The

3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *dreſs.*]
1. One employed in putting on the clothes of another. *Dryden.*
2. One employed in regulating or adjuſting any thing. *Luke.*
3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt. *Swift.*

DRE'SSING. *ſ.* The application made to a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *ſ.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]

To DRIB. *v. a.* To crop: to cut off. *Dryden.*

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [*drypp*, Daniſh.]
1. To fall in drops. *Woodward.*
2. To fall weakly and ſlowly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*

DRI'BLET. *ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. Force impellent; impulſe. *South.*
2. Violence; courſe. *Spenſer.*
3. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.*
4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope.*
5. A ſtorm; a ſhower. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.
7. Tendency, or aim of action. *Daniel.*
8. Scope of a diſcourſe. *Tillotſon. Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drive; to urge along. *Ellis.*
2. To throw together on heaps. *Thomſon.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch.]
1. To pierce any thing with a drill. *Moxon.*
2. To perforate, to bore; to pierce. *Blackm.*
3. To make a hole. *Moxon.*
4. To delay; to put off. *Addiſon.*
5. To draw from ſtep to ſtep. *South.*
6. To draw ſlowly. *Thomſon.*
7. To train to arms. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle.*
2. An ape; a baboon. *Locke.*
3. A ſmall dribbling brook; a rill. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* pret. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [ᵹpincan, Saxon.]
1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt. *Tay.*
2. To be entertained with liquors. *Shakſp.*
3. To be a habitual drunkard.
4. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking.

To DRINK. *v. a.*
1. To ſwallow: applied to liquids. *South.*
2. To ſuck up; to abſorb. *Gay.*
3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to ſee. *Pope.*
4. To act upon by drinking. *South.*
5. To make drunk. *Kings.*

DRINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Liquor to be ſwallowed: oppoſed to meat. *Milton.*
2. Liquor of any particular kind. *Phillips.*

DRI'NKMONEY. *ſ.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

DRI'NKABLE. *a.* [from *drink.*] Potable.

DRI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *drink.*] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard. *South.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]
1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it. *Prior.*

To DRIP. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops. *Swift.*
2. To drop fat in roaſting. *Walton.*

DRIP. *ſ.* That which falls in drops. *Mortimer.*

DRI'PPING. *ſ.* The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN. *ſ.* The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

To DRIVE. *v. a.* pret. *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven*, or *drove.* [ᵹ pan, Sax.]
1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.
2. To force along by impetuous preſſure. *Pope.*
3. To expel by force from any place. *Dryden.*
4. To force or urge in any direction. *Hab.*
5. To guide and regulate a carriage. *Exod.*
6. To make animals march along under guidance. *Addiſon.*
7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden.*
8. To force; to compel. *Aſcham.*
9. To diſtreſs; to ſtraiten. *Spenſer.*
10. To urge by violence, not kindneſs. *Dry.*
11. To impel by influence of paſſion. *Claren.*
12. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion. *Digby.*
13. To carry on; to keep in motion. *Bacon.*
14. To purify by motion. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. *To* DRIVE *out.* To expel. *Knolles.*

To DRIVE. *v. n.*
1. To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.*
2. To ruſh with violence. *Dryden.*
3. To paſs in a carriage. *Milton.*
4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign. *Locke.*
5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury. *Dryden.*

To DRI'VEL. *v. n.* [from *drip.*]
1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops. *Grew.*
2. To be weak or fooliſh; to dote. *Shakſp.*

DRI'VEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A fool; a driveller. Out of uſe. *Sidney.*

DRI'VELLER. *ſ.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot; a ſlaverer. *Swift.*

DRI'VEN. Participle of *drive.*

DRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beaſts. *Sandys.*
3. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*driſelen*, German.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops. *Shakſpeare.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

drops. *Addiſon.*

DRI'ZZLY. *a.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding ſmall rain. *Dryden.*

DROIL. *ſ.* A drone; a ſluggard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly; to plod. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *ſ.* [*droler*, French.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs it is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon. *Prior.*
2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth. *Swift.*

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, French.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*

DRO'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Government of the Tongue.*

DRO'MEDARY. *ſ.* [*dromedare*, Italian.] A ſort of camel ſo called from its ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a day. *Calmet. Kings.*

DRONE. *ſ.* [ᵹnoen, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden.*
2. A ſluggard; an idler. *Addiſon.*
3. The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To DRONE. *v. n.* To live in idleneſs. *Dryden.*

DRO'NISH. *a.* [from *drone.*] Idle; ſluggiſh; lazy; indolent. *Dryden.*

To DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, ſorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languiſh with ſorrow. *Sandys.*
2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roſcommon.*

DROP. *ſ.* [ᵹnoppa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream. *Boyle.*
2. Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. *ſ.* [*gutta ſerena*, Latin.] A diſeaſe of the eye, proceeding from an inſpiſſation of the humour. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. a.* [ᵹnoppan, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or ſingle globules. *Deut.*
2. To let fall. *Dryden.*
3. To let go; to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion. *Watts.*
4. To utter ſlightly or caſually. *Amos.*
5. To inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion. *Locke.*
6. To intermit; to ceaſe. *Collier.*
7. To quit a maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther aſſociation. *Addiſon.*
9. To ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing. *Swift.*
10. To bedrop; to ſpeckle; to variegate with ſpots. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or ſingle globules. *Shak.*
2. To let drops fall. *Pſalms.*
3. To fall; to come from a higher place. *Cheyne.*
4. To fall ſpontaneouſly. *Milton.*
5. To fall in death; to die ſuddenly. *Shakſp.*
6. To die. *Digby.*
7. To ſink into ſilence; to vaniſh; to come to nothing. *Addiſon. Pope.*
8. To come unexpectedly. *Spectator.*

DRO'PPING. *ſ.* [from *drop.*]

1. That which falls in drops. *Donne.*
2. That which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET. *ſ.* A little drop. *Shakſpeare.*

DRO'PSTONE. *ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO'PWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

DRO'PSICAL. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy. *Shakſpeare.*

DRO'PSIED. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy. *Shakſpeare.*

DRO'PSY. *ſ.* [*hydrops*, Latin.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DROSS. *ſ.* [ᵹnoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or deſpumation of metals. *Hooker.*
2. Ruſt; incruſtation upon metal. *Addiſon.*
3. Refuſe; leavings; ſweepings; feculence; corruption. *Tillotſon.*

DRO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *droſſy.*] Foulneſs; feculence; ruſt. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY. *a.* [from *droſs.*]

1. Full of ſcorious or recrementitious parts. *Davies.*
2. Worthleſs; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

DRO'TCHEL. *ſ.* An idle wench; a ſluggard.

DROVE. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. A body or number of cattle. *Hayward.*
2. A number of ſheep driven. *South.*
3. Any collection of animals. *Milton.*
4. A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.*

DRO'VEN. *part. a.* [from *drive.*] *Shakſp.*

DRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *drove.*] One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market. *Dr.*

DROUGHT. *ſ.* [ᵹnuᵹoꝺe, Saxon.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain. *Sandys.*
2. Thirſt; want of drink. *Milton.*

DROU'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *drought.*] The ſtate of wanting rain.

DROU'GHTY. *a.* [from *drought.*]

1. Wanting rain; ſultry. *Ray.*
2. Thirſty; dry with thirſt. *Phillips.*

To DROWN. *v. a.* [ᵹnuncnian, Saxon.]

1. To ſuffocate in water. *King Charles.*
2. To overwhelm in water. *Knolles.*
3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation. *Dryden.*
4. To immerge. *Davies.*
5. To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers. *Wotton.*

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in waters. *Aſcham.*

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*drooſen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*

To DROWSE. *v. n.*

1. To ſlumber; to grow heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*
2. To look heavy, not cheerful. *Shakſp.*

DRO'WSIHED. *ſ.* Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

DRO'WSILY. *ad.* [from *drowſe.*]

1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.*
2. Sluggiſhly; idly; ſlothfully; lazily. *Ral.*

DRO'WSINESS. *ſ.* [from *drowſe.*]

1. Sleepineſs; heavineſs with ſleep. *Craſhaw.*
2. Idleneſs; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSY. *ſ.* [from *drowſe.*]

1. Sleepy;

1. Sleepy; heavy with ſleep; lethargick. *Cleaveland.*
2. Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep. *Addiſon.*
3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Daniſh.] To thraſh; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addiſon.*

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*dragben*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity. *Otway.*

DRUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakſpeare.*

DRU'DGER. *ſ.* [from *drudge*.]
1. A mean labourer.
2. The box out of which flower is thrown on roaſt meat.

DRU'DGERY. *ſ.* Mean labour; ignoble toil; ſervile occupation. *Southern.*

DRU'DGINGBOX. *ſ.* The box out of which flower is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat. *King.*

DRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* Laboriouſly; toilſomely.

DRUG. *ſ.* [*drouge*, French.]
1. An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple. *South.*
2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaſer can be found. *Dryden.*
3. A drudge. *Shakſpeare.*

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients. *Sh.*
2. To tincture with ſomething offenſive. *Milton.*

DRU'GGET. *ſ.* A ſlight kind of woollen ſtuff.

DRU'GGIST. *ſ.* [from *drug*.] One who ſells phyſical drugs. *Boyle.*

DRU'GSTER. *ſ.* [from *drug*.] One who ſells phyſical ſimples. *Atterbury.*

DRU'ID. *ſ.* [*derio*, oaks, and *bud*, incantation.] The prieſts and philoſophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. *ſ.* [*tromme*, Daniſh.]
1. An inſtrument of military muſick.
2. The tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM. *v. n.*
1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulſatory motion. *Dryden.*

To DRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

DRU'MFISH. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Woodw.*

DRU'MMAJOR. *ſ.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleaveland.*

DRU'MMAKER. *ſ.* He who deals in drums.

DRU'MMER. *ſ.* He whoſe office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*

DRU'MSTICK. *ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick*.] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *a.* [from *drink*.]
1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.*
2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture. *Deut.*

DRU'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *drunk*.] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors. *South.*

DRU'NKEN. *ſ.* [from *drunk*.]
1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bacon.*
2. Given to habitual ebriety.
3. Saturated with moiſture. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Done in a ſtate of inebriation. *Swift.*

DRU'NKENLY. *ad.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner. *Shakſpeare.*

DRU'NKENNESS. *ſ.* [from *drunken*.]
1. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor. *Taylor.*
2. Habitual ebriety. *Watts.*
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties. *Spenſer.*

DRY. *a.* [ꝺꝛıȝ, Saxon.]
1. Arid; not wet; not moiſt. *Bacon.*
2. Without rain. *Addiſon.*
3. Not ſucculent; not juicy. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Without tears. *Dryden.*
5. Thirſty; athirſt. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Jejune; barren; plain; unblemiſhed; without pathos. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. Hard; ſevere. *Hudibras.*

To DRY. *v. a.*
1. To free from moiſture; to arefy; to exſiccate. *Bacon.*
2. To exhale moiſture. *Woodward.*
3. To wipe away moiſture. *Denham.*
4. To ſcorch with thirſt. *Iſaiah.*
5. To drain; to exhauſt. *Phillips.*

To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture; to be drained of its moiſture.

DRY'ER. *ſ.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED. *a.* [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*

DRY'LY. *ad.* [from *dry*.]
1. Without moiſture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Dry.*
3. Jejunely; barrenly. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS. *ſ.* [from *dry*.]
1. Want of moiſture; ſiccity. *Bentley.*
2. Want of ſucculence. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos; jejuneneſs; barrenneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity. *Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE. *ſ.* [*dry* and *nurſe*.]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.
2. One who takes care of another. *Shakſp.*

To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* To feed without the breaſt. *Hudibras.*

DRYSHOD. *a.* Without wet feet; without treading above the ſhoes in the water. *Sidney.*

DU'AL. *a.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expreſſing the number two. *Clarke.*

To DUB. *v. a.* [ꝺubban, Saxon.]
1. To make a man a knight. *Camden.*
2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleaveland.*

DUB. *ſ.* A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*

DUBIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful. *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS. *a.* [*dubius*, Latin.]
1. Doubting; not ſettled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known. *Derham.*
3. Not plain; not clear. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift.*

DU'BIOUS-

DU'BIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

DU'BITABLE. *a.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITA'TION. *ſ.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew.*

DU'CAL. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DU'CAT. *ſ.* [from *duke.*] A coin ſtruck by dukes; in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſixpence; in gold at nine ſhillings and ſixpence. *Bacon.*

DUCK. *ſ.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A waterfowl, both wild and tame.
2. The female of the drake.
3. A word of endearment, or fondneſs. *Shak.*
4. A declination of the head. *Milton.*
5. A ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters, called duck and drake. *Arbuthnot.*

To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dive under water as a duck. *Spenſer.*
2. To drop the head, as a duck. *Swift.*
3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakſpeare.*

To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DU'CKER. *ſ.* [from *duck.*]
1. A diver.
2. A cringer.

DU'CKINGSTOOL. *ſ.* A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water. *Dorſet.*

DUCKLE'GGED. *a.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged. *Dryden.*

DU'CKLING. *ſ.* A young duck. *Ray.*

DU'CKMEAT. *ſ.* A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [miſtaken for *decoy.*] To entice to a ſnare. *Grew.*

DUCKO'Y. *ſ.* Any means of enticing and enſnaring. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'CKSFOOT. *ſ.* Black ſnakeroot, or may-apple. *Miller.*

DU'CKWEED. *ſ.* Duckmeat. *Bacon.*

DUCT. *ſ.* [*ductus*, Latin.]
1. Guidance; direction. *Hammond.*
2. A paſſage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbuthnot.*

DU'CTILE. *a.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]
1. Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.*
2. Eaſy to be drawn out into length. *Dry.*
3. Tractable; obſequious; complying. *Add.*

DU'CTILENESS. *ſ.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility. *Donne.*

DUCTI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ductile.*]
1. Quality of ſuffering extenſion; flexibility. *Watts.*
2. Obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

DU'DGEON. *ſ.* [*dolch*, German.]
1. A ſmall dagger. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Malice; ſullenneſs; ill will. *Hudibras.*

DUE. *a.* participle paſſive of *owe.* [*dû*, Fr.]
1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Smalridge.*
2. Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.*
3. Exact; without errour. *Milton.*

DUE. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; nicely; duly. *Shakſpeare.*

DUE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed. *Swift.*
2. Right; juſt title. *Milton.*
3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done. *Dryden.*
4. Cuſtom; tribute. *Addiſon.*

To DUE. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'EL. *ſ.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight. *Waller.*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat. *Locke.*

To DUEL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly. *Milton.*

DU'ELLER. *ſ.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. *ſ.* [from *duels*]
1. A ſingle combatant. *Suckling.*
2. One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

DUE'LLO. ſ. [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakſpeare.*

DUE'NNA. ſ. [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

DUG. *ſ.* [*deggia*, to give ſuck, Iſlandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Creech.*

DUG. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *dig.*

DUKE. *ſ.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England.

DU'KEDOM. *ſ.* [from *duke.*]
1. The ſeigniority or poſſeſſions of a duke.
2. The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED. *a.* [*dull* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'LCET. *a.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]
1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious. *Milton.*
2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shakſp.*

DULCIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of ſweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony. *Boyle.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To ſweeten; to free from acidity. *Wiſeman.*

DU'LCIMER. *ſ.* [*dolcimello*, Italian, *Skinner.*] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wire with little ſticks. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious. *Bacon.*

DULCORA'TION. *ſ.* The act of ſweetening. *Bacon.*

DU'LLHEAD. *ſ.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid. *Aſcham.*

DU'LIA. *ſ.* [δουλεία.] An inferiour kind of adoration. *Stilling fleet.*

DULL. *a.* [*dwl*, Welch.]
1. Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive. *Bacon.*
2. Blunt; obtuſe. *Herbert.*
3. Unready; awkward. *Sidney.*
4. Hebetated; not quick. *Matthew.*
5. Sad; melancholy.
6. Sluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion. *Spenſ.*
7. Groſs; cloggy; vile. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Not exhilarating; not delightful.
9. Not bright. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Drowſy; ſleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To ſtupify; to infatuate. *Aſcham.*
2. To blunt; to obtund. *Bacon.*

3. To

3. To ſadden; to make melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to weaken. *Spenſer.*
5. To damp; to clog. *Hooker.*
6. To make weary or ſlow of motion.
5. To ſully brightneſs. *Bacon.*

DU'LLARD. *ſ.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'LLY. *ad.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidly; doltiſhly. *Dryden.*
2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly. *Bacon.*
3. Not vigorouſly; not gayly; not brightly; not keenly; obtuſely.

DU'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; indocility. *South.*
2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon.*
3. Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep. *Shak.*
4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion.
5. Dimneſs; want of luſtre.

DU'LY. *ad.* [from *due.*]
1. Properly; fitly. *Spenſer. Rogers.*
2. Regularly; exactly. *Pope.*

DUMB. *a.* [דום, ðume, Saxon.]
1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech. *Hooker.*
2. Deprived of ſpeech. *Dryden.*
3. Mute; not uſing words. *Roſcommon.*
4. Silent; refuſing to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

DU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; ſilently.

DU'MBNESS. *ſ.* [from *dumb.*]
1. Incapacity to ſpeak.
2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs. *Shakſp.*
3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence. *Dryden.*

To DU'MBFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb. *Spectator.*

DUMP. *ſ.* [from *dem*, ſtupid, Dutch.]
1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs. *Hudibras.*
2. Abſence of mind; reverie. *Locke.*

DU'MPISH. *ad.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful. *Herbert.*

DU'MPLING. *ſ.* [from *dump*, heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding. *Dryden.*

DUN. *a.* [ðun, Saxon.]
1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.*
2. Dark; gloomy. *Milton.*

To DUN. *v. a.* [ðunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*

DUN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troubleſome creditor. *Philips.*

DUNCE. *ſ.* A dullard; a dolt; a thickſkull; a ſtupid, indocile animal. *Stilling fleet.*

DUNG. *ſ.* [ðineȝ, Saxon.] The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground. *Donne.*

To DUNG. *v. a.* To fatten with dung. *Dry.*

DU'NGEON. *ſ.* [from *donjon.*] A cloſe priſon: generally ſpoke of a priſon ſubterraneous. *Add.*

DU'NGFORK. *ſ.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables. *Mortimer.*

DU'NGHIL. *ſ.* [*dung* and *hill.*]
1. A heap or accumulation of dung. *South.*
2. Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.*
3. Any ſituation of meanneſs. *Sandys.*
4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'NGHIL. *a.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low. *Spenſer.*

DU'NGY. *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; baſe; low; odious; worthleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'NGYARD. *ſ.* [*dung* and *yard.*] The place of the dunghil. *Mortimer.*

DU'NNER. *ſ.* One employed in ſoliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*

DUODE'CUPLE. *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of twelve; twelvefold. *Arbuthnot.*

DUPE. *ſ.* [*dupe*, French.] A credulous man; a man eaſily tricked. *Dunciad.*

To DUPE. *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Pope.*

DU'PLE. *a.* [*duplex*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]
1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity. *Glanville.*
2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE. *ſ.* Another correſpondent to the firſt; a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper. *Woodward.*

DUPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *duplicate.*]
1. The act of doubling. *Hale.*
2. The act of folding together.
3. A fold; a doubling. *Wiſeman.*

DU'PLICATURE. *ſ.* [from *duplicate.*] A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*

DUPLI'CITY. *ſ.* [*duplicitas*, Latin.]
1. Doubleneſs; the number of two. *Watts.*
2. Deceit; doubleneſs of heart.

DURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of laſting; endurance. *Hooker.*

DU'RABLE. *a.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]
1. Laſting; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh. Milton.*
2. Having ſucceſſive exiſtence. *Milton.*

DU'RABLENESS. *ſ.* Power of laſting.

DU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *durable.*] In a laſting manner. *Sidney.*

DU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *dureſſe*, low French.]
1. Impriſonment; the cuſtody or power of a jailer. *Congreve.*
2. Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dry.*

DURA'TION. *ſ.* [*duratio*, Latin.]
1. A ſort of diſtance or length, the idea whereof we get from the perpetually periſhing parts of ſucceſſion. *Locke.*
2. Power of continuance. *Rogers.*
3. Length of continuance. *Addiſon.*

To DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To laſt; to continue. *Raleigh.*

DU'REFUL. *a.* [from *dure* and *full.*] Laſting; of long continuance. *Spenſer.*

DU'RELESS. *a.* [from *dure.*] Without continuance; fading. *Raleigh.*

DURE'SSE. ſ. [French.]
1. Impriſonment; conſtraint.
2. [In law.] A plea uſed, by way of exception, by him who, being caſt into priſon at a man's ſuit, or otherwiſe by threats, &c. hardly uſed, ſeals any bond to him during his reſtraint.

DU'RING. *prep.* For the time of the continuance. *Locke.*

DU'RITY. *ſ.* [*dureté*, French.] Hardneſs; firmneſs. *Wotton.*

DURST. The preterite of *dare*.

DUSK. *a.* [*duſter*, Dutch.]
1. Tending to darkneſs.
2. Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured. *Mil.*

DUSK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Tendency to darkneſs; incipient obſcurity. *Spectator.*
2. Darkneſs of colour. *Dryden.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* To make darkiſh.

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to loſe light.

DU'SKILY. *ad.* [from *duſky*.] With a tendency to darkneſs.

DU'SKISH. *a.* [from *duſk*.]
1. Inclining to darkneſs; tending to obſcurity. *Spenſer.*
2. Tending to blackneſs. *Wotton.*

DU'SKISHLY. *ad.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

DU'SKY. *a.* [from *duſk*.]
1. Tending to darkneſs; obſcure. *Prior.*
2. Tending to blackneſs; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright. *Newton.*
3. Gloomy; ſad; intellectually clouded. *Bentley.*

DUST. *ſ.* [ðuꝛt, Saxon.]
1. Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles. *Bacon.*
2. The grave; the ſtate of diſſolution. *Milt.*
3. Mean and dejected ſtate. *Samuel.*

To DUST. *v. a.* To free from duſt; to ſprinkle with duſt.

DU'STMAN. *ſ.* One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt. *Gay.*

DU'STY. *a.* [from *duſt*.]
1. Filled with duſt; clouded with duſt.
2. Covered or ſcattered with duſt.

DU'TCHESS. *ſ.* [*ducheſſe*, French.]
1. The lady of a duke. *Swift.*
2. A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'TCHY. *ſ.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addiſon.*

DU'TCHY-COURT. *ſ.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided. *Cowel.*

DU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *duty*.]
1. Obedient; obſequious. *Prior.*
2. Obedient to good or bad purpoſes. *Shakſp.*
3. Enjoined by duty. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'TIFUL. *a.* [*duty* and *full*.]
1. Obedient; ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiours. *Swift.*
2. Expreſſive of reſpect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *dutiful*.]
1. Obediently; ſubmiſſively.
2. Reverently; reſpectfully. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *dutiful*.]
1. Obedience; ſubmiſſion to juſt authority. *Dryden.*
2. Reverence; reſpect. *Taylor.*

DU'TY. *ſ.* [from *due*.]
1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *Luke.*
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Taylor.*
3. Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governours, or ſuperiours. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Act of reverence or reſpect. *Spenſer.*
5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard. *Clarend.*
6. Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll. *Arbuthnot.*

DWARF. *ſ.* [ðpeopȝ, Saxon.]
1. A man below the common ſize of men. *Brown. Milton.*
2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenſer.*
4. It is uſed often in compoſition: as, *dwarf*-elder, *dwarf*-honeyſuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addiſon.*

DWA'RFISH. *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; ſmall; little. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *ad.* [from *dwarfiſh*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *dwarfiſh*.] Minuteneſs of ſtature; littleneſs. *Glanville.*

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*, [*duelia*, Iſlandick.]
1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have a habitation. *Leviticus.*
2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebr.*
3. To be in any ſtate or condition. *Shakſp.*
4. To be ſuſpended with attention. *Smith.*
5. To fix the mind upon. *Pope.*
6. To continue long ſpeaking. *Sciſt.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton.*

DWE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place. *Bacon.*

DWE'LLING. *ſ.* [from *dwell*.]
1. Habitation; abode. *Dryden.*
2. State of life; mode of living. *Daniel.*

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *ſ.* The houſe at which one lives. *Ayliffe.*

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [ðpinan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little. *Ad.*
2. To degenerate; to ſink. *Norris. Swift.*
3. To wear away; to loſe health; to grow feeble. *Gay.*
4. To fall away; to moulder off. *Clarend.*

DY'ING. The participle of *die*.
1. Expiring; giving up the ghoſt.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *ſ.* [δυναςεία.] Government; ſovereignty. *Hale.*

DY'SCRASY. *ſ.* [δυσκρασία.] An undue mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature. *Floyer.*

DYSE'NTERY. *ſ.* [δυσεντερία.] A looſeneſs wherein ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are ſometimes attended with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DYSPE'PSY. *ſ.* [δυσπεψία] A difficulty of digeſtion.

DY'SPHONY. *ſ.* [δυσφωνία] A difficulty in ſpeaking.

DYSPNO'EA. *ſ.* [δύσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing; ſtraitneſs of breath.

DY'SURY. *ſ.* [δυσυρία.] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E.

E Has two ſounds; long, as *ſcêne*, and ſhort, as *men*. *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *căn*, *cāne*.

Ea has the ſound of *e* long.

EACH. *pron.* [elc, Saxon.]

1. Either of two. *Dryden.*
2. Every one of any number. *Milton.*

To EACH the correſpondent word is *ether*.

EAD, and *eading*, denotes happineſs; *Eadgar*, happy power. *Camden.*

EA'GER. *a.* [eaȝor, Saxon.]

1. Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing. *Dr.*
2. Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent. *Hooker. Spratt.*
3. Quick; buſy. *Addiſon.*
4. Sharp; ſour; acid. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Keen; ſevere; biting. *Bacon.*
6. Brittle; inflexible. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *ad.* [from *eager*.]

1. With ardour of deſire. *Stepney.*
2. Ardently; hotly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Keenly; ſharply. *Knolles.*

EA'GERNESS. *ſ.* [from *eager*.]

1. Ardour of inclination. *Rogers.*
2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence. *Dryd.*

EA'GLE. *ſ.* [*aigle*, French.]

1. A bird of prey, ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſtandard of the ancient Romans. *Pope.*

EA'GLE-EYED. *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye*.] Sharp-ſighted as an eagle. *Howel.*

EA'GLESPEED. *ſ.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed*.] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts. The *eagleſtone* contains, in a cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone, which rattles when it is ſhaken; and every foſſil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. *Hill.*

EA'GLET. *ſ.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle. *Dav.*

EA'GRE. *ſ.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the ocean.] A tide ſwelling above another tide. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *ſ.* [ealdɒeɲman, Saxon.] Alderman.

EAM. *ſ.* [eam, Saxon.] Uncle. *Fairfax.*

EAR. *ſ.* [eaɲe, Saxon.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing. *Derham.*
2. That part of the ear that ſtands prominent. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Power of judging of harmony.
4. The head; or the perſon. *Knolles.*
5. The higheſt part of a man; the top. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. Any prominence from a large body, raiſed for the ſake of holding it. *Taylor. Congreve.*
8. The ſpike of corn; that part which contains the ſeeds. *Bacon. Mortimer.*
9. *To fall together by the* EARS. To fight; to ſcuffle. *More.*
10. *To ſet by the* EARS. To make ſtrife; to make to quarrel. *Addiſon.*

EA'RLESS. *a.* [from *ear*.] Wanting ears. *Pope.*

EA'RRING. *ſ.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels ſet in a ring, and worn at the ears. *Sandys.*

EA'RSHOT. *ſ.* Reach of the ear. *Dryden.*

EA'RWAX. *ſ.* The cerumen or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear. *Ray.*

EA'RWIG. *ſ.* [eaɲe and pιȝȝa, Saxon.]

1. A ſheathwinged inſect. *Drayton.*
2. A whiſperer.

EA'RWITNESS. *ſ.* [*ear* and *witneſs*.] One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf. *Hooker.*

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Lat.] To plow; to till. *Sh.*

To EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To ſhoot into ears.

EA'RED. *a.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.
2. Having ears, or ripe corn. *Pope.*

EARL. *ſ.* [eorl, Saxon.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third. *Shakſpeare.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *ſ.* [*earl* and *marſhal*.] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities. *Dryden.*

EA'RLDOM. *ſ.* [from *earl*.] The ſeigniory of an earl. *Spenſer.*

EA'RLINESS. *ſ.* [from *early*.] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Sid.*

EA'RLY. *a.* [æn, Saxon, before.] Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Smith.*

EA'RLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes. *Waller.*

To EARN. *v. a.* [eaɲnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance. *Swift.*
2. To gain; to obtain. *Shakſpeare.*

EA'RNEST. *ſ.* [eornerȝ, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate. *Hooker.*
2. Intent; fixed; eager. *Duppa.*

EA'RNEST. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Seriouſneſs; a ſerious event; not a jeſt; reality. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*ernitz penge*, Daniſh.] Pledge; handſel; firſt fruits. *Smalridge.*
3. The money that is given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY. *ad.* [from *earneſt*.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; importunately. *Smalridge.*
2. Eagerly; deſirouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

EA'RNESTNESS. *ſ.* [from *earneſt.*]
1. Eagerneſs; warmth; vehemence. *Addiſon.*
2. Solemnity; zeal. *Atterbury.*
3. Solicitude; care. *Dryden.*

EARSH. *ſ.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. *May.*

EARTH. *ſ.* [eopꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water. *Thomſon.*
2. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*
3. Different modification of terrene matter. The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas.
4. This world oppoſed to other ſcenes of exiſtence. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Geneſis.*
6. Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tuſſer.*

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hide in the earth. *Dryden.*
2. To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tickel.*

EA'RTHBOARD. *ſ.* [*earth* and *board.*] The board of the plough that ſhakes off the earth. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN. *a.* [*earth* and *born.*]
1. Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*
2. Meanly born. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND. *a.* [*earth* and *bound.*] Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth. *Shakſpeare.*

EA'RTHEN. *a.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay. *Wilkins.*

EA'RTHFLAX. *ſ.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous foſſil. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS. *ſ.* The quality of containing earth; groſſneſs.

EA'RTHLING. *ſ.* [from *earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY. *a.* [from *earth.*]
1. Not heavenly; mean; vile; ſordid. *Milt.*
2. Belonging only to our preſent ſtate; not ſpiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*

EA'RTHNUT. *ſ.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *ſ.* [*earth* and *quake.*] Tremour or convulſion of the earth. *Addiſon.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *a.* [*earth* and *ſhake.*] Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes. *Milton.*

EA'RTHWORM. *ſ.* [*earth* and *worm.*]
1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.*
2. A mean ſordid wretch. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *a.* [from *earth.*]
1. Conſiſting of earth. *Wilkins.*
2. Compoſed or partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*
3. Inhabiting the earth; terreſtrial. *Dryden.*
4. Relating to earth. *Dryden.*
5. Not mental; groſs; not refined. *Shakſp.*

EASE. *ſ.* [*aiſe*, French.]
1. Quiet; reſt; undiſturbed tranquillity. *Dav.*
2. Freedom from pain. *Temple.*
3. Reſt after labour; intermiſſion of labour. *Swift.*
4. Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.*
5. Unconſtraint; freedom from harſhneſs, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To free from pain. *Locke.*
2. To relieve; to aſſuage; to mitigate. *Dry.*
3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL. *a.* [*eaſe* and *full.*] Quiet; peaceable; fit for reſt. *Shakſpeare.*

EA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eaſe.*] Aſſiſtance; ſupport; relief from expences. *Swift.*

EA'SILY. *ad.* [from *eaſy.*]
1. Without difficulty. *Prior.*
2. Without pain; without diſturbance. *Tem.*
3. Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*

EA'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *eaſy.*]
1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotſon.*
2. Flexibility; compliance; readineſs. *Hook.*
3. Freedom from conſtraint; unaffectedneſs; not formality. *Roſcommon.*
4. Reſt; tranquillity. *Ray.*

EAST. *ſ.* [eopt, Saxon.]
1. The quarter where the ſun riſes. *Abbot.*
2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world. *Shakſpeare.*

EA'STER. *ſ.* [eaꝛtꝛne, Saxon.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLY. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]
1. Coming from the parts toward the Eaſt. *Raleigh.*
2. Lying toward the Eaſt. *Graunt.*
3. Looking toward the Eaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]
1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental. *Thomſon.*
2. Lying or being toward the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
3. Going toward the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
4. Looking toward the Eaſt.

EA'STWARD. *ad.* [*Eaſt* and *toward.*] Toward the Eaſt. *Brown.*

EA'SY. *a.* [from *eaſe.*]
1. Not difficult. *Hooker.*
2. Quiet; at reſt; not haraſſed. *Smalridge.*
3. Complying; unreſiſting; credulous. *Dry.*
4. Free from pain. *Milton.*
5. Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.*
6. Free from want; contented. *Swift.*
7. Unconſtrained; not formal. *Pope.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten.* [etan, Saxon.]
1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
2. To conſume; to corrode. *Tillotſon.*
3. To ſwallow back; to retract. *Hakewill.*

To EAT. *v. n.*
1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Matthew.*
2. To take food. *Locke.*
3. To be maintained in food. *Proverbs.*
4. To make way by corroſion. *South.*

EA'TABLE. *a.* [from *eat.*] That may be eaten.

EA'TABLE. *ſ.* Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*

EA'TER. *ſ.* [from *eat.*]
1. One that eats any thing. *Abbot.*

2. A corrosive.

EATH. *a.* [eaꝺ, Sax.] Easy; not difficult. *Fair.*

EATH. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Easily.

EA'TINGHOUSE. *s.* [*eat* and *house*.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. *L'Est.*

EAVES. *s.* [eꝼere, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. *Woodward.*

To EA'VESDROP. *v. n.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] To catch what comes from the eaves; to listen under windows. *Shakspeare.*

EA'VESDROPPER. *s.* A listener under windows. *Shakspeare.*

EBB. *s.* [ebba, Saxon.]

1. The reflux of the tide toward the sea.

2. Decline; decay; waste. *Roscommon.*

To EBB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back toward the sea. *Shakspeare.*

2. To decline; to decay. *Halifax.*

E'BEN. } *s.* [*ebenum*, Latin.] A hard, heavy,
E'BON. } black, valuable wood, which ad-
E'BONY. } mits a fine gloss. *Moxon.*

EBRIETY. *s.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors. *Brown.*

EBRIO'SITY. *s.* [*ebrisitas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*

EBULLI'TION. *s.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any intestine motion.

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*eccentricus*, Latin.]
ECCE'NTRICK. }

1. Deviating from the centre.

2. Not having the same centre with another circle. *Newton.*

3. Not terminating in the same point. *Bacon.*

4. Irregular; anomalous. *K. Charles.*

ECCENTRI'CITY. *s.* [from *eccentrick*.]

1. Deviation from a centre.

2. The state of having a different centre from another circle. *Holder.*

3. Excursion from the proper orb. *Wotton.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *s.* [ἐκχύμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin. *Wiseman.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *a.* [*ecclesiasticus*, Lat.]
ECCLESIA'STICK. } Relating to the church; not civil. *Hooker. Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK. *s.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. *Burnet.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *s.* [ἐκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey.*

E'CHINATE. } *a.* [from *echinus*, Latin.]
E'CHINATED. } Bristled like a hedge-hog; set with prickles. *Woodward.*

ECHI'NUS. s. [Latin.]

1. A hedge-hog.

2. A shellfish set with prickles.

3. [With botanists.] The prickly head of any plant.

4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving. *Harris.*

E'CHO. *s.* [ἠχὼ.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound. *Sidney.*

2. The return or repercussion of any sound. *Bacon.*

3. The sound returned. *Shakspeare.*

To E'CHO. *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be sounded back. *Blackmore.*

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To send back a voice. *D. of P.*

ECCLAIRCI'SSEMENT. s. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation. *Clarendon.*

ECLA'T. s. [Fr.] Splendour; show; lustre. *Pope.*

ECLE'CTICK. *a.* [ἐκλεκτικὸς.] Selecting; chusing at will. *Watts.*

ECLE'GMA. *s.* [ἐκ and λείχειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ECLI'PSE. *s.* [ἔκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Waller.*

2. Darkness; obscuration. *Raleigh.*

To ECLI'PSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary. *Creech.*

2. To extinguish; to put out. *Shakspeare.*

3. To cloud; to obscure. *Calamy.*

4. To disgrace. *Clarendon.*

ECLI'PTICK. *s.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30′, which is the sun's greatest declination. *Harris.*

E'CLOGUE. *s.* [ἐκλογὴ.] A pastoral poem, so called because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues. *Pope.*

ECONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *economy*.]
ECONO'MICK. }

1. Pertaining to the regulation of a household. *Davies.*

2. Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECO'NOMY. *s.* [οἰκονομία.]

1. The management of a family. *Taylor.*

2. Frugality; discretion of expence. *Swift.*

3. Disposition of things; regulation. *Hamm.*

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work. *Ben Jonson.*

5. System of matter; distribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *s.* [ἐκ and φράττω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin.

E'CSTACY. *s.* [ἔκστασις.]

1. Any passion in which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture. *Prior.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. *Shakspeare.*

5. Madness; distraction. *Shakspeare.*

E'CSTASIED. *a.* [from *ecstacy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐκστατικὸς.]
ECSTA'TICK. }

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the

uſual bounds of nature. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Being in the higheſt degree of joy. *Pope.*

E'CTYPE. *ſ.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. ſ. [French.] A place for the houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; ravenous; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *ſ.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mortimer.*

E'DDER. *ſ.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tuſſer.*

E'DDY. *ſ.* [ed, *backward, again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon.]
1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream. *Dryden.*
2. Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*

E'DDY. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryd.*

EDEMATO'SE. *a.* [οἴδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbuthnot.*

EDE'NTATED. *a.* [*edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE. *ſ.* [ecge, Saxon.]
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Slak.*
2. A narrow part riſing from a broader. *Mor.*
3. Brink; margin; extremity. *Pope.*
4. Sharpneſs; intenſeneſs of deſire. *Dryden.*
5. Keenneſs; acrimony of temper. *Shakſp.*
6. *To ſet teeth on* EDGE. To cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden.*
2. To furniſh with an edge. *Dryden.*
3. To border; to fringe. *Pope.*
4. To exaſperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*
5. To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* To move againſt any power. *Dr.*

E'DGED. *part. a.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

E'DGELESS. *a.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut. *L'Eſtrange.*

E'DGETOOL. *ſ.* [*edge* and *tool*.] A tool made ſharp to cut. *Dorſet.*

E'DGEWISE. *ad.* [*edge* and *wiſe*.] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*

E'DGING. *ſ.* [from *edge*.]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.*
2. A narrow lace.

E'DIBLE. *a.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food. *More.*

E'DICT. *ſ.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ædificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs. *Taylor.*
2. Improvement; inſtruction. *Addiſon.*

E'DIFICE. *ſ.* [*ædificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building. *Bentley.*

E'DIFIER. *ſ.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or inſtructs another.

To E'DIFY. *v. n.* [*edifico*, Latin.]
1. To build. *Chapman.*
2. To inſtruct; to improve. *Hooker.*
3. To teach; to perſuade. *Bacon.*

E'DILE. *ſ.* [*ædilis*, Latin.] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome. *Shakſpeare.*

EDI'TION. *ſ.* [*editio*, Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*
2. Republication, with reviſal. *Baker.*

E'DITOR. *ſ.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication. *Addiſon.*

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*

EDUCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*

EDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *educe*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten.

EDULCORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of ſweetening.

To EEK. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.] See EKE.
1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
2. To ſupply any deficiency. *Spenſer.*

EEL. *ſ.* [œl, Saxon.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud. *Shakſpeare.*

E'EN. *ad.* Contracted from *even*. *L'Eſtrange.*

E'FFABLE. *a.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Utterable; that may be ſpoken; expreſſive.

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]
1. To deſtroy any thing painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out. *Locke.*
3. To deſtroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT. *ſ.* [*effectus*, Latin.]
1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe. *Addiſon.*
2. Conſequence; event. *Addiſon.*
3. Purpoſe; meaning. *Chronicles.*
4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage. *Clarendon.*
5. Completion; perfection. *Prior.*
6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables. *Sh.*

To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]
1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to atchieve. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To produce as a cauſe. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *effect*.]
1. Powerful to produce effects. *Taylor.*
2. Operative; active. *Brown.*
3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor.*
4. Having the power of operation; uſeful.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *a.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; uſeleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

EFFE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*effector*, Latin.]
1. He that produces any effect; performer.
2. Maker; Creator. *Denham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*effectuel*, French.]
1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occaſion; efficacious. *Hooker.*
2. Ve-

2. Veracious; expreſſive of facts. *Shakſpeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *effectual.*] In a manner productive of the conſequences intended; efficaciouſly. *South.*

To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, French.] To bring to paſs; to fulfil. *Sidney.*

EFFE'MINACY. *ſ.* [from *effeminate.*]
1. Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman; ſoftneſs; unmanly delicacy. *Milton.*
2. Laſciviouſneſs; looſe pleaſure. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a woman; womaniſh; voluptuous; tender. *Milton.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womaniſh; to weaken; to emaſculate; to unman. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womaniſh; to melt into weakneſs. *Pope.*

EFFEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *effeminate.*] The ſtate of one grown womaniſh; the ſtate of one emaſculated or unmanned. *Brown.*

To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Latin.] To grow hot by inteſtine motion. *Mead.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *effervesco*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by inteſtine motion. *Grew.*

EFFE'TE. *a.* [*effætus*, Latin.]
1. Diſabled from generation. *Bentley.*
2. Worn out with age. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the conſequence intended. *Philips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Effectually. *Digby.*

EFFICACY. *ſ.* Production of the conſequence intended. *Tillotſon.*

EFFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *efficio*, Latin.] The
EFFI'CIENCY. } act of producing effects; agency. *South.*

EFFI'CIENT. *ſ.* [*efficiens*, Latin.]
1. The cauſe which effects. *Hooker.*
2. He that makes; the effector. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT. *a.* Cauſing effects. *Collier.*

To EFFI'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in ſemblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *effigiate.*] The act of imaging things or perſons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES. } *ſ.* [*effigies*, Lat.] Reſemblance;
E'FFIGY. } image in painting or ſculpture; repreſentation; idea. *Dryden.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE. }
EFFLORE'SCENCY. } *ſ.* [*efflorescо*, Latin.]
1. Production of flowers. *Bacon.*
2. Excreſcences in the form of flowers. *Wood.*
3. [In phyſick.] The breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

EFFLORE'SCENT. *a.* [*efflorescо*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*

E'FFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*effluo*, Latin.] What iſſues from ſome other principle. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA. } *ſ.* [from *effluo*, Lat.] Thoſe
EFFLU'VIUM. } ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Quincy.*

E'FFLUX. *ſ.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey.*
2. Effuſion. *Hammond.*
3. That which flows from ſomething elſe; emanation. *Thomſon.*

To EFFLU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out. *Boyle.*

EFFLU'XION. *ſ.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.*
2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]
1. To break through by violence. *Spenſer.*
2. To force; to raviſh. *Spenſer.*

To EFFO'RM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To ſhape; to faſhion. *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *efform.*] The act of faſhioning or giving form to. *Ray.*

E'FFORT. *ſ.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addiſon.*

EFFO'SSION. *ſ.* [*effoſſum*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Ar.*

EFFRA'IABLE. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey.*

EFFRO'NTERY. *ſ.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; ſhameleſſneſs. *K. Charles.*

EFFU'LGENCE. *ſ.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendour. *Milton.*

EFFU'LGENT. *a.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*

EFFUMABI'LITY. [*fumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effuſus*, Latin.] To pour out; to ſpill; to ſhed. *Milton.*

EFFU'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; effuſion. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

EFFU'SION. *ſ.* [*effuſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pouring out. *Taylor.*
2. Waſte; the act of ſhedding. *Hooker.*
3. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker.*
4. Bounteous donation. *Hammond.*
5. The thing poured out. *King Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *effuſe.*] Pouring out; diſperſing. *Thomſon.*

EFT. *ſ.* [eꝑeꝛa, Saxon.] A newt; an evet. *Mortimer. Nichols.*

EFT. *ad.* [eꝑꝛ, Sax.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily. *Fairfax.*

E'FTSOONS. *ad.* [eꝑꝛ and ꝑoon, Sax.] Soon afterward. *Knolles.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.

E'GER. *ſ.* [See EAGRE.] An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. *Brown.*

To EGE'ST, *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*

EGE'STION. *ſ.* [*egeſtus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food. *Hale.*

EGG. *ſ.* [æȝ, Saxon.]
1. That which is laid by feathered animals, and ſome others, from which their young is produced. *Bacon.*
2. The ſpawn or ſperm. *Blackmore.*
3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg. *Boyle.*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, Iſlandick.] To incite; to inſtigate. *Derham.*

E'GLANTINE. *ſ.* [*eſglantine*, French.] A ſpecies of roſe; ſweetbriar. *Shakſpeare.*

E'GOTISM. *ſ.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault

committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of one's ſelf. *Spectator.*

E'GOTIST. *ſ.* [from *ego*, Latin.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himſelf. *Spectator.*

To E'GOTISE. *v. n.* [from *ego*, Lat.] To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE'GIOUS. *a.* [*egregius*, Latin.]
1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *More.*
2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Pope.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; ſhamefully. *Arbuthnot.*

E'GRESS. *ſ.* [*egreſſus*, Lat.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward.*

EGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*egreſſio*, Latin.] The act of going out. *Pope.*

E'GRET. *ſ.* A fowl of the heron kind.

E'GRIOT. *ſ.* [*aigret*, Fr.] A ſpecies of cherry. *Brown.*

To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Latin.] To throw; to ſhoot out. *Grew.*

EJACULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ejaculate*.]
1. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally. *Tay.*
2. The act of darting or throwing. *Bacon.*

EJA'CULATORY. *a.* [from *ejaculate*.] Suddenly darted; ſudden; haſty. *Duppa.*

To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Latin.]
1. To throw out; to caſt forth; to void. *Sandys.*
2. To throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
3. To expel; to drive away. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To caſt away; to reject. *Hooker.*

EJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of caſting out; expulſion. *Broome.*
2. [In phyſick.] The diſcharge of any thing by an emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. *ſ.* [from *eject*.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden delight.

EIGHT. *a.* [eahta, Saxon.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys.*

EIGHTH. *a.* [from *eight*.] Next in order to the ſeventh; the ordinal of eight. *Pope.*

EI'GHTEEN. *a.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Twice nine.

EI'GHTEENTH. *a.* [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the ſeventeenth.

EI'GHTFOLD. *a.* [*eight* and *fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *ad.* [from *eighth*.] In the eighth place. *Bacon.*

EI'GHTIETH. *a.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth; eight tenth.

EI'GHTSCORE. *a.* [*eight* and *ſcore*.] Eight times twenty. *Shakſpeare.*

EI'GHTY. *a.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Eight times ten; fourſcore. *Brown.*

EI'GNE. *a.* [*aiſne*, French.] The eldeſt or firſt born. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. *ſ.* [eorꝑl, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice.

EI'THER. *pron.* [æꝛðeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. Whetherſoever of the two; whether one or the other. *Drayton.*
2. Each; both. *Hale.*

EI'THER. *ad.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by *or*: *either* the one *or* the other. *Daniel.*

EJULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Gov. of the Ton.*

EKE. *ad.* [eac, Saxon.] Alſo; likewiſe; beſide. *Spenſer. Prior.*

To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]
1. To increaſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſupply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope.*
3. To protract; to lengthen. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſpin out by uſeleſs additions. *Pope.*

To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Latin.]
1. To produce with labour. *Young.*
2. To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive operations. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE. *a.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finiſhed with great diligence. *Waller.*

ELA'BORATELY. *ad.* Laboriouſly; diligently; with great ſtudy. *Newton.*

ELABORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elaborate*.] Improvement by ſucceſſive operations. *Ray.*

To ELA'NCE. *v. n.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE. *v. a.* [*elapſus*, Lat.] To paſs away; to glide away. *Clariſſa.*

ELA'STICAL, ELA'STICK. *a.* [from ἐλάω.] Having the power of returning to the form from which it was diſtorted; ſpringy; having the power of a ſpring. *Newton.*

ELASTI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *elaſtick*.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. *a.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Fluſhed with ſucceſs; lofty; haughty. *Pope.*

To ELA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puff up with proſperity.
2. To exalt; to heighten. *Thomſon.*

BLATE'RIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] An inſpiſſated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber: a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elate*.] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs. *Atterbury.*

E'LBOW. *ſ.* [elboga, Saxon.]
1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder. *Pope.*
2. Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon.*
3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near. *Shak.*

ELBOWCHAIR. *ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair*.] A chair with arms. *Gay.*

E'LBOWROOM. *ſ.* [*elbow* and *room*.] Room to ſtretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement. *South.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To puſh with the elbow. *Dryden.*
2. To puſh; to drive to diſtance. *Dryden.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD. *ſ.* [ealb, Saxon.]
1. Old age; decrepitude. *Spenſer. Milton.*
2. Old people; perſons worn out with years. *Chapman.*

E'LDER. *a.* [The comparative of *old*.] Surpaſſing another in years. *Temple.*

E'LDER. *ſ.* [ellara, Sax.] A tree. *Milder.*

E'LDERLY. *a.* [from *elder*.] No longer young.

E'LDERS. *ſ.* [from *elder*.]

1. Per-

1. Perſons whoſe age gives them a claim to reverence. *Sandys.*
2. Anceſtors. *Pope.*
3. Thoſe who are older than others. *Hooker.*
4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſticks.
6. [Among preſbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity. *Cleaveland.*

E'LDERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *elder.*]
1. Seniority; primogeniture. *Rowe.*
2. Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate. *Hooker.*

E'LDEST. *a.* [The ſuperlative of *eld.*]
1. The oldeſt; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That has lived moſt years. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE. *ſ.* A plant, named alſo ſtarwort. *Miller.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]
1. To chooſe for any office or uſe. *Daniel.*
2. [In theology.] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*

ELE'CT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Choſen; taken by preference from among others. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*
3. [In theology.] Choſen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond.*

ELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*electio*, Latin.]
1. The act of chooſing one or more from a great number. *Whitgift.*
2. The power of choice. *Davies.*
3. Voluntary preference. *Rogers.*
4. The determination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life. *Atterbury.*
5. The ceremony of a publick choice. *Addiſ.*

ELE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *elect.*] Exerting the power of a choice. *Grew.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Grew.*

ELE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *elect.*]
1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller.*
2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL. *a.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *ſ.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector. *Addiſon.*

ELE'CTRE. *ſ.* [*electrum*, Latin.]
1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of *electricity.*
2. A mixed metal. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. } ELE'CTRICK. } *a.* [from *electrum*, Latin.]
1. Attractive without magnetiſm; by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.*
2. Produced by an electrick body. *Brown.*

ELECTRI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *electrick.*] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw ſubſtances, emit flame, may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELE'CTUARY. *ſ.* [*electuarium*, Latin.] A form of medicines of conſerves and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey. *Quincy.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *a.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]
1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Glanville.*
2. Given in charity.

E'LEGANCE. } E'LEGANCY. } *ſ.* [*elegantia*, Lat.] Beauty rather ſoothing than ſtriking; beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*

E'LEGANT. *a.* [*elegans*, Latin.]
1. Pleaſing with minuter beauties. *Pope.*
2. Nice; not coarſe; not groſs. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY. *ad.* [from *elegant.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation. *Pope.*

ELEGI'ACK. *a.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]
1. Uſed in elegies.
2. Mournful; ſorrowful. *Gay.*

E'LEGY. *ſ.* [*elegia*, Latin.]
1. A mournful ſong. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A funeral ſong. *Dryden.*
3. A ſhort poem, without points or turns.

E'LEMENT. *ſ.* [*elementum*, Latin.]
1. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, and water. *Bacon.*
3. The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing. *Baker.*
4. An ingredient; a conſtituent part. *Shak.*
5. The letters of any language.
6. The loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſciences. *Hooker.*

To E'LEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compound of elements. *Boyle.*
2. To conſtitute; to make as a firſt principle. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL. *a.* [from *element.*]
1. Produced by ſome of the four elements. *Dryden.*
2. Ariſing from firſt principles. *Brown.*

ELEMENTA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *elementary.*] Simplicity of nature; abſence of compoſition; being uncompounded. *Brown.*

ELEME'NTARY. *a.* [from *element.*]
1. Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rudimental; ſimple.

ELE'NCH. *ſ.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a ſophiſm. *Brown.*

ELE'OTS. *ſ.* Apples in requeſt in the cider countries. *Mortimer.*

E'LEPHANT. *ſ.* [*elephas*, Latin.]
1. The largeſt of quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, and underſtanding, many ſurpriſing relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and pulſe. He is naturally very gentle. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which ſerves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*
2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. *ſ.* [*elephantiaſis*, Lat.] A ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from incruſtations like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *a.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe up aloft. *Woodward.*
2. To exalt; to dignify.
3. To raiſe with great conceptions. *Milton.*
4. To elate with vicious pride. *Milton.*
5. To leſſen by detraction. *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE. *part. a.* Exalted; raiſed aloft. *Mil.*

ELEVA'TION. *ſ.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of raiſing up aloft. *Woodward.*
2. Exaltation; dignity. *Locke.*
3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.*
4. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.*
5. The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elevate.*] A raiſer or lifter up.

ELE'VEN. *a.* [æn̄dleꝑen, Sax.] Ten and one.

ELE'VENTH. *a.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.

ELF. *ſ.* plural *elves.* [*eilf*, Welch.]
1. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild places. *Dryden.*
2. A devil.

To ELF, *v. a.* To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner that it is not to be unravelled. *Sh.*

E'LFLOCK. *ſ.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twiſted by elves. *Shakſpeare.*

To ELI'CITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To ſtrike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*

ELI'CIT. *a.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*

ELICITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] Excitement of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall.*

To ELI'DE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces. *Hooker.*

ELIGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen. *Fiddes.*

E'LIGIBLE. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be choſen; preferable. *Addiſon.*

E'LIGIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of baniſhing; rejection.

ELI'SION. *ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of cutting off. *Swift.*
2. Diviſion; ſeparation of parts. *Bacon.*

ELIXA'TION. *ſ.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling. *Brown.*

ELI'XIR. *ſ.* [Arabick.]
1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum. *Quincy.*
2. The liquor with which chymiſts tranſmute metals. *Donne.*
3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing. *South.*
4. Any cordial. *Milton.*

ELK. *ſ.* [ælc, Saxon.] The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. *Hill.*

ELL. *ſ.* [eln, Sax.] A meaſure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS. *ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.]
1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out.
2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

ELLI'PTICAL. } *a.* [from *ellipſis.*] Having
ELLI'PTICK. } the form of an ellipſis; oval. *Cheyne.*

ELM. *ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.] The name of a tree. *Miller.*

ELOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]
1. The power of fluent ſpeech. *Watton.*
2. Eloquence; flow of language. *Milton.*
3. The power of expreſſion or diction. *Dry.*

E'LOGY. *ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick. *Watton.*

To ELO'IGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a diſtance. *Donne.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elongate.*]
1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.
3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy. Wiſeman.*
4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another. *Glanville.*
5. Departure; removal. *Brown.*

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape. *Addi.*

ELO'PEMENT. *ſ.* [from *elope.*] Departure from juſt reſtraint. *Ayliffe.*

E'LOPS. *ſ.* [ἔλοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned by *Milton* among the ſerpents. *Milton.*

E'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]
1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *a.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of an orator. *Iſaiah. Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [elleꝛ, Saxon.] Other; one beſide. *Denham.*

ELSE, *ad.*
1. Otherwiſe. *Tillotſon.*
2. Beſide; except. *Dryden.*

E'LSEWHERE. *ad.* [*elſe* and *where.*]
1. In any other place. *Abbot.*
2. In other places; in ſome other place. *Tillotſon.*

To ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explanation; expoſition. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator. *Abbot.*

To ELU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]
1. To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers.*
2. To mock by unexpected eſcape. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be defeated. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf.* *Pope.*

ELVELO'CK. *ſ.* Knot in the hair. *Brown.*

E'LVISH. *a.* [from *elves.*] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED. *a.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened

in

in the loins.

ELU'SION. *ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape from examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. *a.* [from *elude.*] Tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown.*

To ELU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off. *Arbuthnot.*

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain out. *Arbuthnot.*

ELY'SIAN. *a.* [*elyſius*, Latin.] Deliciouſly ſoothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. ſ. [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place excellently pleaſant. *Shakſpeare.*

'EM. A contraction of *them.* *Hudibras.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh. *Graunt.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.]
1. The act of making lean.
2. The ſtate of one grown lean. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *ſ* [*emaculo*, Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

E'MANANT. *a.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe. *Hale.*

EMANA'TION. *ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance. *South.*
2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance. *Taylor.*

EMA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another.

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To ſet free from ſervitude. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery. *Glanville.*

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Latin.]
1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.*
2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emaſculate.*]
1. Caſtration.
2. Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*embalier*, French.]
1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to encloſe. *Spenſer.*

To EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction. *Donne.*

EMBA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *embalm.*] One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies. *Bacon.*

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]
1. To ſhut; to encloſe. *Fairfax.*
2. To ſtop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon. Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *embark.*]
1. The act of putting on ſhipboard. *Claren.*
2. The act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *ſ.* [*embargar*, Spaniſh.] A prohibition to paſs; a ſtop to trade. *Wotton.*

To EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]
1. To put on ſhipboard. *Clarendon.*
2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*
1. To go on ſhipboard. *Philips.*
2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embarraſſer*, Fr.] To perplex; to diſtreſs; to entangle. *Spect.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *ſ.* [from *embarraſs.*] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *baſe.*]
1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to impair. *Wotton.*
2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenſer.*

EMBA'SSADOR. *ſ.* One ſent on a publick meſſage. *Denham.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *ſ.* A woman ſent on a publick meſſage. *Garth.*

E'MBASSAGE. } *ſ.*
E'MBASSY. }
1. A publick meſſage. *Dryden.*
2. Any ſolemn meſſage. *Taylor.*
3. An errand, in an ironical ſenſe. *Sidney.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle. *Prior.*

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, French.]
1. To bathe; to wet; to waſh. *Spenſer.*
2. [From *bay.*] To encloſe in a bay; to land lock. *Shakſpeare.*

To EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *embelliſh.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adſcititious grace. *Addiſon.*

E'MBERING. *ſ.* The ember days. *Tuſſer.*

E'MBERS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [æmyrıa, Saxon.] Hot cinders; aſhes not yet extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*

E'MBER WEEK. *ſ.* A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

To EMBE'ZZLE. *v. a.*
1. To appropriate by breach of truſt. *Hayw.*
2. To waſte; to ſwallow up in riot. *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *embezzle.*]
1. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another.
2. The thing ill appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, French.]
1. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments. *Pope.*
2. To blazon; to paint with enſigns armorial. *Milton.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, French.]
1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.
2. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewill.*

E'MBLEM. *ſ.* [ἔμβλημα.]
1. Inlay; enamel.
2. An occult repreſentation; an alluſive picture. *Peacham. Addiſon.*

To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner. *Glanville.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *emblem.*]
EMBLEMA'TICK. }

1. Com-

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative. *Prior.*
2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In the manner of emblems; allusively. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *emblem.*] Writer or inventer of emblems. *Brown.*

E'MBOLISM. *ſ.* [ἐμβολισμὸς.]
1. Intercalation; inſertion of days to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder.*
2. The time inſerted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *ſ.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inſerted and acted in another, as the ſucker in a pump. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *boſſe*, a protuberance, French.]
1. To form with protuberances. *Milton.*
2. To engrave with relief, or riſing work. *Dryden.*
3. To encloſe; to include; to cover. *Spenſer.*
4. To encloſe in a thicket. *Milton.*
5. To hunt hard. *Shakſpeare.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *emboſs.*]
1. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt; jut; eminence. *Bacon.*
2. Relief; riſing work. *Addiſon.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To eviſcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate. *Milton.*

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, French.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Davies. Tillotſon.*
3. To comprehend; to take in: as, *natural philoſophy* embraces *many ſciences.*
4. To compriſe; to encloſe; to contain; to encircle. *Denham.*
5. To admit; to receive. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To find; to take. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakſpeare.*

EMBRA'CE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms; hug. *Denham.*
2. A hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *embrace.*]
1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney.*
2. Hoſtile hug; grabble. *Sidney.*
3. Comprehenſion. *Davies.*
4. State of being contained; encloſure. *Bacon.*
5. Conjugal endearment. *Shakſpeare.*

EMBRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *embrace.*] The perſon embracing. *Howel.*

EMBRA'SURE. *ſ.* [*embraſure*, French.] An aperture in the wall; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embelliſh; to deck. *Spenſer.*

To E'MBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors. *Wiſeman.*

EMBROCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *embrocate.*]
1. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors or ſpirits.
2. The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed. *Wiſeman.*

To EMBRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work. *Waller.*

EMBRO'IDERER. *ſ.* [from *embroider.*] One that adorns clothes with needlework. *Eccluſ.*

EMBRO'IDERY. *ſ.* [from *embroider.*]
1. Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Bacon.*
2. Variegation; diverſity of colours. *Spect.*

To EMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract. *K. Charles.*

To EMBRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel.*] To encloſe in a brothel. *Donne.*

E'MBRYO. } *ſ.* [ἔμβρυον.]
E'MBRYON. }
1. The offspring yet unfiniſhed in the womb. *Brown. Burnet.*
2. The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfiniſhed. *Swift.*

EME. *ſ.* [eame, Saxon.] Uncle. *Spenſer.*

EME'NDABLE. *a.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worſe to better. *Grew.*
2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDA'TOR. *ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver.

E'MERALD. *ſ.* [*emeraude*, Fr. *ſmaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious ſtone. The emerald is, in its moſt perfect ſtate, perhaps the moſt beautiful of all the gems. It is of all the various ſhades of green, from the deepeſt to the paleſt. *Woodward.*

To EME'RGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]
1. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle.*
2. To iſſue; to proceed. *Newton.*
3. To riſe; to mount from a ſtate of depreſſion or obſcurity. *Pope.*

EME'RGENCE. } *ſ.* [from *emerge.*]
EME'RGENCY. }
1. The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered. *Brown.*
2. The act of riſing into view. *Newton.*
3. Any ſudden occaſion; unexpected caſualty. *Glanville.*
4. Preſſing neceſſity; exigence. A ſenſe not proper. *Addiſon.*

EME'RGENT. *a.* [from *emerge.*]
1. Riſing out of that which overwhelms or obſcures it. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Riſing into view, or notice. *Milton.*
3. Iſſuing from any thing. *South.*
4. Sudden; unexpectedly caſual. *Clarendon.*

E'MERODS. } *ſ.* [from *hemorrhoids.*] Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. *Samuel.*
E'MEROIDS. }

EME'RSION. *ſ.* [from *emerge.*] The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its approach to the ſun, appears again. *Brown.*

E'MERY. *ſ.* [*eſmeril*, Fr.] *Emery* is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is uſed in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel. *Hill.*

EME-

EME'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐμέω.] Having the quality
EME'TICK. } of provoking vomits. *Hale.*
EME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emetical.*] In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*
EMICA'TION. *ſ.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in ſmall particles. *Brown.*
EMI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine. *Harvey.*
To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.
EMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation. *Hale.*
E'MINENCE. }
E'MINENCY. } *ſ.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]
1. Loftineſs; height.
2. Summit; higheſt part. *Ray.*
3. A part riſing above the reſt. *Dryden.*
4. A place where one is expoſed to general notice. *Addiſon.*
5. Exaltation; conſpicuouſneſs; reputation; celebrity. *Stilling fleet.*
6. Supreme degree. *Milton.*
7. Notice; diſtinction. *Shakſpeare.*
8. A title given to cardinals.
E'MINENT. *a.* [*eminens*, Latin.]
1. High; lofty. *Ezekiel.*
2. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden.*
3. Conſpicuous; remarkable. *Milton.*
E'MINENTLY. *ad.* [from *eminent.*]
1. Conſpicuouſly; in a manner that attracts obſervation. *Milton.*
2. In a high degree. *Swift.*
E'MISSARY. *ſ.* [*emiſſarius*, Latin.]
1. One ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy; a ſecret agent. *Swift.*
2. One that emits or ſends out. *Arbuthnot.*
EMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*emiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending out; vent. *Evelyn.*
To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]
1. To ſend forth; to let go. *Woodward.*
2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior.*
3. To iſſue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*
EMME'NAGOGUES. *ſ.* [ἐμμῆνια and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes. *Quincy.*
E'MMET. *ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a piſmire. *Sidney.*
To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew.*] To mew or coop up. *Shakſpeare.*
To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, French.] To excite; to rouſe. *Spenſer.*
EMO'LLIENT. *a.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; ſuppling. *Arbuthnot.*
EMO'LLIENTS. *ſ.* Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids. *Quincy.*
EMOLLITION. *ſ.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of ſoftening. *Bacon.*
EMO'LUMENT. *ſ.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Profit; advantage. *South.*
EMO'NGST. *prep.* Among. *Spenſer.*
EMO'TION. *ſ.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Diſturbance of mind; vehemence of paſſion. *Dryden.*
To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]
1. To fence with a pale. *Donne.*
2. To fortify. *Raleigh.*
3. To incloſe; to ſhut in. *Cleaveland.*
4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright. *Southern.*

EMPA'NNEL. *ſ.* [from *panne*, French.] The writing or entering by the ſheriff the names of a jury into a ſchedule, which he has ſummoned to appear. *Cowel.*
To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury. *Gov. of Tongue.*
EMPA'RLANCE. *ſ.* [from *parler*, French.] It ſignifieth a deſire or petition in court of a day to pauſe what is beſt to do. *Cowel.*
EMPA'SM. *ſ.* [ἔμπασσω.] A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body.
To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *paſſion.*] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly. *Milton.*
To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people.*] To form into a people or community. *Spenſer.*
E'MPERESS. *ſ.* [from *emperour.*]
1. A woman inveſted with imperial power. *Davies.*
2. The queen of an emperour. *Shakſpeare.*
E'MPEROUR. *ſ.* [*empereur*, Fr.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperiour to a king. *Shak.*
E'MPERY. *ſ.* [*empire*, French.] Empire; ſovereign command. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
E'MPHASIS. *ſ.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence. *Holder.*
EMPHA'TICAL. }
EMPHA'TICK. } *ſ.* [ἐμφαίνω.]
1. Forcible; ſtrong; ſtriking. *Garth.*
2. Striking the ſight. *Boyle.*
3. Appearing; ſeeming; not real.
EMPHA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emphatical.*]
1. Strongly; forcibly; in a ſtriking manner. *South.*
2. According to appearance. *Brown.*
EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *a.* [from ἐμφύσημα.] Bloated; puffed; ſwollen. *Sharp.*
To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulſe. *Spenſer.*
EMPI'GHT. *part.* Set; pitched; put in a poſture. *Spenſer.*
E'MPIRE. *ſ.* [*empire*, French.]
1. Imperial power; ſupreme dominion. *Rowe.*
2. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple.*
3. Command over any thing.
E'MPIRICK. *ſ.* [ἐμπειρικὸς.] A trier or experimenter; ſuch perſons as have no true knowledge of phyſical practice, but venture upon obſervation only. *Hooker.*
EMPI'RICAL. }
EMPI'RICK. } *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Verſed in experiments. *Milton.*
2. Known only by experience; practiſed only by rote. *Shakſpeare.*
EMPI'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *empirical.*]
1. Experimentally; according to experience. *Brown.*
2. Without rational grounds; chariatanically.
EMPI'RICISM. *ſ.* [from *empirick.*] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.
EMPLA'STER. *ſ.* [ἔμπλαστρον.] An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance, ſpread upon cloth. *Wiſeman.*
To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* To cover with a plaſter. *Mortimer.*

EM-

EMPLA'STICK. *a.* [ἐμπλαστικὸς.] Viſcous; glutinous. *Wiſeman.*

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* To endict; to prefer a charge againſt; to accuſe. *Hayward.*

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]
1. To buſy; to keep at work; to exerciſe. *Temple.*
2. To uſe as an inſtrument. *Gay.*
3. To uſe as means. *Dryden.*
4. To uſe as materials. *Locke.*
5. To commiſſion; to entruſt with the management of any affairs. *Watts.*
6. To fill up with buſineſs. *Dryden.*
7. To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs. *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry. *Pope.*
2. Publick office. *Addiſon.*

EMPLO'YABLE. *a.* [from *employ*] Capable to be uſed; proper for uſe. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER. *ſ.* [from *employ*.]
1. One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed. *Child.*
2. One that ſets others to work.

EMPLO'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *employ*.]
1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry; object of labour.
2. Buſineſs; the ſtate of being employed.
3. Office; poſt of buſineſs. *Atterbury.*
4. Buſineſs entruſted. *Shakſpeare.*

To EMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, French.]
1. To deſtroy by poiſon; to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney.*
2. To taint with poiſon; to envenom.

EMPO'ISONER. *ſ.* [*empoiſonneur*, Fr.] One who deſtroys another by poiſon. *Bacon.*

EMPO'ISONMENT. *ſ.* [*empoiſonnement*, Fr.] The practice of deſtroying by poiſon. *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TICK. *a.* [ἐμποριτικὸς.] That which is uſed at markets, or in merchandiſe.

EMPO'RIUM. *ſ.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandiſe; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryd.*

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, French.]
1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. *South.*
2. To leſſen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *ſ.* [from *empoveriſh*.]
1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *empoveriſh*.] Cauſe of poverty; waſte. *Swift.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power*.]
1. To authoriſe; to commiſſion. *Dryden.*
2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker.*

E'MPRESS. *ſ.* [from *empereſs*.]
1. The queen of an emperour. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A female inveſted with imperial dignity; a female ſovereign. *Milton.*

EMPRI'SE. *ſ.* [*empriſe*, French.] An attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe. *Fairfax. Pope.*

E'MPTIER. *ſ.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes void. *Nabum.*

E'MPTINESS. *ſ.* [from *empty*.]
1. Abſence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips.*
2. The ſtate of being empty. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum.* *Dryden.*
4. Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity. *Dryden.*
5. Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up the deſires. *Atterbury.*
6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*

E'MPTION. *ſ.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchaſing. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MPTY. *a.* [æmtig, Saxon.]
1. Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Burnet.*
2. Devoid; unfurniſhed. *Newton.*
3. Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.
4. Without any thing to carry; unburdened; unfreighted. *Dryden.*
5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unſkilful. *Ral.*
6. Without ſubſtance; without ſolidity; vain. *Dryden.*

To E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhauſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple*.] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle*.] To perplex; to put to a ſtand. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *ſ.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL. *a.* [ἔμπυρος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*

EMPYRE'AN. *ſ.* [ἔμπυρος.] The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt. *Milton.*

E'MPYREUM. } *ſ.* [ἐμπύρευμα.] The burn-
EMPYRE'UMA. } ing of any matter in boiling or diſtillation. *Harvey.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *empyreuma*.] Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances. *Boyle.*

EMPYRO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*

To E'MULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin.]
1. To rival; to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperiour excellence. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To be equal to; to riſe to equality with. *Pope.*
4. To imitate; to reſemble. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*æmulatio*, Latin.]
1. Rivalry; deſire of ſuperiority. *Spratt.*
2. Envy; deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention. *Shakſpeare.*

E'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *emulate*.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; diſpoſed to competition.

EMULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *emulate*.] A rival; a competitor. *Bacon.*

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *a.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]
1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* veſſels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava. *Brown.*

E'MULOUS. *a.* [*æmulus*, Latin.]
1. Rivalling; engaged in competition. *Jonſ.*

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious. *Shakspeare.*

E'MULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *emulous.*] With desire of excelling or outdoing another. *Granv.*

EMU'LSION. *s.* [*emulsio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds or kernels. *Quincy.*

EMU'NCTORIES. *s.* [*emunctorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated. *More.*

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in.* Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in.* In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to confer power. *Spenser. Rogers.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. *Spenser.*

2. To establish; to decree. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action. *Shakspeare.*

ENA'CT. *s.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *s.* [from *enact.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.*

2. One that practises or performs any thing. Not used. *Shakspeare.*

ENA'LLAGE. *s.* [ἐναλλαγη.] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made in the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.*]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax.*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *s.* [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*

ENARRA'TION. *s.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation; exposition.

ENARTHRO'SIS. *s.* [ἐν and ἀρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*

ENATA'TION. *s.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming.

ENA'UNTER. *ad.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean *lest that.*

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To shut up in a cage; to coop; to confine. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT. *s.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave. *Shakspeare.*

ENCE'INTE. s. [French.] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakspeare.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind. *Dryden.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Granville.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.*

3. To delight in a high degree. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTER. *s.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a sorcerer. *Decay of Piety.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. *Shakspeare.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *s.* [*enchantement*, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knol.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *s.* [*enchantéresse*, French.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Thomson.*

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Dryden.*

ENCHE'ASON. *s.* [*encheson*, old law French.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser.*

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring. *Pope.*

ENCI'RCLET. *s.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICKS. *s.* [ἐγκλιτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. *s.* [from *enclose.*]

1. One that encloses, or separates common fields into several distinct properties. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE. *s.* [from *enclose.*]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing. *Wilkins.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common. *Tay.*

4. State of being shut up in any place. *Burnet.*

5. The space enclosed. *Addison.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common. *South.*

ENCO'MIAST. *s.* [ἐγκωμιαστης.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ἐγκωμιαστικος.]
ENCOMIA'STICK. } Panegyrical; laudatory.

tory; containing praiſe; beſtowing praiſe.

ENCO'MIUM. *ſ.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praiſe; elogy. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compaſs.*]

1. To encloſe; to encircle. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhut in; to ſurround; to environ.
3. To go round any place.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *ſ.* [from *encompaſs.*] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

ENCO'RE. ad. [Fr.] Again; once more. *Pope.*

ENCO'UNTER. *ſ.* [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; ſingle fight; conflict. *Dryden.*
2. Battle; fight in which enemies ruſh againſt each other. *Milton.*
3. Eager and warm converſation, either of love or anger. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Accidental congreſs; ſudden meeting. *Pope.*
5. Act of accoſting. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Caſual incident; occaſion. *Pope.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict. *Knolles.*
3. To meet with reciprocal kindneſs. *Shakſp.*
4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotſon.*
5. To oppoſe; to oppugn. *Hale.*
6. To meet by accident. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner; to conflict. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To engage; to fight. *Knolles.*
3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *ſ.* [from *encounter.*]

1. Opponent; antagoniſt; enemy. *More.*
2. One that loves to accoſt others. *Shakſp.*

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Pſal.*
2. To give courage to; to ſupport the ſpirits; to embolden. *K. Charles.*
3. To raiſe confidence; to make confident. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *encourage.*]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Philips.*
2. Favour; countenance; ſupport. *Otway.*

ENCO'URAGER. *ſ.* [from *encourage.*] One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]

1. To make invaſions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away. *Spenſer.*
2. To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means. *Swift.*
2. One who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clariſſa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowell. Milton.*
2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addiſon.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.
2. To entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct.
3. To load with debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE. *ſ.* [from *encumber.*]

1. Clog; load; impediment. *Temple.*
2. Excreſcence; uſeleſs addition. *Thomſon.*
3. Burden upon an eſtate. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *a.* [ἐγκυκλικὸς.] Circular; ſent round through a large region. *Stilling fleet.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA. } *ſ.* [ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια.]
ENCYCLOPE'DY. } The circle of ſciences; the round of learning. *Arbuthnot.*

ENCY'STED. *a.* [κύστις.] Encloſed in a veſicle or bag. *Sharp.*

END. *ſ.* [ende, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*
2. The laſt particle of any aſſignable duration. *Donne.*
3. The concluſion or ceſſation of any action. *Geneſis.*
4. The concluſion or laſt part of any thing: as, the *end* of a chapter.
5. Ultimate ſtate; final doom. *Pſalms.*
6. The point beyond which no progreſſion can be made. *Pſalms.*
7. Final determination; concluſion of debate or deliberation. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Death; fate; deceaſe. *Wotton. Roſcommon.*
9. Abolition; total loſs. *Locke.*
10. Cauſe of death; deſtroyer. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Conſequence; event. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Fragment; broken piece. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Purpoſe; intention. *Clarendon.*
14. Thing intended; final deſign. *Suckling.*
15. *An* END. Erect: as, his hair ſtands *an end.*
16. *Moſt an* END. Commonly. *Shakſpeare.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finiſh. *Knolles. Smalridge.*
2. To deſtroy; to put to death. *Shakſpeare.*

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finiſhed. *Fairf.*
2. To terminate; to conclude. *Taylor.*
3. To ceaſe; to fail. *Locke.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To miſchief; to harm. *South.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Tillotſon.*
2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Bacon.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *ſ.* [from *endear.*]

1. The cauſe of love; means by which any thing is endeared. *Thomſon.*
2. The ſtate of being endeared; the ſtate of being loved. *South.*

ENDE'AVOUR. *ſ.* [*devoir*, *endevoir*, Fr.] Labour directed to ſome certain end. *Tillotſon.*

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpoſe. *Pope.*

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try. *Milton.*

ENDE'A-

ENDE'AVOURER. *ſ.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end. *Rymer.*

ENDE'CAGON. *ſ.* [ἐνδεκαγον.] A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [ἔνδημος.] Peculiar to a
ENDE'MICAL. } country; uſed of any diſ-
ENDE'MICK. } eaſe that affects ſeveral people together in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns. *Quincy.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchiſe. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT. } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French.]
To ENDI'TE. }

1. To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice: as, *he was* endited *for felony.*

2. To draw up; to compoſe; to write. *Gay.*

To ENDI'TE. *v. n.* To compoſe. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *ſ.* [from *endite.*] A bill
ENDI'TEMENT. } or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth. *Hooker.*

E'NDIVE. *ſ.* [*endive*, Fr. *intybum*, Latin.] An herb; ſuccory. *Mortimer.*

E'NDLESS. *a.* [from *end.*]

1. Without end; without concluſion or termination. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tillotſon.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker.*

4. Inceſſant; continual. *Pope.*

E'NDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *endleſs.*]

1. Inceſſantly; perpetually. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *endleſs.*]

1. Perpetuity; endleſs duration.

2. The quality of being round without an end. *Donne.*

E'NDLONG. *ad.* [*end* and *long.*] In a ſtraight line. *Dryden.*

E'NDMOST. *a.* [*end* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt; furtheſt; at the further end.

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endoſſer*, French.]

1. To regiſter on the back of a writing; to ſuperſcribe. *Howel.*

2. To cover on the back. *Milton.*

ENDO'RSEMENT. *ſ.* [from *endorſe.*]

1. Superſcription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification. *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.]

1. To enrich with a portion. *Exodus.*

2. To ſupply with any external goods. *Addiſ.*

3. To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one. *Shakſp.*

ENDO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *endow.*]

1. Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe.

2. The beſtowing or aſſuring a dower; the ſetting forth or ſetting a ſufficient portion for perpetual maintenance. *Dryden.*

3. Gifts of nature. *Addiſon.*

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To ſupply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.*

ENDU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *endure.*]

1. Continuance; laſtingneſs. *Temple.*

2. Delay; procraſtination. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, Fr.] To bear; to undergo; to ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Temple.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*

1. To laſt; to remain; to continue. *Locke.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit. *Davies.*

ENDU'RER. *ſ.* [from *endure.*]

1. One that can bear or endure; ſuſtainer; ſufferer. *Spenſer.*

2. Continuer; laſter.

E'NDWISE. *ad.* [*end* and *wiſe.*] Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray.*

To E'NECATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to deſtroy. *Harvey.*

E'NEMY. *ſ.* [*ennemi*, French.]

1. A publick foe. *Davies.*

2. A private opponent; an antagoniſt.

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shakſpeare.*

4. One that diſlikes. *Prior.*

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICK. *a.* [ἐνεργητικὸς.]

1. Forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious.

2. Operative; active; working; not at reſt. *Grew.*

E'NERGY. *ſ.* [ἐνεργεια.]

1. Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*

2. Force; efficacy; influence. *Smalridge.*

3. Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification. *Roſcommon.*

To ENE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*

ENERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *enervate.*]

1. The act of weakening; emaſculation.

2. The ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh. *Digby.*

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh.*] To ſtarve; to famiſh.

To ENFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble.*] To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term. *Hale.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *ſ.* [from *enfeoff.*]

1. The act of enfeoffing.

2. The inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

ENFILA'DE. ſ. [French.] A ſtrait paſſage;

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

To ENFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; to ſet on fire; to kindle. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]

1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.

2. To make or gain by force. *Spenſer.*

3. To put in act by violence. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate. *Spenſer.*

5. To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*

6. To compel; to conſtrain. *Davies.*

7. To preſs with a charge. *Shakſpeare.*

To

To ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to ſhow beyond contradiction. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE. *ſ.* [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength. Not uſed. *Milton.*

ENFO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly; not by choice. *Shakſpeare.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enforce.*]

1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered. *Raleigh.*
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.*
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*
4. Preſſing exigence. *Shakſpeare.*

ENFO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*

ENFO'ULDRED. *a.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. *Davies.*
2. To ſet free from ſlavery. *Temple.*
3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody. *Shakſp.*
4. To denizen; to endenizen. *Watts.*

ENFRANCHI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enfranchiſe.*]

1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a denizen. *Cowel.*
2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

ENFRO'ZEN. *part.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. *Spenſer.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To impawn; to ſtake. *Hudibras.*
3. To enliſt; to bring into a party. *Tillotſon.*
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking. *Digby.*
5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addiſon.*
6. To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain. *Waller.*
7. To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
8. To ſeize by the attention.
9. To employ; to hold in buſineſs. *Dryden.*
10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*
2. To embark in any buſineſs; to inliſt in any party. *Dryden.*

ENGA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *engagement*, Fr.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt.
2. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*
3. Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention. *Rogers.*
5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.*
6. Obligation; motive. *Hammond.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To impriſon; to confine. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* To protect by a garriſon. *Howel.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget between different ſexes. *Sidney.*
2. To produce; to form. *Shakſp. Davies.*
3. To excite; to cauſe; to produce. *Addiſon.*
4. To bring forth. *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be cauſed; to be produced. *Dryden.*

E'NGINE. *ſ.* [*engin*, French.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine. *Fairfax.*
3. Any inſtrument. *Raleigh.*
4. Any inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes. *Dryden.*
5. Any means uſed to an effect. *Duppa.*
6. An agent for another. *Daniel.*

ENGINE'ER. *ſ.* [*engenieur*, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army. *Shakſpeare.*

E'NGINERY. *ſ.* [from *engine.*]

1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton.*
2. Engines of war; artillery. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to ſurround. *Shakſpeare.*

E'NGLE. *ſ.* A gull; a put; a bubble. *Shak.*

E'NGLISH. *a.* [engleꝛ, Saxon.] Belonging to England. *Shakſpeare.*

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* To tranſlate into Engliſh. *Brown.*

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]

1. To ſwallow up. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To glut; to pamper. *Aſcham.*

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr.] To ſwallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To feed with eagerneſs and voracity. *Milton.*

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French.] To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To cloſe with; to contend with hold on each other. *Daniel.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *graſp.*] To ſeize; to hold faſt in the hand. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. paſſ. *engraved* or *engraven.* [*engraver*, Fr.]

1. To picture by inciſions in any matter. *Pope.*
2. To mark wood or ſtone. *Exodus.*
3. To impreſs deeply; to imprint. *Locke.*
4. [From *grave.*] To bury; to inter. *Spenſ.*

ENGRA'VER. *ſ.* [from *engrave.*] A cutter in ſtone or other matter. *Hale.*

To ENGRI'EVE. *v. a.* To pain; to vex.

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*groſſir*, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick. *Spenſer.*
2. To increaſe in bulk. *Watton.*
3. To fatten; to plump up. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſeize in the groſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling at a high price. *Pope.*
6. To copy in a large hand.

ENGRO'SSER. *ſ.* [from *engroſs.*] He that pur-

purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, to ſell it at a high price. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *engroſs.*] Appropriation of things in the groſs; exorbitant acquiſition. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*enhauſſer*, French.]
1. To lift up; to raiſe on high. *Spenſer.*
2. To raiſe; to advance in price. *Locke.*
3. To raiſe in eſteem. *Atterbury.*
4. To aggravate. *Hammond.*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enhance.*]
1. Augmentation of value. *Bacon.*
2. Aggravation of ill. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ENI'GMA. *ſ.* [*ænigma*, Latin.] A riddle; an obſcure queſtion; a poſition expreſſed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *enigma.*]
1. Obſcure; ambiguouſly or darkly expreſſed. *Brown.*
2. Cloudy; obſcurely conceived or apprehended. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *enigma.*] In a ſenſe different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. *Brown.*

ENI'GMATIST. *ſ.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obſcure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles. *Addiſon.*

To ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to preſcribe. *Tillotſon.*

ENJO'INER. *ſ.* One who gives injunctions.

ENJO'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command. *Brome.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjouir*, French.]
1. To feel or perceive with pleaſure. *Addiſ.*
2. To obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of. *Milton.*
3. To pleaſe; to gladden; to exhilarate; to delight. *More.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happineſs. *Mil.*

ENJO'YER. *ſ.* One that has fruition.

ENJO'YMENT. *ſ.* Happineſs; fruition. *Tillot.*

To ENKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]
1. To ſet on fire; to inflame. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To rouſe paſſions. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To incite to any act or hope. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.* [*enlargir*, French.]
1. To make greater in quantity or appearance. *Pope.*
2. To increaſe in magnitude. *Locke.*
3. To increaſe by repreſentation.
4. To dilate; to expand. 2 *Corinthians.*
5. To ſet free from limitation. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To extend to more purpoſes or uſes. *Hooker.*
7. To amplify; to aggrandize. *Locke.*
8. To releaſe from confinement. *Shakſp.*
9. To diffuſe in eloquence. *Clarendon.*

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to ſpeak in many words. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enlarge.*]
1. Increaſe; augmentation; further extenſion. *Hayward.*
2. Releaſe from confinement. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Magnifying repreſentation. *Pope.*
4. Expatiating ſpeech; copious diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier.

To ENLI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to ſupply with light. *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]
1. To illuminate; to ſupply with light. *Hooker.*
2. To inſtruct; to furniſh with increaſe of knowledge. *Rogers.*
3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

ENLI'GHTENER. *ſ.* [from *enlighten.*]
1. Illuminator; one that gives light. *Milton.*
2. Inſtructor.

To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to bind. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENLI'VEN. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live.*]
1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.
2. To make vigorous or active. *Swift.*
3. To make ſprightly or vivacious.
4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER. *ſ.* That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden.*

To ENLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

E'NMITY. *ſ.* [from *enemy.*]
1. Unfriendly diſpoſition; malevolence; averſion. *Locke.*
2. Contrariety of intereſts or inclinations; mutual malignity. *Milton.*
3. State of oppoſition. *James.*
4. Malice; miſchievous attempts. *Atterbury.*

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [from *meſh.*] To net; to entangle; to entrap. *Shakſpeare.*

E'NNEAGON. *ſ.* [ἔννεα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL. *a.* [ἔννεα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a ſickneſs; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]
1. To raiſe from commonalty to nobility. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To dignify; to aggrandiſe; to exalt; to raiſe. *South.*
3. To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.*
4. To make famous or illuſtrious. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *ennoble.*]
1. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility.
2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville.*

ENODA'TION. *ſ.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of untying a knot.
2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *enormous.*]
1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Hooker.*
3. Atrocious crime; villany. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS. *a.* [*enormis*, Latin.]
1. Irregular; out of rule. *Newton.*
2. Diſordered; confuſed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Wicked beyond the common meaſure.
4. Exceeding in bulk the common meaſures. *Pope.*

ENO'RMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond meaſure. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS. *ſ.* Immeaſurable wickedneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

ENO'UGH. *a.* [ȝenoh, Saxon.] Being in a ſufficient meaſure; ſuch as may ſatisfy. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH. *ſ.*

1. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence. *Temple.*
2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon.*

ENO'UGH. *ad.*

1. In a ſufficient degree; in a degree that gives ſatisfaction.
2. It notes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree: as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelſome than peaceable. *Addiſon.*
3. An exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety. *Shakſpeare.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. A ſufficient number. *Hooker.*

EN PASSANT. ad. [French.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to make furious. *Walſh.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To place regularly; to put in order. *Spenſer.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*.] To throw into an extacy; to tranſport with enthuſiaſm. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To tranſport with pleaſure.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *raviſh*.] To throw into extacy. *Spenſer.*

ENRA'VISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *enraviſh*.] Extacy of delight. *Glanville.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. *Sh.*
2. To fertilize; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*
3. To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable. *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.
2. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection. *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dreſs; to clothe. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENRO'L. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To inſert in a roll or regiſter. *Spratt.*
2. To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*
3. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenſer.*

ENRO'LLER. *ſ.* He that enrols; he that regiſters.

ENRO'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *enrol*.] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Davies.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* To fix by the root; to implant deep. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to ſurround; to encloſe. *Shakſpeare.*

ENS. ſ. [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.
2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. *Sanderſon.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. *Spenſer.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Latin.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood. *Milton.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* To inſert in a ſchedule or writing. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* To cover as with a fort; to ſecure. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam*.] To ſew up; to encloſe by a ſeam. *Camden.*

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſear*.] To cauterize; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield*.] To cover; to protect. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* To encloſe in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve as a thing ſacred. *Tate.*

E'NSIFORM. *a.* [*enſiformis*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a ſword.

E'NSIGN. *ſ.* [*enſeigne*, French.]

1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment. *Shak.*
2. Any ſignal to aſſemble. *Iſaiah.*
3. Badge; mark of diſtinction. *Waller.*
4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.

E'NSIGNBEARER. *ſ.* He that carries the flag; the enſign. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave*.]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton.*
2. To make over to another as his ſlave or bondman. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery. *South.*

ENSLA'VER. *ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] He that reduces others to ſervitude. *Swift.*

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, Fr.] To follow; to purſue. *Common Prayer. Davies.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes. *Hooker.*
2. To ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time. *Shakſpeare.*

ENSU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *enſure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.
2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. *ſ.* [from *enſurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure*.]

1. To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure. *Swift.*
2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.
3. To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated. *L'Eſt.*

ENSU'RER. *ſ.* [from *enſure*.] One who makes contracts of enſurance.

ENTA'BLATURE. } *ſ.* [from *table*.] The
ENTA'BLEMENT. } architrave, frieze, and cornice

cornice of a pillar. *Harris.*

ENTA'IL. *ſ.* [from the French, *entaillé*, cut.]
1. The eſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent.
2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.
3. Engraver's work; inlay. *Spenſer.*

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut, French.]
1. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be, by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor, bequeathed at pleaſure. *Dryden.*
2. To fix unalienably upon any perſon or thing. *Tillotſon.*
3. To cut. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to ſubjugate. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*
1. To inwrap or enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable.
2. To loſe in multiplied involutions.
3. To twiſt, or confuſe.
4. To involve in difficulties; to embarraſs; to perplex. *Clarendon.*
5. To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward.*
6. To enſnare by captious queſtions or artful talk. *Matthew.*
7. To diſtract with variety of cares. *Timothy.*
8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work. *Shakſpeare.*

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *entangle.*]
1. Involution of any thing intricate or adheſive. *Glanville.*
2. Perplexity; puzzle. *More.*

ENTA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To E'NTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]
1. To go or come into any place. *Atterbury.*
2. To initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety. *Locke.*
3. To introduce or admit into any counſel. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſet down in writing. *Graunt.*

To E'NTER. *v. n.*
1. To come in; to go in. *Judges.*
2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance. *Addiſon.*
3. To engage in. *Tatler.*
4. To be initiated in. *Addiſon.*

ENTERDE'AL. *ſ.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal tranſactions. Obſolete. *Hubbard's Tale.*

E'NTERING. *ſ.* Entrance; paſſage into a place. *Iſaiah.*

To ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *ſ.* [*enterocele*, Lat.] A rupture from the bowels preſſing through or dilating the peritonæum, ſo as to fall down into the groin. *Sharp.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *ſ.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλος.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *ſ.* [*entre* and *parler*, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayw.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. *ſ.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The diſcuſſing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can take end. *Cowel.*

E'NTERPRISE. *ſ.* [*enterpriſe*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt. *Dryd.*

To E'NTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To undertake; to attempt; to eſſay. *Temp.*
2. To receive; to entertain. *Spenſer.*

E'NTERPRISER. *ſ.* A man of enterpriſe; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, French.]
1. To converſe with; to talk with. *Locke.*
2. To treat at the table. *Addiſon.*
3. To receive hoſpitably. *Hebrews.*
4. To keep in one's ſervice or pay. *Shakſp.*
5. To foſter in the mind. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To pleaſe; to amuſe; to divert. *Addiſon.*
7. To admit with ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *entertain.*]
1. He that keeps others in his ſervice. *Bacon.*
2. He that treats others at his table. *Smalridge.*
3. He that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *entertain.*]
1. Converſation.
2. Treatment at the table; convivial proviſion. *Waller.*
3. Hoſpitable reception.
4. Reception; admiſſion. *Tillotſon.*
5. The ſtate of being in pay, as ſoldiers or ſervants. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Payment of ſoldiers or ſervants. *Davies.*
7. Amuſement; diverſion. *Temple.*
8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *a.* [*entre* and *tiſſue.*] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]
1. To place on a regal ſeat. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To inveſt with ſovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

ENTHU'SIASM. *ſ.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς.]
1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke.*
2. Heat of imagination; violence of paſſion.
3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *ſ.* [ἐνθουσιαστὴς.]
1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God. *Locke.*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent paſſions. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικὸς.]
ENTHUSIA'STICK. }
1. Perſuaded of ſome communication with the Deity. *Calamy.*
2. Vehemently hot in any cauſe.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burn.*

ENTHYME'ME. *ſ.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition. *Brown.*

To ENTI'CE. *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandiſhment or hopes. *Aſcham.*

ENTI'CEMENT. *ſ.*
1. The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hook.*
1. The means by which one is allured to ill;

allurement; blandiſhment. *Taylor.*

ENTI'CER. *ſ.* One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY. *ad.* Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addiſon.*

ENTIERTY. *ſ.* [*entierté*, Fr.] The whole. *Bac.*

ENTI'RE. *a.* [*entier*, French.]
1. Whole; undivided.
2. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Newton.*
3. Full; complete; compriſing all requiſites in itſelf. *Hooker. Shakſpeare.*
4. Sincere; hearty. *Bacon.*
5. Firm; ſure; ſolid; fixed. *Prior.*
6. Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton.*
7. Honeſt; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clar.*
8. In full ſtrength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken. *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RELY. *ad.* [from *entire.*]
1. In the whole; without diviſion. *Raleigh.*
2. Completely; fully. *Milton.*
3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RENES. *ſ.* [from *entire.*]
1. Totality; completeneſs; fulneſs. *Boyle.*
2. Honeſty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]
1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.
2. To give a title or diſcriminative appellation. *Hooker.*
3. To ſuperſcribe or prefix as a title. *Locke.*
4. To give a claim to any thing. *Rogers.*
5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*

E'NTITY. *ſ.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]
1. Something which really is; a real being. *Craſhaw.*
2. A particular ſpecies of being. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To enſnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb. *Denham.*

E'NTRAILS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*entrailles*, French.]
1. The inteſtines; the inward parts; the bowels; the guts. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. The internal parts. *Locke.*

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave; to diverſify. *Spenſer.*

E'NTRANCE. *ſ.* [*entrans*, French.]
1. The power of entering into a place. *Shak.*
2. The act of entering. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The paſſage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Wotton.*
4. Initiation; commencement. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual ingreſs; knowledge. *Bacon.*
6. The act of taking poſſeſſion of an office or dignity. *Hayward.*
7. The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *trance.*]
1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions.
2. To put into an ecſtacy. *Milton.*

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]
1. To enſnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenſer.*
2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to entangle. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To take advantage of. *Eccleſ.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]
1. To petition; to ſolicit; to importune. *Geneſis.*
2. To prevail upon by ſolicitation. *Rogers.*
3. To treat or uſe well or ill. *Prior.*
4. To entertain; to amuſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To entertain; to receive. *Spenſer.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*
1. To offer a treaty or compact. *Mac.*
2. To treat; to diſcourſe. *Hakewill.*
3. To make a petition. *Shakſpeare.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *ſ.* Petition; entreaty; ſolicitation. *Fairfax.*

ENTRE'ATY. *ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; ſolicitation. *Shakſpeare.*

ENTREME'TS. ſ. [French.] Small plates ſet between the main diſhes. *Mortimer.*

E'NTRY. *ſ.* [*entrée*, French.]
1. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe. *Bacon.*
2. The act of entrance; ingreſs. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate.
4. The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing. *Bacon.*
5. The act of entering publickly into any city. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubilo*, Latin.] To clear from clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To ſolve; to clear.

To ENVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, French.]
1. To inwrap; to cover.
2. To hide; to ſurround. *Phillips.*
3. To line; to cover on the inſide. *Spenſer.*

ENVELO'PE. ſ. [French.] A wrapper; an outward caſe. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom.*]
1. To taint with poiſon; to poiſon. *Milton.*
2. To make odious. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To enrage. *Dryden.*

E'NVIABLE. *a.* [from *envy.*] Deſerving envy; ſuch as may excite envy. *Carew.*

E'NVIER. *ſ.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; maligner. *Clarendon.*

E'NVIOUS. *a.* [from *envy.*] Infected with envy. *Proverbs.*

E'NVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill will. *Duppa.*

To ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environer*, French.]
1. To ſurround; to encompaſs. *Knollet.*
2. To involve; to envelop. *Donne.*
3. To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege; to hem in. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To encloſe; to inveſt. *Cleaveland.*

ENVI'RONS. *ſ.* [*environs*, Fr.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly; to number. *Wake.*

ENUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*enumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering or counting over. *Spratt.*

To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim.

ENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick atteſtation. *Taylor.*
2. In-

2. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*

ENU'NCIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expreſſive. *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *ad.* Declaratively.

E'NVOY. *ſ.* [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another. *Denham.*

2. A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.

3. A meſſenger. *Blackmore.*

To ENVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French.]

1. To hate another for excellence, happineſs, or ſucceſs. *Collier.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. *Dryd.*

To ENVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*

ENVY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs. *Pope.*

2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*

3. Malice; malignity. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Publick odium; ill repute. *Bacon.*

To ENWHE'EL. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompaſs; to encircle. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]

1. To make pregnant. *Spenſer.*

2. To bury; to hide. *Donne.*

EO'LIPILE. *ſ.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*, Latin.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, half filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe.

EPA'CT. *ſ.* [ἐπακτη.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPA'ULMENT. *ſ.* [French, from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.] In fortification, a ſidework of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESIS. *ſ.* [ἐπένθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *ſ.* [Hebrew.] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches. *Ezekiel.*

EPHE'MERA. *ſ.* [ἐφήμερη.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An inſect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. } *a.* [ἐφήμερος.] Diurnal;
EPHE'MERICK. } beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *ſ.* [ἐφήμερις.]

1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.

2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets. *Dryden.*

EPHE'MERIST. *ſ.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies aſtrology. *Howel.*

EPHE'MERON-WORM. *ſ.* A ſort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

E'PHOD. *ſ.* [אפד] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts. *Sandys.*

E'PIC. *a.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἔπος.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick. *Dryden.*

EPICE'DIUM. *ſ.* [ἐπικήδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

E'PICURE. *ſ.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *ſ.* One who holds the phyſiological principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakſpeare.*

E'PICURISM. *ſ.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure. *Calamy.*

EPICY'CLE. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

EPICY'CLOID. *ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοειδης.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

EPIDE'MICAL. } *a.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]
EPIDE'MICK. }

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*

3. General; univerſal. *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *ſ.* [ἐπιδερμις.] The ſcarfſkin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM. *ſ.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point. *Peacham.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. }

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*

2. Suitable or belonging to epigrams. *Addiſon.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*

EPI'GRAPHE. *ſ.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inſcription.

E'PILEPSY. *ſ.* [ἐπίληψις.] Any convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of its parts, with loſs of ſenſe. *Fluyer.*

EPILE'PTICK. *a.* [from *epilepſy.*] Convulſed; diſeaſed with an epilepſy. *Arbuthnot.*

E'PILOGUE. *ſ.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*

EPINY'CTIS. *ſ.* [ἐπινυκτις.] A ſore at the corner of the eye. *Wiſeman.*

EPI'PHANY. *ſ.* [ἐπιφανεία.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous ſtar.

EPIPHONE'MA. *ſ.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον, and σπέρμα.] It is applied to plants that bear their ſeed on the back part of their leaves, being the ſame with capillaries. *Harris.*

EPIPHY'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐπιφυσις.] Accretion; the parts added by accretion. *Quincy. Wiſeman.*

EPI'PLOCE. *ſ.* [ἐπιπλοκὴ.] A figure of rhetorick,

torick, by which one aggravation, or ſtriking circumſtance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPI'SCOPACY. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Latin.] The government of biſhops, eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles. *Clarendon.*

EPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *epiſcopus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a biſhop. *Rogers.*
2. Veſted in a biſhop. *Hooker.*

EPI'SCOPATE. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] A biſhoprick.

E'PISODE. *ſ.* [ἐπείσοδη.] An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject. *Addiſon.*

EPISO'DICAL. } *a.* [from *epiſode.*] Contained
EPISO'DICK. } in an epiſode. *Dryden.*

EPISPA'STICK. *a.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.]
1. Drawing.
2. Bliſtering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI'STLE. *ſ.* [ἐπιστολὴ.] A letter. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY. *a.* [from *epiſtle.*]
1. Relating to letters; ſuitable to letters.
2. Tranſacted by letters. *Addiſon.*

EPI'STLER. *ſ.* [from *epiſtle.*] A ſcribbler of letters.

E'PITAPH. *ſ.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inſcription upon a tomb. *Smith.*

EPITHALA'MIUM. *ſ.* [ἐπιθάλαμος.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon marriage. *Sand.*

E'PITHEM. *ſ.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*

E'PITHET. *ſ.* [ἐπιθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*

EPI'TOME. *ſ.* [ἐπίτομη.] Abridgment; abbreviature. *Wotton.*

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]
1. To abſtract; to contract into a narrow ſpace. *Donne.*
2. To diminiſh; to curtail. *Addiſon.*

EPI'TOMISER. } *ſ.* [from *epitomiſe.*] An
EPI'TOMIST. } abridger; an abſtracter.

E'POCH. } *ſ.* [ἐποχὴ.] The time at which
EPO'CHA. } a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *South.*

EPO'DE. *ſ.* [ἐπωδος.] The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

EPOPE'E. *ſ.* [ἐποποία.] An epic or heroick poem. *Dryden.*

EPULA'TION. *ſ.* [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet; feaſt. *Brown.*

EPULO'TICK. *ſ.* [ἐπουλώτικος.] A cicatrizing medicament. *Wiſeman.*

EQUABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *equable.*] Equality to itſelf; evenneſs; uniformity. *Ray.*

E'QUABLE. *a.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itſelf; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

E'QUABLY. *ad.* [from *equable.*] Uniformly; evenly; equally to itſelf. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL. *a.* [*æqualis*, Latin.]
1. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits compariſon. *Hale.*
2. Adequate to any purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
3. Even; uniform. *Smith.*
4. In juſt proportion. *Dryden.*
5. Impartial; neutral. *Dryden.*
6. Indifferent. *Cheyne.*
7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. *Maccabees.*
8. Upon the ſame terms. *Maccabees.*

E'QUAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. One not inferiour or ſuperiour to another. *Sb.*
2. One of the ſame age. *Galatians.*

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make one thing or perſon equal to another.
2. To riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon.
3. To be equal to. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To recompenſe fully. *Dryden.*

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal.*]
1. To make even. *Brown.*
2. To be equal to. *Digby.*

EQUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *equal.*]
1. Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſame degree of dignity. *Milton.*
3. Evenneſs; uniformity; equability. *Brown.*

E'QUALLY. *ad.* [from *equal.*]
1. In the ſame degree with another. *Rogers.*
2. Evenly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.*
3. Impartially. *Shakſpeare.*

EQUA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY. *ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected.

EQUA'TION. *ſ.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect. *Holder.*

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] An expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value.

EQUA'TION. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion, and that meaſured by its real motion.

EQUA'TOR. *ſ.* [*æquator*, Latin.] A great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. *Harris.*

EQUATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *equator.*] Pertaining to the equator. *Cheyne.*

EQUE'RRY. *ſ.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Maſter of the horſe.

EQUE'STRIAN. *a.* [*equeſtris*, Latin.]
1. Appearing on horſeback. *Spectator.*
2. Skilled in horſemanſhip.
3. Belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *a.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Lat.]
EQUICRU'RE. }
1. Having legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the baſe; iſoſceles. *Digby.*

EQUIDI'STANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *diſtans*, Lat.] Being at the ſame diſtance. *Ray.*

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *ad.* [from *equidiſtant.*] At the ſame time. *Brown.*

EQUIFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Lat.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILA'TERAL. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Lat.] Having all ſides equal. *Bacon.*

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium.*] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

EQUI-

EQUILIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *equilibrate.*] Equipoiſe. *Derham.*

EQUILI'BRIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. Equipoiſe; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind. *South.*

EQUINE'CESSARY. *a.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Lat.] Needful in the ſame degree. *Hud.*

EQUINO'CTIAL. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *a.* [from *equinox.*]
1. Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.*
2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
3. Being near the equinoctial line. *Philips.*

EQUINO'CTIALLY. *ad.* [from *equinoctial.*] In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

E'QUINOX. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]
1. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris. Brown.*
2. Equality; even meaſure. Improper. *Sh.*
3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical uſe. *Dryden.*

EQUINU'MERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the ſame number. *Arbuthnot.*

To EQUI'P. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]
1. To furniſh for a horſeman.
2. To furniſh; to accoutre; to dreſs out.

E'QUIPAGE. *ſ.* [*equipage*, French.]
1. Furniture for a horſeman.
2. Carriage of ſtate; vehicle. *Milton.*
3. Attendance; retinue. *Pope.*
4. Accoutrements: furniture. *Spenſer.*

E'QUIPAGED. *a.* [from *equipage.*] Accoutred; attended. *Spenſer.*

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Lat.] The act of hanging in equipoiſe. *South.*

EQUI'PMENT. *ſ.* [from *equip.*]
1. The act of equipping or accoutering.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. *ſ.* [*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*

EQUIPO'LLENCE. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT. *a.* [*æquipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *ſ.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equality of weight.
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. }

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Lat.] Being of the ſame weight. *Ray.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *a.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in uſe. *Glanville.*

E'QUITABLE. *a.* [*equitable*, French.]
1. Juſt; due to juſtice. *Boyle.*
2. Loving juſtice; candid; impartial.

E'QUITABLY. *ad.* Juſtly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *ſ.* [*equité*, French.]
1. Juſtice; right honeſty. *Tillotſon.*
2. Impartiality. *Hooker.*
3. [In law.] The rules of deciſion obſerved by the Court of Chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE. } *ſ.* [*æquus* and *valeo*, Lat.] Equality of power or worth. *Smalridge.*
EQUI'VALENCY. }

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

EQUI'VALENT. *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]
1. Equal in value.
2. Equal in any excellence. *Milton.*
3. Equal in force or power. *Milton.*
4. Of the ſame cogency or weight. *Hooker.*
5. Of the ſame import or meaning. *South.*

EQUI'VALENT. *ſ.* A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *a.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]
1. Of doubtful ſignification; meaning different things. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Uncertain; doubtful. *Ray.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *ſ.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY. *ad.* [from *equivocal.*]
1. Ambiguouſly; in a doubtful or double ſenſe. *South.*
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the ſtated order. *Bentley.*

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *ſ.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] To uſe words of double meaning; to uſe ambiguous expreſſions. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of ſpeech; double meaning. *Hook.*

EQUIVOCA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *equivocate.*] One who uſes ambiguous language. *Shakſpeare.*

E'RA. *ſ.* [*æra*, Latin.] Account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*

ERADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emiſſion of radiance. *K. Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]
1. To pull up by the root. *Brown.*
2. To completely deſtroy; to end. *Swift.*

ERADICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eradicate.*]
1. The act of tearing up by the root; deſtruction; exciſion.
2. The ſtate of being torn up by the roots.

ERA'DICATIVE. *a.* [from *eradicate.*] That cures radically.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, French] To deſtroy; to exſcind; to expunge; to rub out. *Peach.*

ERA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eraſe.*]
1. Deſtruction; devaſtation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *ad.* [æn, Sax.] Before; ſooner than. *Sh.*

ERELO'NG. *ad.* [from *ere* and *long.*] Before a long time had elapſed. *Spenſer.*

ERENO'W. *ad.* Before this time. *Dryden.*

EREWHI'LE. } *ad.* Some time ago; before a little while. *Shakſpeare.*
EREWHI'LES. }

To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To raiſe; to build. *Addiſon.*
3. To eſtabliſh anew; to ſettle. *Raleigh.*
4. To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.*
5. To raiſe conſequences from premiſes. *Locke.*

6. To animate; to encourage. *Denham.*

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To riſe upright. *Bacon.*

ERE'CT. *a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.*
2. Directed upward. *Philips.*
3. Bold; confident; unſhaken. *Granville.*
4. Vigorous; not depreſſed. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *erect.*]
1. The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward. *Brerewood.*
2. The act of building or raiſing edifices. *Ral.*
3. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement. *South.*
4. Elevation; exaltation of ſentiments. *Sidney.*

ERE'CTNESS. *ſ.* Uprightneſs of poſture. *Br.*

E'REMITE. *ſ.* [*eremita*, Latin; ἔρημος.] One who lives in a wilderneſs; an hermit. *Raleigh.*

EREMI'TICAL. *a.* [from *eremite.*] Religiouſly ſolitary. *Stillingfleet.*

EREPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth.

ERE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A ſnatching or taking away by force.

E'RGOT. *ſ.* A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of ſoft horn, about the ſize of a cheſnut, placed behind and below the paſtern joint. *Far. Dict.*

ERI'NGO. *ſ.* Seaholly; a plant.

ERI'STICAL. *a.* [ἐριστικός.] Controverſial; relating to diſpute.

ERKE. *a.* [earg, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; ſlothful. *Chaucer.*

E'RMELINE. *ſ.* [diminutive of *ermine.*] An ermine. *Sidney.*

E'RMINE. *ſ.* [*hermine*, French.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly reſembles a weaſel in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur. *Trevoux.*

E'RMINED. *a.* [from *ermine.*] Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*

ERNE. } *ſ.* [from the Sax. ern.] A cottage.
E'RON. }

To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker; to eat away. *Bacon.*

EROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or beſtowing.

ERO'SION. *ſ.* [*eroſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of eating away.
2. The ſtate of being eaten away. *Arbuthnot.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]
1. To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.*
2. To miſs the right way; to ſtray. *Com. Pray.*
3. To deviate from any purpoſe. *Pope.*
4. To commit errours; to miſtake. *Taylor.*

E'RRABLE. *a.* [from *err.*] Liable to err.

E'RRABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *errable.*] Liableneſs to errour. *Decay of Piety.*

E'RRAND. *ſ.* [ærenð, Saxon.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger; a mandate; a commiſſion. *Hooker.*

E'RRANT. *a.* [*errans*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown.*
2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *Jonſ.*

E'RRANTRY. *ſ.* [from *errant.*]
1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer. *Addiſon.*
2. The employment of a knight errant,

ERRA'TA. *ſ.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer or author inſerted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK. *a.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain courſe. *Blackmore.*
2. Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*

ERRA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *erratical* or *erratick.*] Without rule; without method. *Br.*

E'RRHINE. *a.* [ἔρρινα.] Snuffed up the noſe; occaſioning ſneezing. *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS. *a.* [from *erro*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; unſettled. *Newton.*
2. Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Miſtaking; miſled by errour. *South.*
4. Miſtaken; not conformable to truth; phyſically falſe. *Newton.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *erroneous.*] By miſtake; not rightly. *Hooker.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *erroneous.*] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*

E'RROUR. *ſ.* [*error*, Latin.]
1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A blunder; a miſtake committed. *Dryden.*
3. Roving excurſion; irregular courſe. *Dryd.*
4. [In theology.] Sin. *Hebrews.*
5. [In law.] A miſtake in pleading, or in the proceſs. *Cowel.*

ERST. *ad.* [*erſt*, German.]
1. Firſt. *Spenſer.*
2. At firſt; in the beginning. *Milton.*
3. Once; when time was. *Milton.*
4. Formerly; long ago. *Prior.*
5. Before; till then; till now. *Knolles.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*erubeſcentia*, Latin.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. } The act of growing red; redneſs.

ERUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*erubeſcens*, Latin.] Reddiſh; ſomewhat red.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eruct.*]
1. The act of belching.
2. Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Sudden burſt of wind or matter. *Woodw.*

ERUDI'TION. *ſ.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift.*

ERU'GINOUS. *a.* [*æruginoſus*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.

ERU'PTION. *ſ.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of burſting forth. *Bacon.*
2. Burſt; emiſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. Sudden excurſion of a hoſtile kind. *Milt.*
4. Violent exclamation. *South.*
5. Efflorescence; puſtules. *Arbuthnot.*

ERU'PTIVE. *a.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Burſting forth. *Thomſon.*

ERYSI'PELAS. *ſ.* [ἐρυσίπελας.] An *eryſipelas* is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, and citron colour, ſpreading from one place to another. *Wiſeman.*

ESCALA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls. *Addiſon.*

E'SCALOP. *ſ.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented. *Woodward.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echapper*, French.]
1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid. *Wake.*
2. To paſs unobſerved. *Denham.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger. *Chronicles.*

ESCA'PE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flight; the act of ſhunning danger. *Pſalms.*
2. Excurſion; ſally. *Denham.*
3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of lawful reſtraint. *Cowel.*
4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion. *Raleigh.*
5. Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton.*
6. Overſight; miſtake. *Brerewood.*

ESCARGATOIRE. *ſ.* [French.] A nurſery of ſnails. *Addiſon.*

ESCHALO'T. *ſ.* [French.] Pronounced *ſhallot.* A plant.

E'SCHAR. *ſ.* [ἰσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*

ESCHARO'TICK. *a.* [from *eſchar.*] Cauſtick; having the power to ſcar or burn the fleſh. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT. *ſ.* [from the French *eſchevir.*] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Cowel.*

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *ſ.* [from *eſcheat.*] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator. *Camden.*

To ESCHE'W. *v. a.* [*eſchevir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun. *Sandys.*

ESCO'RT. *ſ.* [*eſcort*, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. *ſ.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the ſupport of the community.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport. *Shakſpeare.*

ESCO'UT. *ſ.* [*eſcouter*, French.] Liſteners or ſpies.

ESCRITOI'R. *ſ.* [French.] A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *ſ.* [from *eſcu*, French, a ſhield.] *Eſcuage*, that is, ſervice of the ſhield, is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain, is called caſtleward, where the tenant by his land is bound to defend a caſtle. *Eſcuage* certain is, where the tenant is ſet at a certain ſum of money, to be paid in lieu of ſuch uncertain ſervices. *Cowel.*

E'SCULENT. *a.* [*eſculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon.*

E'SCULENT. *ſ.* Something fit for food. *Bacon.*

ESCU'TCHEON. *ſ.* The ſhield of the family; the enſigns armorial. *Peacham.*

ESPA'LIER. *ſ.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join. *Evelyn.*

ESPA'RECT. *ſ.* A kind of ſainfoin. *Mort.*

ESPE'CIAL. *a.* [*eſpecialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief. *Daniel.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *eſpecial.*] Principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree; particularly. *Hooker.*

ESPE'RANCE. *ſ.* [French.] Hope. *Shakſp.*

ESPI'AL. *ſ.* [from *eſpier*, French.] A ſpy; a ſcout. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

ESPLANA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] The empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USAL. *a.* Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

ESPO'USALS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*eſpous*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, French.]
1. To contract or betroth to another. *Bacon.*
2. To marry; to wed. *Milton.*
3. To adopt; to take to himſelf. *Bacon.*
4. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*

To ESPY'. *v. a.* [*eſpier*, French.]
1. To ſee a thing at a diſtance.
2. To diſcover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney.*
3. To ſee unexpectedly. *Geneſis.*
4. To diſcover as a ſpy. *Joſhua.*

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about. *Jer.*

ESQUI'RE. *ſ.* [*eſcuer*, French.]
1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.
2. A title of dignity, and next below a knight. Thoſe to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger ſons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four eſquires of the king's body; the eldeſt ſons of all baronets; of knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A juſtice of the peace has it during the time he is in commiſſion, and no longer. *Blount.*

To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, French.]
1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Pope.*
2. To make experiment of.
3. To try the value and purity of metals. *Locke.*

E'SSAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Attempt; endeavour. *Smith.*
2. A looſe ſally of the mind; an irregular indigeſted piece. *Bacon.*
3. A trial; an experiment. *Locke.*
4. Firſt taſte of any thing. *Dryden.*

E'SSENCE. *ſ.* [*eſſentia*, Latin.]
1. Eſſence is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually exiſting or no. *Watts.*
2. Formal exiſtence. *Hooker.*
3. Exiſtence; the quality of being. *Sidney.*
4. Being; exiſtent perſon. *Milton.*
5. Species of exiſtent being. *Bacon.*
6. Conſtituent ſubſtance. *Milton.*
7. The cauſe of exiſtence. *Shakſpeare.*
8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, or compoſition collected

lected in a narrow compaſs.

9. Perfume; odour; ſcent. *Pope.*

To E'SSENCE. *v. a.* [from *eſſence.*] To perfume; to ſcent. *Addiſon.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*eſſentialis*, Latin.]

1. Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing. *Spratt.*

2. Important in the higheſt degree; principal. *Denham.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; ſubtilely elaborated. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *ſ.*

1. Exiſtence; being. *Milton.*

2. Nature; firſt or conſtituent principle. *South.*

3. The chief point.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [*eſſentialiter*, Latin.] By the conſtitution of nature. *South.*

ESSOI'NE. *ſ.* [of the French *eſſoiné.*]

1. He that has his preſence forborn or excuſed upon any juſt cauſe, as ſickneſs.

2. Allegement of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear. *Cowel.*

3. Excuſe; exemption. *Spenſer.*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]

1. To ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Hale.*

2. To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion; to confirm. *Swift.*

3. To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers.*

4. To fix or ſettle in an opinion. *Acts.*

5. To form or model. *Clarendon.*

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. *Pſalms.*

7. To make a ſettlement of any inheritance. *Shakſpeare.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh.*]

1. Settlement; fixed ſtate. *Spenſer.*

2. Confirmation of ſomething already done; ratification. *Bacon.*

3. Settled regulation; form; model. *Spenſer.*

4. Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atter.*

5. Allowance; income; ſalary. *Swift.*

ESTA'TE. *ſ.* [*état*, French.]

1. The general intereſt; the publick. *Bacon.*

2. Condition of life. *Dryden.*

3. Circumſtances in general. *Locke.*

4. Fortune; poſſeſſion in land. *Sidney.*

5. Rank; quality. *Sidney.*

6. A perſon of high rank. *Mark.*

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſettle as a fortune. *Shakſpeare.*

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, French.]

1. To ſet a value, whether high or low, upon any thing. *Wiſdom.*

2. To compare; to eſtimate by proportion. *Davies.*

3. To prize; to rate high. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Romans.*

ESTE'EM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *ſ.* [from *eſteem.*] One that highly values; one that ſets a high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *a.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price. *Shakſt.*

2. Worthy of eſteem; worthy of honour and reſpect. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *eſtimable.*] The quality of deſerving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*æſtimo*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation. *Woodward.*

2. Value. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value. *L'Eſtrange.*

ESTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*]

1. The act of adjuſting proportioned value.

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.*

4. Eſteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*

E'STIMATIVE. *a.* [from *eſtimate.*] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference. *Hale.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*] A ſetter of rates.

E'STIVAL. *a.* [*æſtivus*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the ſummer.

2. Continuing for the ſummer.

ESTIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Latin.] The act of paſſing the ſummer. *Bacon.*

ESTRA'DE. ſ. [French.] An even or level ſpace.

To ESTRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, French.]

1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw. *Dry.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor. *Jeremiah.*

3. To alienate from affection. *Milton.*

4. To withdraw or withhold. *Glanville.*

ESTRA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eſtrange.*] Alienation; diſtance; removal. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE. ſ. [French.] The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before, and jerks furiouſly with his hind legs.

ESTRE'ATE. *ſ.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *ſ.* Spoil made by the tenant for a term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH. *ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich.*] The largeſt of birds. *Sandys.*

E'STUARY. *ſ.* [*æſtuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To E'STUATE. *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Lat.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil.

ESTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *æſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall; agitation; commotion. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *ſ.* [*æſtus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*

ESU'RIENT. *a.* [*eſuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious.

E'SURINE. *a.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating. *Wiſeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies *and ſo on.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.] A way uſed

uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken outlines with a ſtift, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterward with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well tempered *aqua fortis*, which eats into the figure or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

ETE'RNAL. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.]
1. Without beginning or end. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Being without beginning. *Locke.*
3. Being without end; endleſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Perpetual; conſtant; unintermitting.
5. Unchangeable. *Dryden.*

ETE'RNAL. *ſ.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*

ETE'RNALIST. *ſ.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*

To ETE'RNALISE. *v. a.* [from *eternal.*] To make eternal.

ETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *eternal.*]
1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably. *South.*
3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion. *Addiſ.*

ETE'RNE. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual. *Shakſpeare.*

ETE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]
1. Duration without beginning or end. *Locke.*
2. Duration without end. *Addiſon.*

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]
1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate. *Milton.*
2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney. Creech.*

E'THER. *ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; αἰθὴρ.]
1. An element more fine and ſubtle than air; air refined or ſublimed. *Newton.*
2. The matter of the higheſt regions above.

ETHE'REAL. *a.* [from *ether.*]
1. Formed of ether. *Dryden.*
2. Celeſtial; heavenly. *Milton.*

ETHE'REOUS. *a.* [from *ether.*] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

E'THICAL. *a.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY. *ad.* [from *ethical.*] According to the doctrine of morality. *Gov. of the Tong.*

E'THICK. *a.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

E'THICKS. *ſ.* without the ſingular. [ἠθικὴ.] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality. *Donne. Bentley.*

E'THNICK. *a.* [ἐθνικὸς.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewiſh; not Chriſtian. *Grew.*

E'THNICKS. *ſ.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*

ETHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY. *ſ.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*

ETYMO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *etymology.*] One who ſearches out the original of words.

ETYMO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*etymologia*, Lat. ἔτυμος and λόγος.]
1. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Collier.*
2. That part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON. *ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Original; primitive word. *Peacham.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.]
1. To make empty; to clear. *Hooker.*
2. To throw out as noxious, or offenſive.
3. To void by the excretory paſſages. *Arb.*
4. To make void; to nullify. *South.*
5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT. *ſ.* [*evacuans*, Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evacuate.*]
1. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge. *Hale.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. The practice of emptying the body by phyſick. *Temple.*
4. Diſcharge of the body by any vent, natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]
1. To elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtratagem. *Brown.*
2. To avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge. *Dry.*
3. To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry. *Stillingfl.*
4. To eſcape as imperceptible or uncontrollable. *South.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*
1. To eſcape; to ſlip away. *Bacon.*
2. To practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions. *South.*

EVAGA'TION. *ſ.* [*evagor*, Lat.] The act of wandering; excurſion; ramble; deviation. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT. *a.* [*evaneſcens*, Latin.] Vaniſhing; imperceptible. *Wollaſton.*

EVANGE'LICAL. *a.* [*evangelique*, French.]
1. Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the Chriſtian law. *Atterbury.*
2. Contained in the goſpel. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *ſ.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST. *ſ.* [εὐαγγελιστὴς.]
1. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus. *Addiſon.*
2. A promulgator of the Chriſtian laws. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVA'NGELIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Lat. εὐαγγελίζω.] To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *ſ.* [εὐαγγέλιον, good tidings.] The meſſage of pardon and ſalvation; the holy goſpel; the goſpel of Jeſus. *Spenſer.*

EVA'NID. *a.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; evaneſcent. *Brown.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. n.* [*evaneſco*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to eſcape from notice.

EVA'-

EVA'PORABLE. *a.* [from *evaporate.*] Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*
1. To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.*
2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies. *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evaporate.*]
1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Howel.*
2. The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.*
3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *ſ.* [*evaſum*, Latin.] Excuſe; ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry; artifice. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *evade.*]
1. Practiſing evaſion; eluſive. *Pope.*
2. Containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical.

EU'CHARIST. *ſ.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the ſacramental act, in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper. *Hooker. Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL. *a.* [from *euchariſt.*]
1. Containing acts of thankſgiving. *Ray.*
2. Relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY. *ſ.* [εὐκρασια.] An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby the body is in health. *Quincy.*

EVE. } EVEN. } *ſ.* [æfen, Saxon.]
1. The cloſe of the day. *May.*
2. The vigil or faſt to be obſerved before a holiday. *Duppa.*

E'VEN. *a.* [efen, Saxon.]
1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton.*
2. Uniform; equal to itſelf; ſmooth. *Prior.*
3. Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.*
4. Without inclination any way. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
6. Equal on both ſides; fair. *South.*
7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Calm; ſteady; not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion. *Pope.*
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd. *Taylor.*

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To level; to make level. *Raleigh.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*

E'VEN. *ad.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]
1. A word of ſtrong aſſertion: verily *he did it* even *now*. *Spenſer.*
2. Notwithſtanding: *he could hear* even *at a great diſtance.* *Dryden.*
3. Not only ſo, but alſo: *appeaſed and* even *pleaſed.* *Atterbury.*
4. So much as: *he was not* even *a gentleman.* *Swift.*

EVENHA'NDED. *a.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable. *Shakſpeare.*

E'VENING. *ſ.* [æfen, Saxon.] The cloſe of the day; the beginning of night. *Watts.*

E'VENLY. *ad.* [from *even.*]
1. Equally; uniformly. *Bentley.*
2. Levelly; without aſperity. *Wotton.*
3. Without inclination to either ſide; horizontally. *Brerewood.*
4. Impartially; without favour or enmity. *Bacon.*

E'VENNESS. *ſ.* [from *even.*]
1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity. *Grew.*
3. Equality of ſurface; levelneſs.
4. Freedom from inclination to either ſide; horizontal poſition. *Hooker.*
5. Impartiality; equal reſpect.
6. Calmneſs; freedom from perturbation; equanimity. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG. *ſ.* [*even* and *ſong.*]
1. The form of worſhip uſed in the evening. *Taylor.*
2. The evening; the cloſe of the day. *Dryden.*

E'VENTIDE. *ſ.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening. *Spenſer.*

EVE'NT. *ſ.* [*eventus*, Latin.]
1. An accident; any thing that happens.
2. The conſequence of an action. *Dryden.*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Latin.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *a.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents. *Shakſpeare.*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]
1. To winnow; to ſift out.
2. To examine; to diſcuſs.

EVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *event.*] Happening in conſequence of any thing; conſequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *ad.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the laſt reſult. *Boyle.*

E'VER. *ad.* [æfre, Saxon.]
2. At any time: *if* ever *he did it let him do it now.* *Tillotſon.*
3. At all times; always; without end: *it has* ever *been and* ever *will be.* *Hooker.*
3. *For ever:* eternally. *Philips.*
4. At one time: as, *ever* and anon. *Spenſer.*
5. In any degree: *is he* ever *the richer for his profits?* *Hall.*
6. A word of enforcement. *As ſoon as* ever *he had done it.* *Shakſpeare.*
7. EVER A. Any. *Shakſpeare.*
8. It is often contracted into *e'er.*
9. It is much uſed in compoſition in the ſenſe of *always*: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end.

EVERBU'BBLING. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Craſhaw.*

EVERBU'RNING. *a.* Unextinguiſhed. *Mil.*

EVERDU'RING. *a.* Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh.*

EVERGRE'EN. *a.* Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*

E'VER-

EVERGREEN. *ſ.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the ſeaſons. *Evelyn.*

EVERHO'NOURED. *a.* Always held in honour. *Pope.*

EVERLA'STING. *a.* Enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal. *Hammond.*

EVERLA'STING. *ſ.* Eternity. *Pſalms.*

EVERLA'STINGLY. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakſpeare.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *ſ.* Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration. *Donne.*

EVERLI'VING. *a.* Living without end; immortal. *Newton.*

EVERMO'RE. *ad.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally. *Tillotſon.*

EVERO'PEN. *a.* Never cloſed; not at any time ſhut. *Taylor.*

EVERPLE'ASING. *a.* Delighting at all times. *Sidney.*

To EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*everſus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to ſubvert; to deſtroy. *Glanville.*

To EVE'RT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To deſtroy; to overthrow. *Ayliffe.*

EVERY. *a.* [æꝼeꝛ ealc, Saxon.] Each one of all. *Hammond.*

EVESDROPPER. *ſ.* [*eves* and *dropper.*] Some mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night to liſten. *Dryden.*

To EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*eveſtigo*, Latin.] To ſearch out. *Dict.*

EUGH. *ſ.* A tree; the yew. *Dryden.*

To EVI'CT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe. *Davies.*
2. To take away by a ſentence of law. *King James.*
3. To prove; to evince. *Cheyne.*

EVI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *evict.*]

1. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon.*
2. Proof; evidence. *L'Eſtrange.*

EVIDENCE. ſ. [French.]

1. The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; notoriety; indubitable certainty.
2. Teſtimony; proof. *Tillotſon.*
3. Witneſs; one that gives evidence. *Bentley.*

To E'VIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince. *Tillotſon.*
2. To ſhow; to make diſcovery of. *Milton.*

E'VIDENT. *a.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious. *Brown.*

E'VIDENTLY. *ad.* Apparently; certainly.

E'VIL. *a.* [yfel, Saxon.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Pſalms.*
2. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *Matthew.*
3. Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous. *Prov.*
4. Miſchievous; deſtructive. *Geneſis.*

E'VIL. *ſ.* [generally contracted to *ill.*]

1. Wickedneſs; a crime. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Injury; miſchief. *Proverbs.*
3. Malignity; corruption. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
4. Misfortune; calamity. *Job.*
5. Malady; diſeaſe. *Shakſpeare.*

E'VIL. *ad.* [commonly contracted to *ill.*]

1. Not well in whatever reſpect. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not well; not virtuouſly. *John.*
3. Not well; not happily. *Deuteronomy.*
4. Injuriouſly; not kindly. *Deuteronomy.*
5. It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *a.* [*evil* and *affected.*] Not kind; not diſpoſed to kindneſs. *Acts.*

EVILDO'ER. *ſ.* [*evil* and *doer.*] Malefactor; one that commits crimes. *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *a.* [*evil* and *favour.*] Ill countenanced. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *evilfavoured*] Deformity. *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY. *ad.* [from *evil.*] Not well. *Shak.*

EVILMI'NDED. *a.* [*evil* and *minded.*] Malicious; miſchievous. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *ſ.* [from *evil.*] Contrariety to goodneſs; badneſs of whatever kind. *Hale.*

EVILSPEA'KING. *ſ.* [*evil* and *ſpeaking.*] Slander; defamation; calumny. *Peter.*

EVILWI'SHING. *a.* [*evil* and *wiſh.*] Wiſhing bad to; having no good will. *Sidney.*

EVILWO'RKER. *ſ.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does wickedneſs. *Philippians.*

To EVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to ſhow. *Atterbury.*

EVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *evince.*] Capable of proof; demonſtrable. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *evincible.*] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood. *Dict.*

To EVI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviſcero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

E'VITABLE. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned. *Hooker.*

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to ſhun. *Shakſpeare.*

EVITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evitate.*] The act of avoiding. *Dict.*

EVITE'RNAL. *a.* [*æviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*æviternitas*, low Latin.] Duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *ſ.* [εὖ and λόγος.] Praiſe; encomium; panegyrick. *Spenſer.*

EU'NUCH. *ſ.* [εὐνυχος.] One that is caſtrated or emaſculated. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch. *Brown.*

EVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out. *Broome.*

EVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*evolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] To unfold; to diſentangle. *Hale.*

To EVO'LVE. *v. n.* To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf. *Prior.*

EVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.
2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded. *More.*
3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference

ference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. *Harris.*

4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*

EVOMI'TION. *ſ.* [*evomo*, Lat.] The act of vomiting out.

EUPHO'NICAL. *a.* [from *euphony.*] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY. *ſ.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *ſ.*

1. A plant.

2. A gum reſin, brought to us in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright. *Milton.*

EURO'CLYDON. *ſ.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows in the Mediterranean. *Acts.*

EU'RUS. ſ. [Latin.] The Eaſt wind. *Peacham.*

E'URYTHMY. *ſ.* [εὐρυθμος.] Harmony; regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANA'SIA. } *ſ.* [εὐθανασια.] An eaſy
EUTHA'NASY. } death. *Arbuthnot.*

EVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*evulſio*, Lat.] The act of plucking out. *Brown.*

EVULGA'TION. *ſ.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] The act of divulging.

EWE. *ſ.* [eope, Saxon.] The ſhe ſheep.

E'WER. *ſ.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands. *Pope.*

E'WRY. *ſ.* [from *ewer.*] An office in the king's houſehold, where they take care of the linen of the king's table.

EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw *out*.

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To embitter; to exaſperate.

EXACERBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exacerbate.*]

1. Increaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity.

2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm. *Bacon.*

EXACERVA'TION. *ſ.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up.

EXA'CT. *a.* [*exactus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; free from failure. *Pope.*

2. Not negligently performed. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Careful; not negligent. *Spectator.*

4. Honeſt; ſtrict; punctual. *Ecclus.*

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively. *Taylor.*

2. To demand of right. *Smalridge.*

3. To ſummon; to enjoin. *Denham.*

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practiſe extortion. *Pſ.*

EXA'CTER. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.*

2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon.*

3. One that is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands. *Tillotſon.*

EXA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Extortion; or unjuſt demand. *Davies.*

3. A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied. *Addiſon.*

EXA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Atterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Accuracy; nicety; ſtrict conformity to rule or ſymmetry. *Woodward.*

2. Regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of manners. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.] To heighten by repreſentation. *Clarendon.*

EXAGGERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exaggerate.*]

1. The act of heaping; a heap. *Hale.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification. *Swift.*

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]

1. To ſhake; to put in motion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach; to purſue with invectives. *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exagitate.*] The act of ſhaking.

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French.]

1. To raiſe on high. *Matthew.*

2. To elevate to wealth or dignity. *Ezekiel.*

3. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon.*

4. To praiſe; to extol; to magnify. *Pſalms.*

5. To raiſe up in oppoſition: a ſcriptural phraſe. *Kings.*

6. To intend; to enforce. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To elevate in diction or ſentiment. *Roſcom.*

EXALTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exalt.*]

1. The act of raiſing on high.

2. Elevation to power or dignity. *Hooker.*

3. Elevated ſtate; ſtate of greatneſs or dignity. *Tillotſon.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raiſing a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy.*

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increaſed. *Dryden.*

EXA'MEN. ſ. [Lat.] Examination; diſquiſition. *Brown.*

EXA'MINATE. *ſ.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The perſon examined. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*examinatio*, Latin.] The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment. *Locke.*

EXAMINATOR. ſ. [Latin.] An examiner; an inquirer. *Brown.*

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]

1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories. *Church Catechiſm.*

2. To interrogate a witneſs. *Acts.*

3. To try the truth or falſehood of any propoſition.

4. To try by experiment; to narrowly ſift; to ſcan.

5. To make inquiry into; to ſearch into; to ſcrutinize. *Locke.*

EXA'MINER. *ſ.* [from *examine.*]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. *Hale.*

2. One who ſearches or tries. *Newton.*

EXA'M-

EXA'MPLARY. *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE. *ſ.* [*exemple*, French.]
1. Copy or pattern; that which is propoſed to be reſembled. *Raleigh.*
2. Precedent; former inſtance of the like.
3. Precedent of good. *Milton.*
4. A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern. 1 *Tim.*
5. One puniſhed for the admonition of others. *Jude.*
6. Influence which diſpoſes to imitation. *Wiſdom. Rogers.*
7. Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſition by particular ſpecification. *Dryden.*
8. Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give an inſtance of. *Spenſer.*

EXA'NGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood. *Brown.*

EXA'NIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]
1. Lifeleſs; dead.
2. Spiritleſs; depreſſed. *Thomſon.*

EXANIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life.

EXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeleſs; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. ſ. [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; puſtules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthemata.*] Puſtulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXA'NTLATE. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]
1. To draw out.
2. To exhauſt; to waſte away. *Boyle.*

EXANTLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out; exhauſtion.

EXARA'TION. *ſ.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing.

EXARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The diſlocation of a joint.

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaſpero*, Latin.]
1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Addiſ.*
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. *Bacon.*
3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon.*

EXASPERA'TER. *ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] He that exaſperates, or provokes.

EXASPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*]
1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation. *K. Charles.*
2. Provocation; irritation. *Woodward.*

To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Lat.]
1. To diſmiſs from ſervice.
2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

EXAUCTORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exauctorate.*]
1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice.
2. Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*excandeſco*, Lat.]
EXCANDE'SCENCY. }
1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.
2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Diſenchantment by a counter charm.

To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnis*, Lat.] To clear from fleſh. *Grew.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the fleſh.

To E'XCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*

EXCAVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excavate.*]
1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*exceedo*, Latin.]
1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.*
2. To excel; to ſurpaſs. *Kings.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*
1. To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs. *Taylor.*
2. To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy.*
3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'EDING. *ad.* In a very great degree; eminently. *Raleigh. Addiſon.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *ad.* To a great degree; greatly. *Davies. Newton.*

To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs. *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree. *Temple.*

E'XCELLENCE. } *ſ.* [*excellence*, French; *ex-*
E'XCELLENCY. } *cellentia*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in exiſtence. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtate of eminence in any thing valuable. *Locke.*
4. That in which one excels. *Addiſon.*
5. Purity; goodneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A title of honour. Uſually applied to ambaſſadours and governours. *Shakſpeare.*

E'XCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Latin.]
1. Being of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity. *Taylor.*
2. Eminent in any good quality. *Job.*

E'XCELLENTLY. *ad.* [from *excellent.*]
1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown.*
2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.] To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition. *Corinthians.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *preposit.* [from the verb.]
1. In excluſion of; without incluſion of. *Milt.*
2. Unleſs. *Tillotſon.*

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* Without incluſion of; without exception of. *Dryden.*

EXCE'PTION. *ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Lat.]
1. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept or poſition. *South.*
2. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.
3. Objection; cavil. *Hooker. Bentley.*
4. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection. *Addiſon.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *except.*] Peeviſh; froward. *South.*

EXCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *except.*] Including an excep-

exception. *Watts.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *a.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakſpeare.*

EXCE'PTOR. *ſ.* [from *except.*] Objecter. *Bur.*

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Lat.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers. *Bacon.*

EXCE'RPTION. *ſ.* [*excerptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of gleaning; ſelecting.
2. The thing gleaned or ſelected. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]
1. More than enough; ſuperfluity. *Hooker.*
2. Exuberance; act of exceeding. *Newton.*
3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence.
4. Violence of paſſion.
5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits. *Denham.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*exceſſif*, French.]
1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *exceſſive.*] Exceedingly; eminently. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French.]
1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another. *Locke.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Rowe.*

EXCHA'NGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller.*
2. Traffick by permutation. *South.*
3. The form or act of transferring. *Shakſp.*
4. The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayward.*
5. The thing given in return for ſomething received. *Locke.*
6. The thing received in return for ſomething given. *Dryden.*
7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *exchange.*] One who practiſes exchange. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. *ſ.* See ESCHEAT. *Spenſer.*

EXCHE'ATOR. *ſ.* See ESCHEATOR.

EXCHE'QUER. *ſ.* [*eſchequier*, Norman Fr.] The court to which are brought the revenues belonging to the crown. It is a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues are handled. *Harris.*

EXCI'SE. *ſ.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *exciſum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property. *Marvel.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing. *Pope.*

EXCI'SEMAN. *ſ.* [*exciſe* and *man.*] An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCI'SION. *ſ.* [*exciſio*, Latin.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excito*, Latin.]
1. The act of exciting or putting into motion. *Bacon.*
2. The act of rouſing or awakening. *Watts.*

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]
1. To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage. *Spenſer.*
2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raiſe.

EXCI'TEMENT. *ſ.* [from *excite.*] The motive by which one is ſtirred up. *Shakſpeare.*

EXCI'TER. *ſ.* [from *excite.*]
1. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion. *K. Charles.*
2. The cauſe by which any thing is raiſed or put in motion. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakſp.*

EXCLA'IM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. *Shakſpeare.*

EXCLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *exclaim.*] One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker.*
2. An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.*
3. A note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked, thus (!)

EXCLA'MATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim.*]
1. Practiſing exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut out; to hinder from entrance or admiſſion. *Dryden.*
2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit. *Dryden.*
3. To except in any poſition.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hooker.*

EXCLU'SION. *ſ.* [from *exclude.*]
1. The act of ſhutting out or denying admiſſion. *Bacon.*
2. Rejection; not reception. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of debarring from any privilege.
4. Exception. *Bacon.*
5. The diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *exclude.*]
1. Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion. *Milton.*
2. Debarring from participation. *Locke.*
3. Not taking into any account or number.
4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *excluſive.*]
1. Without admiſſion of another to participation. *Boyle.*
2. Without comprehenſion in any account or number. *Ayliffe.*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling. *Bacon.*

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.] To invent; to ſtrike out by thinking. *More.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure. *Hammond.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excommunicate.*] An eccleſiaſtical interdict; excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip off the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

EXCORIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excoriate.*]
1. Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act of

of flaying. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Plunder; ſpoil. *Howel.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ex* and *cortex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

To E'XCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking.

E'XCREMENT. *ſ.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as uſeleſs, from the natural paſſages of the body. *Raleigh.*

EXCREME'NTAL. *a.* [from *excrement.*] That is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; conſiſting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*excreſco*, Lat.] Some-
EXCRE'SCENCY. } what growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *a.* [*excreſcens*, Latin.] That grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION. *ſ.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Ejection of an animal ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

E'XCRETORY. *a.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE. *a.* [from *excruciatus*, Lat.] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

EXCUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night.

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clar.*

EXCU'RSION. *ſ.* [*excurſion*, French.]
1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path. *Pope.*
2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part.
3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject.

EXCU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *excurro*, Lat.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomſon.*

EXCU'SABLE. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable; that may be excuſed. *Tillotſon.*

EXCU'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *excuſable.*] Pardonableneſs; capability to be excuſed. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excuſe.*] Excuſe; plea; apology. *Bacon.*

EXCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pleading excuſe; apologetical.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Latin.]
1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To diſengage from an obligation. *Clarend.*
3. To remit; not to exact.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing. *South.*
5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addiſon.*
6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. *Corinthians.*

EXCU'SE. *ſ.*
1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sid.*
2. The act of excuſing or apologizing. *Shak.*
3. Cauſe for which one is excuſed. *Roſcommon.*

EXCU'SELESS. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] That for which no excuſe or apology can be given. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. *ſ.* [from *excuſe.*]
1. One who pleads for another. *Swift.*
2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excuſſus*, Latin.] To ſeize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*excuſſio*, Latin.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

E'XECRABLE. *a.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed. *Hooker.*

E'XECRABLY. *ad.* [from *execrable.*] Curſedly; abominably. *Dryden.*

To E'XECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *execrate.*] Curſe; imprecation of evil. *Stilling fleet.*

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Lat.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]
1. To perform; to practiſe. *South.*
2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined. *Locke.*
3. To put to death according to form or juſtice. *Davies.*
4. To put to death; to kill. *Shakſpeare.*

E'XECUTER. *ſ.* [from *execute.*]
1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Dennis.*
2. He that is entruſted to perform the will of a teſtator. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shakſpeare.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXECU'TION. *ſ.* [from *execute.*]
1. Performance; practice. *Bacon.*
2. The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods. *Clarendon.*
3. Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Creech.*
4. Deſtruction; ſlaughter. *Hayward.*

EXECU'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *execution.*]
1. He that puts in act, or executes. *Shakſp.*
2. He that inflicts capital puniſhments.
3. He that kills; he that murders. *Shakſp.*
4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed. *Craſhaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *a.* [from *execute.*]
1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.*
2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Swift.*

EXE'CUTRIX. *ſ.* [from *execute.*] A woman entruſted to perform the will of the teſtator. *Bacon.*

EXEGE'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL. *a.* [ἐξηγητικος.] Explanatory; expoſitory. *Walker.*

EXE'MPLAR. *ſ.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *ad.* [from *exemplary.*]
1. So as deſerves imitation. *Howel.*
2. So as may warn others. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS. *ſ.* [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotſon.*

EXE'MPLARY. *a.* [from *exemplar.*]
1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation. *Bacon.*
2. Such as may give warning to others. *K. C.*
3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Prior.*

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript. *Hayward.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]
1. To illuſtrate by example. *Hooker.*
2. To tranſcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Knolles.*

EXE'MPT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Free by privilege. *Ayliffe.*
2. Not ſubject; not liable to. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Clear; not included. *Lee.*
4. Cut off from. Diſuſed. *Shakſpeare.*

EXE'MPTION. *ſ.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege; freedom from impoſts. *Bacon.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS *a.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] Separable; that may be taken from another. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Latin.] To embowel. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION. *ſ.* [*exenteratio*, Latin.] The act of taking out the bowels. *Brown.*

EXE'QUIAL. *a.* [from *exequiæ*, Latin.] Relating to funerals.

E'XEQUIES. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the proceſſion of burial. *Dryden.*

EXE'RCENT. *a.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practiſing; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*

E'XERCISE. *a.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]
1. Labour of the body. *Bacon.*
2. Something done for amuſement. *Bacon.*
3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs. *Sidney.*
4. Preparatory practice in order to ſkill.
5. Uſe; actual application of any thing. *Hook.*
6. Practice; outward performance. *Addiſon.*
7. Employment. *Locke.*
8. Taſk; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton.*
9. Act of divine worſhip whether publick or private. *Shakſpeare.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]
1. To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*
2. To train to uſe by any act. *Locke.*
3. To make ſkilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate. *Hebrews.*
4. To buſy; to keep buſy. *Atterbury.*
5. To taſk; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Milton.*
6. To practiſe; to perform. *Bacon.*
7. To exert; to put in uſe. *Locke.*
8. To practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill. *Addiſon.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to labour for health. *Broome.*

E'XERCISER. *ſ.* [from *exerciſe.*] He that directs or uſes exerciſe.

EXERCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]
1. Exerciſe. *Brown.*
2. Practice; uſe. *Felton.*

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]
1. To uſe with an effort. *Rowe.*
2. To put forth; to perform. *South.*
3. To enforce; to puſh to an effort. *Dryden.*

EXE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *exert.*] The act of exerting; effort.

EXE'SION. *ſ.* [*exeſus*, Latin.] The act of eating through. *Brown.*

EXESTUA'TION. *ſ.* [*exæſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle.*

To EXFO'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Lat.] To ſhell off; as a corrupt bone from the ſound part. *Wiſeman.*

EXFOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exfoliate.*] The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound. *Wiſeman.*

EXFO'LIATIVE. *a.* [from *exfoliate.*] That has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiſeman.*

EXHA'LABLE. *a.* [from *exhale.*] That may be evaporated.

EXHALA'TION. *ſ.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours; emiſſion.
2. The ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.
3. That which riſes in vapours. *Milton.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]
1. To ſend or draw out vapours or fumes. *Ten.*
2. To draw out. *Shakſpeare.*

EXHA'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *exhale.*] Matter exhaled; vapours. *Brown.*

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*
1. To drain; to diminiſh. *Bacon.*
2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left. *Locke.*

EXHA'USTION. *ſ.* [from *exhauſt.*] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHA'USTLESS. *a.* [from *exhauſt.*] Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible. *Blackmore.*

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]
1. To offer to view or uſe; to offer or propoſe. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſhow; to diſplay. *Pope.*

EXHI'BITER. *ſ.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

EXHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhibit.*]
1. The act of exhibiting; diſplay; ſetting forth. *Grew.*
2. Thing diſplayed.
3. Allowance; ſalary; penſion. *Swift.*

To EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth. *Philips.*

EXHILARA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhilarate.*]
1. The act of giving gayety.
2. The ſtate of being enlivened. *Bacon.*

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhort.*]
1. The

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.*
2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakſpeare.*

EXHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Lat.] To dry.

EXICCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exiccate.*] Areſaction; act of drying up; ſtate of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality.

E'XIGENCE. } *ſ.* [from *exigent.*]
E'XIGENCY. }
1. Demand; want; need. *Atterbury.*
2. Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion. *Pope.*

E'XIGENT. *ſ.* [*exigens*, Latin.]
1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help. *Waller.*
2. [A law term.] A writ ſued when the defendant is not to be found.
3. End. *Shakſpeare.*

EXIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminutiveneſs; ſlenderneſs. *Boyle.*

EXI'GUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. Not uſed. *Harvey.*

E'XILE. *ſ.* [*exilium*, Latin.]
1. Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed.
2. The perſon baniſhed. *Dryden.*

EXI'LE. *a.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; ſlender; not full. *Bacon.*

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To baniſh; to drive from a country. *Shakſpeare.*

EXI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *exile.*] Baniſhment. *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION. *ſ.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of leaping out. *Brown.*

EXI'LITY. *ſ.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Smallneſs; ſlenderneſs; diminution. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS. *a.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conſpicuous; excellent.

EXINANI'TION. *ſ.* [*exinanitio*, Latin.] Privation; loſs. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Latin.] To be; to have a being. *South.*

EXI'STENCE. } *ſ.* [*exiſtentia*, low Lat.] State
EXI'STENCY. } of being; actual poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXI'STENT. *a.* [from *exiſt.*] In being; in poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]
1. Opinion.
2. Eſteem.

E'XIT. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off.
2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Paſſage out of any place. *Glanville.*
4. Way by which there is a paſſage out. *Woodward.*

EXI'TIAL. } *a.* [*exitialis*, Lat.] Deſtructive; fatal; mortal. *Harvey.*
EXI'TIOUS. }

E'XODUS. } *ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure; journey from a place; the ſecond
E'XODY. } book of Moſes is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLE'TE. *a.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay. *Dict.*

EXO'MPHALOS. *ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς.] A navel rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to diſburden. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exonerate.*] The act of diſburdening. *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'XORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. } *ſ.* [from *exorbitant.*]
EXO'RBITANCY. }
1. The act of going out of the track preſcribed.
2. Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right. *Dryden.*
3. Boundleſs depravity. *Garth.*

EXO'RBITANT. *a.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]
1. Deviating from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed. *Woodward.*
2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method. *Hooker.*
3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive. *Addiſon.*

To EXO'RBITATE, *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road preſcribed. *Bentley.*

To E'XORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]
1. To adjure by ſome holy name.
2. To drive away ſpirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits by religious ceremonies. *Dryden.*

E'XORCISER. *ſ.* [from *exorciſe.*] One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

E'XORCISM. *ſ.* [ἐξορκισμὸς.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away. *Harvey.*

E'XORCIST. *ſ.* [ἐξορκιστὴς.]
1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits. *Acts.*
2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly. *Sh.*

EXO'RDIUM. ſ. [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition. *May.*

EXORNA'TION. *ſ.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment. *Hooker.*

EXO'SSATED. *a.* [*exoſſatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐκ and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Lat.] Wanting bones; boneleſs. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK. *a.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Evelyn.*

EXO'TICK. *ſ.* A foreign plant. *Addiſon.*

To EXPA'ND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]
1. To ſpread; to lay open as a net or ſheet.
2. To dilate; to ſpread out every way. *Arb.*

EXPA'NSE. *ſ.* [*expanſum*, Lat.] A body widely

extended without inequalities. *Savage.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *expanſible.*] Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *expanſus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSION. *ſ.* [from *expanſe.*]

1. The ſtate of being extended into a wider ſurface or greater ſpace. *Bentley.*
2. The act of ſpreading out. *Grew.*
3. Extent; ſpace to which any thing is extended. *Locke.*
4. Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from extenſion in ſolid matter. *Locke.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface. *Ray.*

To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]

1. To range at large. *Addiſon.*
2. To enlarge upon in language. *Broome.*
3. To let looſe; to allow to range. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil.
2. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Dryd.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to ſtay. *Job.*

EXPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *expect.*] To be expected. *Brown.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } *ſ.* [from *expect.*]
EXPE'CTANCY. }

1. The act or ſtate of expecting. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Something expected. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Hope. *Shakſpeare.*

EXPE'CTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in expectation. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT. *ſ.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation. *Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers.*
3. Proſpect of any thing good to come. *Pſal.*
4. The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected. *Milton.*
5. A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us. *Otway.*

EXPE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *expect.*]

1. One who has hopes of ſomething.
2. One who waits for another. *Shakſpeare.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expectorate.*]

1. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt.
2. That diſcharge which is made by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration. *Harvey.*

EXPE'DIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *expedient.*]
EXPE'DIENCY. }

1. Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end. *South.*
2. Expedition; adventure. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Haſte; diſpatch. *Shakſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable. *Tillot.*
2. Quick; expeditious. *Shakſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A ſhift; means to an end contrived in an exigence. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently.
2. Haſtily; quickly. *Shakſpeare.*

To E'XPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.
2. To haſten; to quicken. *Swift.*
3. To diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITE. *a.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; haſty; ſoon done. *Sandys.*
2. Eaſy; diſencumbered; clear. *Hooker.*
3. Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotſon.*
4. Light armed. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITELY. *ad.* [from *expedite.*] With quickneſs; readily; haſtily. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *expedite.*]

1. Haſte; ſpeed; activity. *Hooker.*
2. A march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakſpeare.*

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away. *Burnet.*
2. To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.*
3. To baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence. *Dryden.*

EXPE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to ſpend. *Hayward.*

EXPE'NSE. *ſ.* [*expenſum*, Lat.] Coſt; charges; money expended. *Ben Jonſon.*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *a.* [*expenſe* and *full.*] Coſtly; chargeable. *Watton.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *expenſe.*] Without coſt. *Milton.*

EXPE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expenſe.*]

1. Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious. *Temple.*
2. Coſtly; requiring expenſe.
3. Liberal; diſtributive. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *ad.* With great expenſe.

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *expenſive.*]

1. Addition to expenſe; extravagance.
2. Coſtlineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *ſ.* [*experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequential trial. *Raleigh.*
2. Knowledge gained by practice. *Shakſpeare.*

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.*

1. To try; to practiſe.
2. To know by practice. *Milton.*

EXPE'RIENCED. *participial a.*

1. Made ſkilful by experience. *Locke.*
2. Wiſe by long practice. *Pope.*

EXPE'RIENCER. *ſ.* One who makes trial; a practiſer of experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE'RIMENT. *ſ.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect. *Bacon.*

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to ſearch out by trial. *Ray.*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *a.*

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment. *Brown.*
3. Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*

EXPERIME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE'RT. *a.* [*expertus*, Latin.]
1. Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent. *Prior.*
2. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
3. Skilful by practice or experience. *Bacon.*

EXPE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful ready manner.

EXPE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs; dexterity. *Knolles.*

E'XPIABLE. *a.* Capable to be expiated.

To E'XPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]
1. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to atone for. *Bacon.*
2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expiate.*]
1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement. *Dryden.*
3. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*

E'XPIATORY. *a.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*

EXPILA'TION. *ſ.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery.

EXPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expire.*]
1. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The laſt emiſſion of breath; death. *Rambler.*
3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.
4. Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon.*
5. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed. *Boyle.*
6. The concluſion of any limited time. *Clarendon.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]
1. To breathe out. *Spenſer.*
2. To exhale; to ſend out in exhalations. *Woodward.*
3. To cloſe; to bring to an end. *Spenſer.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.*
1. To make an emiſſion of the breath.
2. To die; to breathe the laſt. *Pope.*
3. To periſh; to fall; to be deſtroyed. *Spen.*
4. To fly out with a blaſt. *Dryden.*
5. To conclude; to come to an end. *Shakſp.*

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear. *Gay.*

EXPLA'INABLE. *a.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained. *Brown.*

EXPLA'INER. *ſ.* [from *explain.*] Expoſitor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explain.*]
1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *a.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation. *Swift.*

E'XPLETIVE. *ſ.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something uſed only to take up room. *Swift.*

E'XPLICABLE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; poſſible to be explained. *Hale.*

To E'XPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]
1. To unfold; to expand. *Blackmore.*
2. To explain; to clear. *Taylor.*

EXPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*]
1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. *Hooker.*
3. The ſenſe given by an explainer. *Burnet.*

E'XPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain. *Watts.*

EXPLICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT. *a.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*

EXPLI'CITLY. *ad.* Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]
1. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt. *Roſcommon.*
2. To drive out with noiſe and violence, as from a gun. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] A hiſſer; one that drives out with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT. *ſ.* [*expletum*, Latin.] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt. *Denham.*

To EXPLO'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve. *Camden.*

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To ſearch out. *Brown.*

EXPLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination. *Brown.*

EXPLORA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *explorate.*] One who ſearches; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY. *a.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial. *Boyle.*

EXPLO'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial. *Brown.*

EXPLO'SION. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence. *Woodward. Newton.*

EXPLO'SIVE. *a.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noiſe and violence. *Woodward.*

EXPO'NENT. *ſ.* [from *expono*, Lat.] *Exponent* of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the *exponent* ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent: thus ſix is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris.*

EXPONE'NTIAL. *ſ.* [from *exponent.*] *Exponential* curves are ſuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranſcendental ones. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country. *Addiſon.*

E'XPORT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. *Swift.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expoſitum*, Latin.]
1. To lay open; to make liable to. *Prior.*
2. To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden.*
4. To lay open to cenſure or ridicule. *Dry.*
5. To lay open to examination. *Locke.*
6. To put in danger. *Clarendon.*
7. To caſt out to chance. *Prior.*
8. To cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe. *Addiſ.*

EXPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]
1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Explanation; interpretation. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITOR. *ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Lat.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter. *South.*

To EXPO'STULATE. *v. a.* [*expoſtulo*, Lat.] To canvaſs with another; to altercate; to debate. *Cotton.*

EXPOSTULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*]
1. Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an affair. *Spectator.*
2. Charge; accuſation. *Waller.*

EXPOSTULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY. *a.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Containing expoſtulation. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]
1. The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation.
2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation.
3. The ſtate of being expoſed to any thing.
4. The ſtate of being in danger. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Expoſition; ſituation. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. n.* [*expono*, Latin.]
1. To explain; to clear; to interpret. *Raleigh.*
2. To examine; to lay open. *Hudibras.*

EXPO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter. *Hooker.*

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*expreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent.
2. To repreſent by the imitative arts: as poetry, ſculpture, painting. *Smith.*
3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton.*
4. To ſhow or make known in any manner. *Prior.*
5. To denote; to deſignate. *Numbers.*
6. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion. *Bacon.*
7. To extort by violence. *Ben Jonſon.*

EXPRE'SS. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Copied; reſembling; exactly like. *Milton.*
2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *B. Jon.*
3. Clear; not dubious. *Stilling fleet.*
4. On purpoſe; for a particular end. *Auter.*

EXPRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
2. A meſſage ſent. *King Charles.*
3. A declaration in plain terms. *Norris.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *expreſs.*]
1. That may be uttered or declared. *Woodw.*
2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]
1. The act or power of repreſenting any thing. *Holder.*
2. The form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered. *Buckingham.*
3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.
4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing, as by a preſs. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *expreſs.*] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. *Pope.*

EXPRE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *expreſſive.*] In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *expreſſive.*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words. *Addiſon.*

EXPRE'SSLY. *ad.* [from *expreſs.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Stilling fl.*

EXPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]
1. Expreſſion; utterance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The form; the likeneſs repreſented.
3. The mark; the impreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To EXPRO'BRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exprobrate.*] Reproachful accuſation. *Hooker.*

To EXPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own. *Boyle.*

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by aſſault.

EXPUGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expugn.*] Conqueſt; the act of taking by aſſault. *Sandys.*

To EXPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*expulſus*, Lat.] To drive out; to force away. *Bacon.*

EXPU'LSION. *ſ.* [from *expulſe.*]
1. The act of expelling or driving out.
2. The ſtate of being driven out. *Stilling fleet.*

EXPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *expulſe.*] Having the power of expulſion.

EXPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]
1. To blot out; to rub out. *Swift.*
2. To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys.*

EXPURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of purging or cleanſing. *Wiſeman.*
2. Purification from bad mixture, as errour or falſehood. *Brown.*

EXPU'RGATORY. *a.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown.*

E'XQUISITE. *a.* [*exquiſitus*, Latin.]
1. Far-ſought; excellent; conſummate; complete. *Raleigh.*
2. Conſummately bad. *King Charles.*

EXQUI'SITELY. *ad.* [from *exquiſite.*] Perfectly; completely. *Addiſon.*

E'XQUISITENESS. *ſ.* [from *exquiſite.*] Nicety; perfection. *Boyle.*

E'XSCRIPT. *ſ.* [*exſcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiſeman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Lat.] To dry. *Brown.*

EXSICCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exſiccate.*] The act of drying. *Brown.*

EXSI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

EXSPUI'TION. *ſ.* [*expuo*, Latin.] A diſcharge of ſaliva by ſpitting. *Quincy.*

EXSU'CTION. *ſ.* [*exugo*, Lat.] The act of ſuck-

ſucking out. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] A ſweating out; an extillation. *Derham.*

EXSUFFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ex* and *ſufflo*, Latin.] A blaſt working underneath. *Bacon.*

To EXSU'FFOLATE. *v. a.* To whiſper; to buzz in the ear. *Shakſpeare.*

To EXSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To rouſe up; to ſtir up.

E'XTANCY. *ſ.* [from *extant*.] Parts riſing up above the reſt. *Boyle.*

E'XTANT. *a.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; ſtanding above the reſt. *Ray.*
2. Publick; not ſuppreſſed. *Graunt.*

EXTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐκστατικὸς.] Raptu-
EXTA'TICK. } rous. *Boyle.*

EXTE'MPORAL. *a.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; ſudden. *Wotton.*
2. Speaking without premeditation. *B. Jon.*

EXTE'MPORALLY. *ad.* [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakſpeare.*

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Unpremeditated; ſudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*extemporarius*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; ſudden; quick. *More.*

EXTE'MPORE. *ad.* [*extempore*, Lat.] Without premeditation; ſuddenly; readily. *South.*

EXTE'MPORINESS. *ſ.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of ſpeaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To ſpeak extempore, or without premeditation. *South.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtretch out in any direction. *Pope.*
2. To ſpread abroad; to diffuſe; to expand: contrary to *contract*. *Locke.*
3. To widen to a large comprehenſion. *Locke.*
4. To ſtretch into aſſignable dimenſions; to make local; to magnify ſo as to fill ſome aſſignable ſpace. *Prior.*
5. To enlarge; to continue. *Pope.*
6. To increaſe in force or duration. *Shakſp.*
7. To enlarge the comprehenſion of any poſition. *Hooker.*
8. To impart; to communicate. *Pſalms.*
9. To ſeize by a courſe of law. *Hudibras.*

EXTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *extend*.] That by which any thing is extended. *Wiſeman.*

EXTE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *extend*.] Capable of extenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *extenſible*.] The quality of being extenſible. *Grew.*

EXTE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*extenſio*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth. *Holder.*
2. Capable of being extended to a large comprehenſion. *Glanville.*

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *extenſible*.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *extenſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.
2. The ſtate of being extended. *Burnet.*

EXTE'NSIVE. *a.* [*extenſivus*, Lat.] Wide; large; comprehenſive. *Watts.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extenſive*.] Widely; largely. *Watts.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *extenſive*.]

1. Largeneſs; diffuſiveneſs; wideneſs. *Watts.*
2. Poſſibility to be extended. *Ray.*

EXTE'NSOR. *ſ.* The muſcle by which any limb is extended. *Quincy.*

EXTE'NT. *participle.* [from *extend*.] Extended. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

EXTE'NT. *ſ.* [*extenſus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is ſtretched or ſpread. *Milton.*
2. Communication; diſtribution. *Shakſp.*
3. Execution; ſeizure. *Shakſpeare.*

To EXTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To leſſen; to make ſmall. *Grew.*
2. To leſſen; to diminiſh in any quality. *Dryden.*
3. To leſſen; to degrade; to diminiſh in honour. *Milton.*
4. To leſſen; to palliate. *Milton.*
5. To make lean.

EXTENUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extenuate*.]

1. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of puniſhment. *Atterbury.*
3. A general decay in the muſcular fleſh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTE'RIOR. *a.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinſick. *Boyle.*

EXTE'RIORLY. *ad.* [from *exterior*.] Outwardly; externally. *Shakſpeare.*

To EXTE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to aboliſh; to deſtroy. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINA'TION. *ſ.* Deſtruction; exciſion. *Bacon.*

EXTERMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] That by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Latin.] To exterminate. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

EXTE'RN. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; viſible. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick; not depending on itſelf. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itſelf; oppoſite to internal. *Tillotſon.*
2. Having the outward appearance. *Stilling fl.*

EXTE'RNALLY. *ad.* Outwardly. *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] The act of falling in drops. *Derham.*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Latin.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation. *Brown.*

EXTIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation. *Bacon.*

EXTI'NCT. *a.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]

1. Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out. *Pope.*
2. At a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Abolished; out of force. *Ayliffe.*

EXTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing.
2. The ſtate of being quenched. *Harvey.*
3. Deſtruction; exciſion. *Rogers.*
4. Suppreſſion. *Thomſon.*

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]
1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to deſtroy. *Hayward.*
3. To cloud; to obſcure. *Shakſpeare.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, or deſtroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Collier.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*]
1. Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching; deſtruction. *Davies.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion. *Davies.*

To EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To eradicate; to root our. *Shakſpeare.*

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind.

EXTIRPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion.

EXTIRPA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*extiſpicium*, Latin.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails. *Brown.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden.*

EXTO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *extol.*] A praiſer; a magnifier.

EXTO'RSIVE. *a.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Lat.]
1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from one. *Rowe.*
2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion. *Spenſer.*

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. *Davies.*

EXTO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion. *Camden.*

EXTO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *extort.*]
1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies.*
2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER. *ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion. *Camden.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extractum*, Latin.]
1. To draw out of ſomething. *Bacon.*
2. To draw by chymical operation. *Philips.*
3. To take from ſomething. *Milton.*
4. To draw out of any containing body. *Burnet.*
5. To ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe. *Swift.*

EXTRACT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. *Boyle.*
2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abſtract; an epitome. *Camden.*

EXTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*extractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.*
2. Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR. ſ. [Lat.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *a.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Not conſiſting in words, but realities. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Lat.] The act of emitting outward. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *extraordinary.*]
1. In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker.*
2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably. *Howel.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *ſ.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonneſs; eminence; remarkableneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *a.* [*extraordinarius*, Latin.]
1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Davies.*
2. Different from the common courſe of law. *Clarendon.*
3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *ad.* Extraordinarily; uncommonly. *Addiſon.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] Not within the ſame province. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRARE'GULAR. *a.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *ſ.* [*extravagans*,
EXTRA'VAGANCY. } Latin.]
1. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits. *Hammond.*
2. Irregularity; wildneſs.
3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotſon.*
4. Unnatural tumour; bombaſt. *Dryden.*
5. Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *a.* [*extravagans*, Lat.]
1. Wandering out of his bounds. *Shakſp.*
2. Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed me-

methods. *Dryden.*
3. Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe.*
4. Irregular; wild. *Milton.*
5. Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive. *Addiſ.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *ſ.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *ad.*
1. In an extravagant manner; wildly. *Dry.*
2. In an unreaſonable degree. *Pope.*
3. Expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *extravagant.*] Exceſs; excurſion beyond limits.

To EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits.

EXTRA'VASATED. *a.* [*extra* and *vaſa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extravaſated.*] The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels. *Arbuth.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EXTRAVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *verſio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* Extracted. *Shakſp.*

EXTRE'ME. *a.* [*extremus*, Latin.]
1. Greateſt; of the higheſt degree. *Hooker.*
2. Utmoſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Laſt; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden.*
4. Preſſing in the utmoſt degree. *Hooker.*
5. Rigorous; ſtrict. *Pſalms.*

EXTRE'ME. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any thing. *Milton.*
2. Points at the greateſt diſtance from each other; extremity; end. *Locke.*

EXTRE'MELY. *ad.* [from *extreme.*]
1. In the utmoſt degree. *Sidney.*
2. Very much; greatly. *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY. *ſ.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]
1. The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree. *Hooker.*
2. The utmoſt parts; the parts moſt remote from the middle. *Brown.*
3. The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition. *Denham.*
4. Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Violence of paſſion. *Spenſer.*
6. The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs. *Clarendon.*
7. The moſt aggravated ſtate. *Dryden*

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] To diſembarraſs; to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity; to diſentangle. *Addiſon.*

EXTRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extricate.*] The act of diſentangling; diſentanglement. *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinſick. *Digby.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY. *ad.* [from *extrinſical.*] From without. *Glanville.*

EXTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] Outward; external. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extructum*, Latin.] To build; to raiſe; to form into a ſtructure.

EXTRU'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *extruct.*] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt off; to drive off. *Woodward.*

EXTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or driving out. *Bacon.*

EXTU'BERANCE. *ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*

EXU'BERANCE. *ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Lat.] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs abundance; luxuriance. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT. *a.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]
1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous. *Pope.*
2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXU'BERANTLY. *ad.* Abundantly; to a ſuperfluous degree. *Woodward.*

To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the higheſt degree. *Boyle.*

EXU'CCOUS. *a.* [*exſuccus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]
1. The act of emitting in ſweat. *Wiſeman.*
2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body. *Bacon.*

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To
To EXU'DE. } ſweat out; to iſſue out by ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.]
1. To make ſore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating ſore. *Ray.*
2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton.*

EXULCERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exulcerate.*]
1. The beginning eroſion, which forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*
2. Exacerbation; corroſion. *Hooker.*

EXU'LCERATORY. *a.* [from *exulcerate.*] Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To EXU'LT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above meaſure; to triumph. *Hooker.*

EXU'LTANCE. *ſ.* [from *exult.*] Tranſport; joy; triumph. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTA'TION. *ſ.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*

To EXU'NDATE. *v. a.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*

EXU'PERABLE. *a.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE. *ſ.* [*exuperantia*, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*

To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

EXU'STION. *ſ.* [*exuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; conſumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ. ſ. [Latin.] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhell; whatever is ſhed by animals. *Woodward.*

EY. EA, EE. May either come from ıg, an iſland, or from the Saxon ea, which ſignifies a water. *Gibſon.*

EY'AS. *ſ.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt. *Shakſpeare.*

EY'ASMUSKET. *ſ.* A young unfledged male hawk of the muſket kind. *Hanmer.*

EYE. *ſ.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [eag. Saxon.]
1. The organ of viſion. *Dryden.*
2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians.*
3. Look; countenance. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Front; face. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A poſture of direct oppoſition. *Dryden.*
6. Aſpect; regard. *Bacon.*
7. Notice; attention; obſervation. *Dryden.*
8. Opinion formed by obſervation. *Denham.*
9. Sight; view. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.*
11. Any ſmall perforation. *South.*
12. Any ſmall catch for a hook. *Boyle.*
13. Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.*
14. A ſmall ſhade of colour. *Boyle.*
15. Power of perception. *Deuteronomy.*

To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view. *More.*

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to ſhow; to bear an appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

EY'EBALL. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye. *Shakſpeare.*

EYEBRI'GHT. *ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Lat.] An herb.

EY'EBROW. *ſ.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*

EY'EDROP. *ſ.* [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear. *Shakſp.*

EY'EGLANCE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenſer.*

EY'EGLASS. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glaſs.*] Spectacles; glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight. *Newton.*

EY'ELESS. *a.* [from *eye.*] Without eyes; ſightleſs; deprived of ſight. *Milton. Garth.*

EY'ELET. *ſ.* [*œillet*, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any ſmall perforation for a lace to go through. *Wiſeman.*

EY'ELID. *ſ.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that ſhuts over the eye. *Bacon.*

EYESE'RVANT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant that works only while watched.

EYESE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervice.*] Service performed only under inſpection. *Coloſſians.*

EY'ESHOT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſhot.*] Sight; glance; view. *Spectator.*

EY'ESIGHT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſight.*] Sight of the eye. *Samuel.*

EY'ESORE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſore.*] Something offenſive to the ſight. *Clarendon.*

EYESPO'TTED. *a.* [*eye* and *ſpot.*] Marked with ſpots like eyes. *Spenſer.*

EY'ESTRING. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſtring.*] The nerve of the eye. *Shakſpeare.*

EY'ETOOTH. *ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders; the fang. *Ray.*

EY'EWINK. *ſ.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakſpeare.*

EYEWI'TNESS. *ſ.* [*eye* and *witneſs.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives teſtimony to facts ſeen with his own eyes. *Peter.*

EYRE. *ſ.* [*eyre*, Fr.] The court of juſtices itinerants. *Cowel.*

EY'RY. *ſ.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their neſts, and hatch. *Milton.*

F.

F Has in Engliſh an invariable ſound, formed by compreſſion of the whole lips, and a forcible breath.

FABA'CEOUS. *a.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean.

FA'BLE. *ſ.* [*fable*, French.]
1. A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept. *Addiſon.*
2. A fiction in general. *Dryden.*
3. The ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem. *Dryden.*
4. A lie; a vicious falſehood. *Addiſon.*

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.*
2. To tell falſehoods; to lie. *Shakſpeare.*

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falſely. *Milton.*

FA'BLED. *a.* [from *fable.*] Celebrated in fables. *Tickel.*

FA'BLER. *ſ.* [from *fable.*] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned ſtories.

To FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Latin.]
1. To build; to conſtruct.
2. To forge; to deviſe falſely.

FABRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *fabricate.*] The act of building; conſtruction. *Hale.*

FA'BRICK. *ſ.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]
1. A building; an edifice. *Wotton.*
2. Any ſyſtem or compages of matter. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to conſtruct. *Philips.*

FA'BULIST. *ſ.* [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] A writer of fables. *Croxal.*

FABULO'SITY. *ſ.* [*fabuloſitas*, Lat.] Fulneſs of feigned ſtories. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS. *a.* [*fabuloſus*, Latin.] Feigned; full of fables. *Addiſon.*

FA'BULOUSLY. *ad.* In fiction. *Brown.*

FACE. *ſ.* [*face*, French; from *facies*, Latin.] *Bacon.*
1. The viſage.
2. Countenance; caſt of the features. *Pope.*
3. The ſurface of any thing. *Geneſis.*
4. The front or forepart of any thing. *Ezek.*
5. Viſible ſtate of affairs. *Milton.*
6. Appearance; reſemblance. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. Pre-

7. Preſence; ſight. *Dryden.*
8. Confidence; boldneſs. *Tillotſon.*
9. Diſtortion of the face. *Shakſpeare.*

FACE *to* FACE. [An adverbial expreſſion.]
1. When both parties are preſent. *Acts.*
2. Without the interpoſition of other bodies; nakedly. *Corinthians.*

To FACE. *v. n.*
1. To carry a falſe appearance. *Spenſer.*
2. To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryd.*

To FACE. *v. a.*
1. To meet in front; to oppoſe with confidence. *Dryden.*
2. To oppoſe with impudence. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſtand oppoſite to. *Pope.*
4. To cover with an additional ſuperficies. *Ad.*

FA'CELESS. *ſ.* [from *face.*] Being without a face.

FACEPAI'NTER. *ſ.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAI'NTING. *ſ.* [*face* and *painting.*] The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*

FA'CET. *ſ.* [*facette*, French.] A ſmall ſurface. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *a.* [*facetieux*, French.] Gay; cheerful; lively; witty. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facetious.*] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facetious.*] Cheerful wit; mirth; gayety.

FA'CILE. *a.* [*facile*, French.]
2. Eaſy; not difficult; performable with little labour. *Milton. Evelyn.*
2. Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable.
3. Eaſy of acceſs or converſe; not haughty; not ſupercilious. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Pliant; flexible; eaſily perſuaded. *Calamy.*

To FACI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make eaſy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon.*

FACI'LITY. *ſ.* [*facilité*, French.]
1. Eaſineſs to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Raleigh.*
2. Readineſs in performing; dexterity. *Dryd.*
3. Vicious ductility; eaſineſs to be perſuaded; ready compliance. *Bacon.*
4. Eaſineſs of acceſs; affability. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS. *a.* Wicked; facinorous. *Sh.*

FA'CING. *ſ.* [from *to face.*] An ornamental covering. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS. *a.* [*facinora*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; deteſtably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT. *ſ.* [*factum*, Latin.]
1. A thing done; an effect produced.
2. Reality; not ſuppoſition. *Smalridge.*
3. Action; deed. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION. *ſ.* [*faction*, French.]
1. A party in a ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Tumult; diſcord; diſſenſion. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [*factionaire*, French.] A party man. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'CTIOUS. *ſ.* [*factieux*, French.]
1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Proceeding from publick diſſenſions. *K. C.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally diſſenſious. *K. Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to publick diſſenſion.

FACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*

FA'CTOR. *ſ.* [*facteur*, French.] An agent for another; a ſubſtitute. *South.*

FA'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *factor.*]
1. A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country.
2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM. *ſ.* [*fac totum*, Lat.] A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs; as *Scrub* in the Stratagem.

FACTURE. ſ. [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *ſ.* [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Latin.]
1. The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker.*
2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory. *Swift.*
3. [In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal. *Quincy.*
4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.*
5. Quality perſonal; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Power; authority. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*
8. Faculty, in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences.

FACU'ND. *a.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE. *v. a.* [*fade*, French.]
1. To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to grow weak.
2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.*
3. To wither, as a vegetable. *Iſaiah.*
4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
5. To be naturally not durable; to be tranſient. *Locke.*

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor. *Dryden.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [ȝefeȝan, Saxon.]
1. To ſuit; to fit; to have one part conſiſtent with another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſucceed; to hit. *L'Eſtrange.*

FÆ'CES. ſ. [Latin.] Excrements; feelings; dregs. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To grow weary; to faint with wearineſs. *Mackenzie.*

FAGE'ND. *ſ.* [from *fag* and *end.*]
1. The end of a web of cloth.
2. The refuſe, or meaner part of any thing. *Fanſhaw.*

FA'GOT. *ſ.* [*fagod*, Welch; *fagot*, French.]
1. A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire.
2. A ſoldier numbered in the muſter roll, but not really exiſting.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up;

up; to bundle together. *Dryden.*

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French.]
1. To be deficient; to ceaſe from former plenty; to fall ſhort. *Locke.*
2. To be extinct; to ceaſe; to be no longer produced. *Pſalms.*
3. To ceaſe; to periſh; to be loſt. *Addiſon.*
4. To die; to loſe life. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſink; to be torn down. *Iſaiah.*
6. To decay; to decline; to languiſh.
7. To miſs; not to produce its effect.
8. To miſs; not to ſucceed in a deſign.
9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*
1. To deſert; not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply; to diſappoint. *Sidney. Locke.*
2. Not to aſſiſt; to neglect; to omit to help. *Davies.*
3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to. *Kings.*

FAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Miſcarriage; miſs; unſucceſsfulneſs.
2. Omiſſion; non performance. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Deficience; want.
4. Death; extinction. *Shakſpeare.*

FAI'LING. *ſ.* [from *fail.*] Deficiency; imperfection; lapſe. *Rogers.*

FAI'LURE. *ſ.* [from *fail.*]
1. Deficience; ceſſation. *Woodward.*
2. Omiſſion; non-performance; ſlip. *South.*
3. A lapſe; a ſlight fault.

FAIN. *a.* [ꝼæġn, Saxon.]
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenſer.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker.*

FAIN. *ad.* Gladly; very deſirouſly.

To FAIN. *v. n.* To wiſh; to deſire fondly. *Sp.*

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waſte away quickly.
2. To loſe the animal functions; to ſink motionleſs. *Guardian.*
3. To grow feeble. *Ecclus.*
4. To ſink into dejection. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depreſs; to enfeeble. *Shakſpeare.*

FAINT. *a.* [*faine*, French.]
1. Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not ſtriking. *New.*
3. Not loud; not piercing. *Boyle.*
4. Feeble of body. *Rambler.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous. *Cam.*
6. Dejected; depreſſed. *Hebrews.*
7. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies.*

FAINTHEA'RTED. *a.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous. *Iſaiah.*

FAINTHEA'RTEDLY. *ad.* Timorouſly.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS. *ſ.* Cowardice; timorouſneſs; want of courage.

FA'INTING. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loſs of animal motion. *Wiſeman.*

FA'INTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Weakneſs in a ſlight degree; incipient debility.

FA'INTLING. *a.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feebleminded. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *faint.*]
1. Feebly; languidly. *Waiſh.*
2. Not in bright colours. *Pope.*
3. Without force of repreſentation. *Shakſp.*
4. Without ſtrength of body. *Dryden.*
5. Not vigorouſly; not actively. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Timorouſly; with dejection; without ſpirit. *Denham.*

FA'INTNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*]
1. Languor; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.
2. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenſer.*
3. Timorouſneſs; dejection. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'INTY. *a.* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*

FAIR. *a.* [ꝼæġen, Saxon.]
1. Beautiful; elegant of features; handſome. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Hale.*
3. Pleaſing to the eye. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Clear; pure. *Boyle.*
5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempeſtuous.
6. Favourable; proſperous. *Prior.*
7. Likely to ſucceed. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Equal; juſt. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods. *Temple.*
10. Not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts. *Pope.*
11. Open; direct. *Dryden.*
12. Gentle; mild; not compulſory. *Spenſer.*
13. Mild; not ſevere. *Milton.*
14. Pleaſing; civil. *Shakſpeare.*
15. Equitable; not injurious. *Milton.*
16. Commodious; eaſy. *Shakſpeare.*

FAIR. *ad.* [from the adjective.]
1. Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke.*
2. Civilly; complaiſantly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Happily; ſucceſsfully. *Shakſpeare.*
4. On good terms. *Collier.*

FAIR. *ſ.*
1. A beauty; elliptically a *fair* woman. *Dryd.*
2. Honeſty; juſt dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

FAIR. *ſ.* [*foire*, French.] An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'IRING. *ſ.* [from *fair.*] A preſent given at a fair. *Ben Jonſon.*

FA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *fair.*]
1. Beautifully.
2. Commodiouſly; conveniently. *Dryden.*
3. Honeſtly; juſtly; without ſhift. *Bacon.*
4. Ingenuouſly; plainly; openly. *Pope.*
5. Candidly; without ſiniſtrous interpretations. *Dryden.*
6. Without violence to right reaſon. *Dryden.*
7. Without blots. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Completely; without any deficience.

FA'IRNESS. *ſ.* [from *fair.*]
1. Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney.*
2. Honeſty; candour; ingenuity. *Atterbury.*

FA'IRSPOKEN. *a.* [from *fair* and *ſpeak.*] Bland and civil in language and addreſs. *Hook.*

FAI'RY. *ſ.* [ꝼæphð, Saxon.]
1. A kind of fabled being ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanlineſs in houſes; an elf; a fay. *Locke.*
2. Enchantreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'IRY. *a.*

1. Given by fairies. *Dryden.*
2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone found in gravel pits.

FAITH. *ſ.* [*foi*, French.]
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker. Hammond.*
2. The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church. *Acts. Common Prayer.*
3. Truſt in God. *Swift.*
4. Tenet held. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another.
6. Fidelity; unſhaken adherence. *Milton.*
7. Honour; ſocial confidence. *Dryden.*
8. Sincerity; honeſty; veracity. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Promiſe given. *Shakſpeare.*

FAI'THBREACH. *ſ.* [*faith* and *breach.*] Breach of fidelity; perfidy. *Shakſpeare.*

FAI'THED. *a.* [from *faith.*] Honeſt; ſincere. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FAI'THFUL. *a.* [*faith* and *full.*]
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Epheſians.*
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty profeſſed. *Milton.*
3. Honeſt; upright; without fraud.
4. Obſervant of compact or promiſe. *Dryden.*

FAI'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *faithful.*]
1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With ſtrict adherence to duty. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden.*
5. Sincerely; with ſtrong promiſes. *Bacon.*
6. Honeſtly; without fraud. *South.*
7. Confidently; ſteadily. *Shakſpeare.*

FAI'THFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithful.*]
1. Honeſty; veracity. *Pſalms.*
2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden.*

FAI'THLESS. *a.* [from *faith.*]
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker.*
2. Perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty. *Shak.*

FAI'THLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithleſs.*]
1. Treachery; perfidy.
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAI'TOUR. *ſ.* [*faitard*, French.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal; a mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

FAKE. *ſ.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCA'DE. *ſ.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.] A horſe is ſaid to make *falcades*, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FA'LCATED. *a.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a ſcythe. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. *ſ.* Crookedneſs. *Brown.*

FA'LCHION. *ſ.* [*fauchon*, French.] A ſhort crooked ſword; a cimeter. *Dryden.*

FA'LCON. *ſ.* [*faukon*, French.]
1. A hawk trained for ſport. *Walton.*
2. A ſort of cannon. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *ſ.* [*falconnier*, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*

FA'LCONET. *ſ.* [*falconnette*, French.] A ſort of ordnance.

FA'LDAGE. *ſ.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege reſerved of ſetting up folds for ſheep in any field within the manor. *Harris.*

FA'LDING. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth.

FA'LDSTOOL. *ſ.* [*fald* or *feld* and *ſtool.*] A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *falu.* [pellan, Saxon.]
1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To drop from an erect to a prone poſture.
3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts.*
4. To move down any deſcent. *Burnet.*
5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Iſaiah.*
6. To paſs at the outlet, as a river. *Arbuth.*
7. To be determined to ſome particular direction. *Cheyne.*
8. To apoſtatize; to depart from faith or goodneſs. *Milton.*
9. To die by violence. *Milton.*
10. To come to a ſudden end. *Davies.*
11. To be degraded from a high ſtation.
12. To decline from power or empire. *Addiſon.*
13. To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former. *Dryden.*
14. To decreaſe; to be diminiſhed. *Arbuth.*
15. To ebb; to grow ſhallow.
16. To decreaſe in value; to bear leſs price.
17. To ſink; not to amount to the full.
18. To be rejected; to become null. *Locke.*
19. To decline from violence to calmneſs.
20. To enter into any new ſtate of body or mind. *Knolles.*
21. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection. *Bacon.*
22. To ſink below ſomething in compariſon.
23. To happen; to befal. *Donne.*
24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shak.*
25. To come in a ſtated method. *Holder.*
26. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle.*
27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Hale.*
28. To handle or treat directly. *Addiſon.*
29. To come vindictively, as a puniſhment.
30. To come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor. *Knolles.*
31. To drop or paſs by careleſneſs or imprudence. *Swift.*
32. To come forcibly and irreſiſtibly.
33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance. *Denham.*
34. To languiſh; to grow faint. *Addiſon.*
35. To be born; to be yeaned. *Mortimer.*
36. *To* FALL *away.* To grow lean. *Arbuth.*
37. *To* FALL *away.* To revolt; to change allegiance. *Kings.*
38. *To* FALL *away.* To apoſtatize.
39. *To* FALL *away.* To periſh; to be loſt.
40. *To* FALL *away.* To decline gradually; to fade; to languiſh. *Addiſon.*
41. *To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promiſe or purpoſe. *Taylor.*
42. *To* FALL *back.* To recede; to give way.
43. *To* FALL *down.* To proſtrate himſelf in adoration. *Pſalms.*
44. *To* FALL *down.* To ſink; not to ſtand.
45. *To* FALL *down.* To bend as a ſuppliant.

46. *To*

46. *To* FALL *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Hayward.*
47. *To* FALL *in.* To concur; to coincide.
48. *To* FALL *in.* To comply; to yield to.
49. *To* FALL *off.* To ſeparate; to be broken. *Sh.*
50. *To* FALL *off.* To periſh; to die away.
51. *To* FALL *off.* To apoſtatize. *Milton.*
52. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.*
53. *To* FALL *on.* To make an aſſault. *Shak.*
54. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to deſert from one ſide to the other. *Shakſpeare.*
55. *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar. *Sid.*
56. *To* FALL *out.* To happen; to befal. *Hook.*
57. *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat.
58. *To* FALL *to.* To apply himſelf to.
59. *To* FALL *under.* To be ſubject to. *Taylor.*
60. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with. *Ad.*
61. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade.
62. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt. *Holder.*
63. *To* FALL *upon.* To ruſh againſt. *Addiſon.*

To FALL. *v. a.*
1. To drop; to let fall. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſink; to depreſs. *Bacon.*
3. To diminiſh; to let ſink in price. *Locke.*
4. To yean; to bring forth. *Shakſpeare.*

FALL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of dropping from on high. *Dryd.*
2. The act of tumbling from an erect poſture. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The violence ſuffered in dropping from on high. *Locke.*
4. Death; overthrow; deſtruction incurred. *Sh.*
5. Ruin; diſſolution. *Denham.*
6. Downfal; loſs of greatneſs; declenſion from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
7. Declenſion of greatneſs, power, or dominion. *Hooker.*
8. Diminution; decreaſe of price. *Child.*
9. Declination or diminution of ſound; cloſe to muſick. *Milton.*
10. Declivity; ſteep deſcent. *Bacon.*
11. Cataract; caſcade. *Pope.*
12. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addiſon.*
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.*
14. Any thing that falls in great quantities: as, a *fall* of ſnow.
15. The act of felling or cutting down.

FALLA'CIOUS. *a.* [*fallacieux*, French.]
1. Producing miſtake; ſophiſtical. *South.*
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Sophiſtically; with purpoſe to deceive. *Brown.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Tendency to deceive; inconcluſiveneſs.

FA'LLACY. *ſ.* [*fallacia*, Latin.] Sophiſm; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*

FALLIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fallible.*] Liableneſs to be deceived; uncertainty. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to error; ſuch as may be deceived. *Taylor.*

FA'LLING. *ſ.* [from *fall.*] Indentings oppoſed to prominence. *Addiſon.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *ſ.* [*fall* and *ſickneſs.*] The epilepſy; a diſeaſe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his ſenſes, and falls down.

FA'LLOW. *a.* [palepe, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon.*
2. Unſowed; left to reſt after the years of tillage. *Hayward.*
3. Plowed, but not ſowed. *Howel.*
4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*

FA'LLOW. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. *Mortimer.*
2. Ground lying at reſt. *Rowe.*

To FA'LLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a ſecond plowing. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenneſs; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

FALSE. *a.* [*falſus*, Latin.]
1. Not morally true; expreſſing that which is not thought. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not phyſically true; conceiving that which does not exiſt. *Davies.*
3. Suppoſititious; ſuccedaneous. *Bacon.*
4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shakſp.*
6. Not honeſt; not juſt. *Donne.*
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous.
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenſer.*
2. To deceive. *Spenſer.*
3. To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Spenſer.*

FALSEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*falſe* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. *Bacon.*

FA'LSEHOOD. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Want of truth; want of veracity.
2. Want of honeſty; treachery. *Milton.*
3. A lie; a falſe aſſertion.

FA'LSELY. *ad.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Gov. of T.*
2. Erroneouſly; by miſtake. *Smalridge.*
3. Perfidiouſly; treacherouſly.

FA'LSENESS. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Contrariety to truth.
2. Want of veracity; violation of promiſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.*
4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorouſneſs. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*] A deceiver. *Spenſer.*

FALSIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *falſify.*] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*falſification*, French.]
1. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
2. Confutation. *Broome.*

FA'LSIFIER. *ſ.* [from *falſify.*]
1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing ſeem what it is not. *Boyle.*
2. A liar. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, French.]
1. To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.*
2. To confute; to prove falſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To violate by falſehood. *Knolles.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies. *South.*

FA'LSITY. *ſ.* [*falſitas*, Latin.]
1. Falſehood; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.*

2. A lie; an errour. *Glanville.*

To FA'LTER. *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Iſlandick.]
1. To heſitate in the utterance of words. *Dry.*
2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shakſp.*
3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

To FA'LTER. *v. a.* To cleanſe; to ſift.

FA'LTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *falter.*] With heſitation; with difficulty.

To FA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fambler*, Daniſh.] To heſitate in the ſpeech. *Skinner.*

FAME. *ſ.* [*fama*, Latin.]
1. Celebrity; renown. *Addiſon.*
2. Report; rumour. *Joſh.*

FA'MED. *a.* [from *fame.*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden.*

FA'MELESS. *a.* Without fame. *May.*

FAMI'LIAR. *a.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]
1. Domeſtick; relating to a family. *Pope.*
2. Affable; not formal; eaſy in converſation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.*
4. Well known. *Watts.*
5. Well acquainted with; accuſtomed. *Pope.*
6. Common; frequent. *Locke.*
7. Eaſy; unconſtrained. *Addiſon.*
8. Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.*

FAMI'LIAR. *ſ.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*

FAMILIA'RITY. *ſ.* [*familiarité*, French.]
1. Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony; affability.
2. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.*
3. Eaſy intercourſe. *Pope.*

To FAMI'LIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, Fr.]
1. To make eaſy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority. *Addiſon.*

FAMI'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *familiar.*]
1. Unceremoniouſly; with freedom. *Bacon.*
2. Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.*
3. Eaſily; without formality. *Pope.*

FAMI'LLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way; domeſtically. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *ſ.* [*familia*, Latin.]
1. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; houſehold. *Swift.*
2. Thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation. *Numbers.*
3. A claſs; a tribe; a ſpecies. *Bacon.*

FA'MINE. *ſ.* [*famine*, French.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale.*

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin.]
1. To kill with hunger; to ſtarve. *Shakſp.*
2. To kill by deprivation of any thing neceſſary. *Milton.*

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger.

FA'MISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *famiſh.*] Want of food. *Hakewill.*

FAMO'SITY. *ſ.* Renown. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS. *a.* [*fameux*, French.] Renowned; celebrated. *Peacham. Milton.*

FA'MOUSLY. *ad.* [from *famous.*] With celebrity; with great renown. *Shakſpeare.*

FAN. *ſ.* [*vannus*, Latin.]
1. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves. *Atterbury.*
2. Any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Any thing by which the air is moved.
5. An inſtrument to raiſe the fire. *Hooker.*

To FAN. *v. a.*
1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spectator.*
2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Milton.*
3. To ſeparate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*

FANA'TICISM. *ſ.* [from *fanatick.*] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK. *a.* [*fanaticus*, Latin.] Enthuſiaſtick; ſuperſtitious. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK. *ſ.* An enthuſiaſt; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

FA'NCIFUL. *a.* [*fancy* and *full.*]
1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon. *Woodward.*
2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reaſon; full of wild images. *Hayward.*

FA'NCIFULLY. *a.* [from *fanciful.*] According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fanciful.*] Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination. *Hale.*

FA'NCY. *ſ.* [*phantaſia*, Latin.]
1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations. *Granville.*
2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon. *Clarendon.*
3. Taſte; idea; conception of things. *Addiſ.*
4. Image; conception; thought. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Inclination; liking; fondneſs. *Collier.*
6. Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.*
7. Frolick; idle ſcheme; vagary. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Something that pleaſes or entertains. *Bacon.*

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Locke.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*
1. To pourtray in the mind; to imagine.
2. To like; to be pleaſed with. *Raleigh.*

FA'NCYMONGER. *ſ.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'NCYSICK. *a.* One whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

FANE. *ſ.* [*fane*, French.] A temple conſecrated to religion. *Philips.*

FANFARON. *ſ.* [French.]
1. A bully; a hector.
2. A blufterer; a boaſter of more than he can perform. *Dryden.*

FANFARONA'DE. *ſ.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] A bluſter; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*

To FANG. *v. a.* [fangan, Saxon.] To ſeize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakſpeare.*

FANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The nails; the talons.
3. Any ſhoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*

FA'NGED. *a.* [from *fang.*] Furniſhed with fangs

fangs or long teeth; furniſhed with inſtruments in imitation of fangs. *Phillips.*

FA'NGLE. *ſ.* [from fangan, Saxon.] Silly attempt; trifling ſcheme.

FA'NGLED. *a.* [from *fangle.*] It is ſcarcely uſed but in new *fangled*; vainly fond of novelty. *Aſcham.*

FA'NGLESS. *a.* [from *fang.*] Toothleſs; without teeth. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'NGOT. *ſ.* A quantity of wares.

FA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*fanon*, French.] A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs prieſt.

FA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *fan.*] One that plays a fan. *Jeremiah.*

FA'NTASIED. *a.* [from *fantaſy.*] Filled with fancies. *Shakſpeare.*

FANTA'SM. *ſ.* [See PHANTASM.]

FANTA'STICAL. } *a.* [*fantaſtique*, Fr.]
FANTA'STICK. }

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.
2. Subſiſting only in the fancy; imaginary.
3. Capricious; humorous; unſteady.
4. Whimſical; fanciful. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *fantaſtical.*]

1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciouſly; humorouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Whimſically. *Grew.*

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *ſ.* [from *fantaſti-*
FANTA'STICKNESS. } *cal.*]

1. Humorouſneſs; mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs. *Tillotſon.*
3. Caprice; unſteadineſs.

FA'NTASY. *ſ.* [*fantaſie*, French.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Davies. Newton.*
2. Idea; image of the mind. *Spenſer.*
3. Humour; inclination. *Whitgifte.*

FAP. *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakſpeare.*

FAR. *ad.* [ꝼeoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. To great extent in length. *Prior.*
2. To a great extent every way. *Prior.*
3. To a great diſtance progreſſively. *Shakſp.*
4. Remotely; at a great diſtance. *Knolles.*
5. To a diſtance. *Raleigh.*
6. In a great part. *Judges.*
7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.
8. To a great height; magnificently. *Shak.*
9. To a certain point; to a certain degree. *Hammond. Tillotſon.*
10. It is uſed often in compoſition: as, *far-ſhooting, far-ſeeing.*

FAR-FE'TCH. *ſ.* A deep ſtratagem. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FE'TCHED. *a.*

1. Brought from places remote. *Milton.*
2. Studiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained. *Sh.*

FAR-PIE'RCING. *a.* Striking, or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOO'TING. *a.* Shooting to a great diſtance. *Dryden.*

FAR. *a.*

1. Diſtant; remote. *Dryden.*
2. *From* FAR. From a remote place.

FAR. *ſ.* [contracted from *farrow.*] Young pigs. *Tuſſer.*

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin.]

1. To ſtuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew.*
2. To extend; to ſwell out. *Shakſpeare.*

FARCE. *ſ.* [*farcer*, French, to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity. *Dryden.*

FA'RCICAL. *a.* [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce. *Gay.*

FA'RCY. *ſ.* [*farcin*, French.] The leproſy of horſes.

FA'RDEL. *ſ.* [*fardello*, Italian.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakſpeare.*

To FARE. *v. n.* [ꝼaꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To go; to paſs; to travel. *Fairfax.*
2. To be in a ſtate good or bad. *Waller.*
3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad. *Milton.*
4. To happen to any one well or ill. *South.*
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained. *Brown.*

FARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryden.*
2. Food prepared for the table; proviſions.

FAREWE'LL. *ad.*

1. The parting compliment; adieu. *Shakſp.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs. *Waller.*

FAREWE'LL. *ſ.* Leave; act of departure. *Milton.*

FARINA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; taſting like meal. *Arbuthnot.*

FARM. *ſ.* [*ferme*, French.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit. *Hayward.*
2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenſer.*

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
2. To take at a certain rate. *Camden.*
3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMER. *ſ.* [*fermier*, French.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground. *Shakſp.*
2. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer.*

FA'RMOST. *a.* [ſuperlative of *far.*] Moſt diſtant. *Dryden.*

FA'RNESS. *ſ.* [from *far.*] Diſtance; remoteneſs. *Carew.*

FARRA'GINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of different materials. *Brown.*

FARRA'GO. ſ. [Latin.] A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER. *ſ.* [*ferrier*, French.]

1. A ſhoer of horſes. *Digby.*
2. One who profeſſes the medicine of horſes. *Swift.*

To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe phyſick or chirurgery on horſes.

FA'RROW. *ſ.* [ꝼeaꝛh, Saxon.] A litter of pigs. *Shakſpeare.*

To FA'RROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. *Tuſſer.*

FART. *ſ.* [ꝼeꝛt, Saxon.] Wind from behind. *Suckling.*

To FART. *v. a.* To break wind behind.

FA'RTHER. *ad.* [We ought to write *further*, and

and *furtheſt*, ꝼoꝛðoꝛ, ꝼuꝛðeꝛ, Saxon.] At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely. *Locke.*

FA'RTHER. *a.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more probably from *forth*.]
1. More remote. *Dryden.*
2. Longer; tending to a greater diſtance. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHERANCE. *ſ.* [more properly *furtherance*.] Encouragement; promotion.

FA'RTHERMO'RE. *ad.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Beſides; moreover. *Raleigh.*

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *to further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dry.*

FA'RTHEST. *ad.* [more properly *furtheſt*.]
1. At the greateſt diſtance.
2. To the greateſt diſtance.

FA'RTHEST. *a.* Moſt diſtant; remoteſt.

FA'RTHING. *ſ.* [ꝼeoꝛðling, Saxon.]
1. The fourth of a penny. *Cocker.*
2. Copper money. *Gay.*
3. It is uſed ſometimes in a ſenſe hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FA'RTHINGALE. *ſ.* A hoop, uſed to ſpread the petticoat. *Swift.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *ſ.* As much as is ſold for a farthing. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'SCES. ſ. [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the conſuls. *Dryden.*

FASCIA. ſ. [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED. *a.* [from *faſcia*, Latin.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage.

FASCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*faſcia*, Lat.] Bandage; the act of binding diſeaſed parts. *Wiſeman.*

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*faſcino*, Latin.] To bewitch: to enchant; to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *faſcinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment.

FA'SCINE. ſ. [French.] A faggot. *Addiſon.*

FA'SCINOUS. *a.* [*faſcinum*, Latin.] Cauſed or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*

FA'SHION. *ſ.* [*façon*, French.]
1. Form; make; ſtate of any thing with regard to appearance. *Luke.*
2. The make or cut of clothes. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Manner; ſort; way. *Hayward.*
4. Cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Cuſtom; general practice. *Tillotſon.*
6. Manner imitated from another; way eſtabliſhed by precedent. *Shakſpeare.*
7. General approbation; mode. *Pope.*
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Ral.*
9. Any thing worn. *Shakſpeare.*
10. The farcy; a diſtemper in horſes; the horſes leproſy. *Shakſpeare.*

To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French.]
1. To form; to mould; to figure. *Raleigh.*
2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spen.*
3. To caſt into external appearance. *Shakſp.*
4. To make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *a.* [from *faſhion*.]
1. Approved by cuſtom; eſtabliſhed by cuſtom. *Rogers.*
2. Made according to the mode. *Dryden.*
3. Obſervant of the mode. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *faſhionable*.] Modiſh elegance. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *faſhionable*.] In a manner conformable to cuſtom; with modiſh elegance. *South.*

FA'SHIONIST. *ſ.* [from *faſhion*.] A follower of the mode; a coxcomb.

To FAST, *v. n.* [*faſtan*, Gothick.]
1. To abſtain from food. *Bacon.*
2. To mortify the body by religious abſtinence. *Bible.*

FAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Abſtinence from food. *Taylor.*
2. Religious mortification by abſtinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury.*

FAST. *a.* [ꝼæꝛt, Saxon.]
1. Firm; immovable. *Milton.*
2. Strong; impregnable. *Spenſer.*
3. Fixed. *Temple.*
4. Deep; ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Firm in adherence. *Aſcham.*
6. [from *ffeſt*, Welch.] Speedy; quick; ſwift. *Davies.*
7. FAST *and looſe.* Uncertain; variable; inconſtant. *Sidney.*

FAST. *ad.*
1. Firmly; immovably. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Cloſely; nearly. *Knolles.*
3. Swiftly; nimbly. *Daniel.*
4. Frequently. *Hammond.*

To FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *faſt*.]
1. To make faſt; to make firm. *Dryden.*
2. To hold together; to cement; to link.
3. To affix; to conjoin. *Swift.*
4. To ſtamp; to impreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſettle; to confirm. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To lay on with ſtrength. *Dryden.*

To FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himſelf. *Brown.*

FA'STENER. *ſ.* [from *faſten*.] One that makes faſt or firm.

FA'STER. *ſ.* [from *faſt*.] He who abſtains from food.

FA'STHANDED. *a.* [*faſt* and *hand*.] Avaricious; cloſehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *faſtidious*.] Diſdainfulneſs. *Swift.*

FASTI'DIOUS. *a.* [*faſtidioſus*, Latin.] Diſdainful; ſqueamiſh; delicate to a vice; inſolently nice. *Ben Jonſon. South.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY. *a.* [from *faſtidious*.] Diſdainfully; ſqueamiſhly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FASTI'GIATED. *a.* [*faſtigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed with a ſlope.

FA'STINGDAY. *ſ.* [*faſt* and *day*.] Day of mortification by abſtinence. *Taylor.*

FA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *faſt*.]
1. Firmneſs; firm adherence. *Bacon.*
2. Strength; ſecurity. *Davies.*
3. A ſtrong place; a place not eaſily forced.
4. Cloſeneſs; conciſeneſs. *Aſcham.*

FA'STUOUS. *a.* [*faſtuoſus*, Latin.] Proud; haughty.

FAT. *a.* [fæt, Saxon.]
1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Coarse; gross; dull. *Dryden.*
3. Wealthy; rich. *Milton.*

FAT. *s.* [fæt, Saxon.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked: commonly written *vat*. *Woodward.*

FAT. *s.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread among them. *Quincy.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed. *L'Estrange.*

FA'TAL. *a.* [*fatalis*, Latin.]
1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary. *Tillotson.*
3. Appointed by destiny. *Bacon.*

FA'TALIST. *s.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity. *Watts.*

FATA'LITY. *s.* [*fatalité*, French.]
1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events. *South.*
2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*
3. Tendency to danger. *Brown.*

FA'TALLY. *ad.* [from *fatal.*]
1. Mortally; destructively, even to death.
2. By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS. *s.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible necessity.

FATE. *s.* [*fatum*, Latin.]
1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. *Milton.*
2. Event predetermined. *Shakspeare.*
3. Death; destruction. *Dryden.*
4. Cause of death. *Dryden.*

FA'TED. *a.* [from *fate.*]
1. Decreed by fate. *Dryden.*
2. Modelled in any matter by fate. *Prior.*
3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden.*

FA'THER. *s.* [fæder, Saxon.]
1. He by whom the son and daughter is begotten. *Bacon.*
2. The first ancestor. *Romans.*
3. The appellation of an old man. *Camden.*
4. The title of any man reverend. *Shaksp.*
5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad. *Genesis.*
6. An ecclesiastical writer of the first centuries. *Stillingfleet.*
7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness. *Job.*
8. The title of a popish confessor. *Addison.*
9. The title of a senator of old Rome. *Dry.*
10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor.*
11. The compellation of God as Creator. *Common Prayer.*

FA'THER-IN-LAW. *s.* [from *father.*] The father of one's husband or wife. *Addison.*

To FA'THER. *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.
2. To supply with a father. *Shakspeare.*
3. To adopt a work. *Swift.*
4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production. *Hooker.*

FA'THERHOOD. *s.* [from *father.*] The character of a father. *Hall.*

FA'THERLESS. *a.* [from *father.*] Without a father.

FA'THERLINESS. *s.* [from *father.*] The tenderness of a father.

FA'THERLY. *a.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father. *Shakspeare.*

FA'THERLY. *ad.* In the manner of a father. *Milton.*

FA'THOM. *s.* [fæðm, Saxon.]
1. A measure of length containing six feet. *Holder.*
2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought. *Shakspeare.*

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach; to master. *Dryden.*
3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth. *Felton.*
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom: as, *I cannot* fathom *his design.*

FA'THOMLESS. *a.* [from *fathom.*]
1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakspeare.*

FATI'DICAL. *a.* [*fatidicus*, Latin.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel. *Howel.*

FATI'FEROUS. *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakspeare.*

FATI'GUE. *s.* [*fatigue*, French.]
1. Weariness; lassitude.
2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil. *Dry.*

To FATI'GUE. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, French.] To tire; to weary.

FATKI'DNEYED. *a.* [*fat* and *kidney.*] Fat.

FA'TLING. *s.* [from *fat.*] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter. *Isaiah.*

FA'TNER. *s.* [from *fat.*] That which gives fatness. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS. *s.* [from *fat.*]
1. The quality of being fat or plump.
2. Fat; grease. *Spenser.*
3. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon.*
4. Oleaginousness; sliminess. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Fertility; fruitfulness. *Genesis.*
6. That which causes fertility. *Philips.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat.*]
1. To feed up; to make fleshy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
3. To feed grossly; to increase. *Dryden.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Otway.*

FA'TTY. *a.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy. *Bacon.*

FATU'ITY. *s.* [*fatuité*, Fr.] Foolishness; weakness of mind. *King Charles.*

FA'TU-

FA'TUOUS. *a.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]
1. Stupid; fooliſh; feeble of mind. *Glanv.*
2. Impotent; without force. *Denham.*

FA'TWITTED. *a.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'UCHION. *ſ.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked ſword. *Dryden.*

FAUFEL. ſ. [French.] The fruit of a ſpecies of the palmtree.

FAVI'LLOUS. *a.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Conſiſting of aſhes. *Brown.*

FA'ULCON. *ſ.* See FALCON.

FAULT. *ſ.* [*faute*, French.]
1. Offence; ſlight crime; ſomewhat liable to cenſure. *Hooker.*
2. Defect; want; abſence. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Puzzle; difficulty.

To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail. *Spenſer.*

To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuſe.

FA'ULTER. *ſ.* [from *fault.*] An offender; one who commits a fault. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTFINDER. *ſ.* [*fault* and *find.*] A cenſurer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY. *ad.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly.

FA'ULTINESS. *ſ.* [from *faulty.*]
1. Badneſs; viciouſneſs; evil. *Sidney.*
2. Delinquency; actual offences. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS. *a.* [from *fault.*] Without fault; perfect. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTY. *a.* [*fautif*, French.]
1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent. *Milton.*
2. Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker.*
3. Defective; bad in any reſpect. *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favor*, Latin.]
1. To ſupport; to regard with kindneſs; to countenance. *Bacon.*
2. To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniencies. *Addiſon.*
3. To reſemble in feature. *Spectator.*
4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *ſ.* [*favor*, Latin.]
1. Kindneſs; kind regard. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Support; defence; vindication. *Rogers.*
3. Kindneſs granted. *Sidney.*
4. Lenity; mildneſs; mitigation of puniſhment. *Swift.*
5. Leave; good-will; pardon. *Pſalms.*
6. Object of favour; perſon or thing favoured. *Milton.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn.
8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shak.*
9. Feature; countenance. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. *a.* [*favorable*, French.]
1. Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shakſp.*
2. Palliative; tender; averſe from cenſure.
3. Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.*
4. Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful; well favoured. *Spenſer.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *favourable.*] Kindneſs; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *ad.* [from *favourable.*] Kindly; with favour. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *particip. a.*
1. Regarded with kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. Featured. With *well* or *ill.* *Spenſer.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With *well* or *ill.* In a fair or foul manner.

FA'VOURER. *ſ.* [from *favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs. *Daniel.*

FA'VOURITE. *ſ.* [*favori*, *favorite*, French.]
1. A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Pope.*
2. One choſen as a companion by his ſuperiour. *Clarendon.*

FA'VOURLESS. *a.* [from *favour.*]
1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindneſs.
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious *Spenſer.*

FA'USEN. *ſ.* A ſort of large eel. *Chapman.*

FA'USET. *ſ.* [*fauſſet*, French.] The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot.

FA'USSEBRAYE. *ſ.* A ſmall mount of earth, four fathom wide; erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenancer. *Ben Jonſon.*

FA'UTRESS. *ſ.* [*fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or countenances. *Chapman.*

FAWN. *ſ.* [*faon*, French.] A young deer.

To FAWN. *v. n.* [of uncertain original.]
1. To court by friſking before one: as a dog. *Sidney.*
2. To court by any means. *South.*
3. To court ſervilely. *Milton.*

FAWN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſervile cringe; low flattery. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

FA'WNINGLY. *ad.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing ſervile way.

FA'XED. *a.* [from fæx, Saxon.] Hairy. *Camd.*

FAY. *ſ.* [*fée*, French.]
1. A fairy; an elf. *Milton.*
2. Faith. [*foi*, French.] *Spenſer.*

FE'ABERRY. *ſ.* A gooſeberry.

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*fegen*, German, to ſweep.] To whip; to chaſtiſe.

FE'ALTY. *ſ.* [*feauté*, French.] Duty due to a ſuperiour lord. *Milton.*

FEAR. *ſ.* [fæpan, Saxon.]
1. Dread; terrour; painful apprehenſion of danger. *Locke.*
2. Awe; dejection of mind. *Geneſis.*
3. Anxiety; ſolicitude. *Maccabees.*
4. That which cauſes fear. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Something hung up to ſcare deer. *Iſaiah.*

FEAR. *ſ.* [fæpa, Saxon.] A companion. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To FEAR. *v. a.* [fæpan, Saxon.]
1. To dread; to conſider with apprehenſions of terrour. *Dryden.*
2. To fright; to make afraid. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*
1. To live in horrour; to be afraid. *Shakſp.*
2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FE'ARFUL. *a.* [*fear* and *full.*]
1. Timorous; eaſily made afraid. *Shakſp.*

2. Afraid. *Davies.*
3. Awful; to be reverenced. *Exodus.*
4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotſon.*

FE'ARFULLY. *ad.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſly; in fear. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'ARFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſneſs; habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*

FE'ARLESLY. *ad.* [from *fearleſs.*] Without terrour. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearleſs.*] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*

FE'ARLESS. *a.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid. *Temple.*

FEASIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *feaſible.*] A thing practicable. *Brown.*

FE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*faiſible*, Fr.] Practicable; that may be effected. *Glanville.*

FE'ASIBLY. *ad.* [from *feaſible.*] Practicably.

FEAST. *ſ.* [*feſte*, French.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a ſumptuous treat of great numbers. *Geneſis.*
2. An anniverſary day of rejoicing. *Shakſp.*
3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* To eat ſumptuouſly.

To FEAST. *v. a.*
1. To entertain ſumptuouſly. *Hayward.*
2. To delight; to pamper. *Hayward.*

FE'ASTER. *ſ.* [from *feaſt.*]
1. One that fares deliciouſly. *Taylor.*
2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL. *a.* [*feaſt* and *full.*]
1. Feſtive; joyful. *Milton.*
2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*

FE'ASTRITE. *ſ.* [*feaſt* and *rite.*] Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments. *Philips.*

FEAT. *ſ.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Act; deed; action. *Spenſer.*
2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*

FEAT. *ſ.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Ready; ſkilful; ingenious *Shakſpeare.*
2. Nice; neat. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'ATEOUS. *a.* Neat; dexterous. Obſolete.

FE'ATEOUSLY. *ad.* Neatly; dexterouſly. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

FE'ATHER. *ſ.* [ꝼeðep, Saxon.]
1. The plume of birds. *Newton.*
2. An ornament; an empty title.
3. [Upon a horſe.] A ſort of natural frizzling hair. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FE'ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.*
4. To enrich; to adorn. *Bacon.*
5. *To* FEATHER *one's neſt.* To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED. *ſ.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed ſtuffed with feathers. *Donne.*

FE'ATHERDRIVER. *ſ.* [*feather* and *drive.*] One that cleanſes feathers. *Derham.*

FE'ATHERED. *a.* [from *feather.*]
1. Clothed with feathers. *Dryden.*
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers, as an arrow.

FE'ATHEREDGE. *ſ.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* ſtuff. *Moxon.*

FE'ATHEREDGED. *a.* [*feather* and *edge.*] Belonging to a featheredge. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERLESS. *a.* [from *feather.*] Being without feathers. *Howel.*

FE'ATHERSELLER. *ſ.* [*feather* and *ſeller.*] One who ſells feathers.

FE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *feather.*] Clothed with feathers. *Milton.*

FE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterouſly. *Tickell.*

FE'ATNESS. *ſ.* [from *feat.*] Neatneſs; nicety; dexterity.

FE'ATURE. *ſ.* [*faiture*, old French.]
1. The caſt or make of the face. *Shakſp.*
2. Any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To reſemble in countenance. *Shakſpeare.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* To untwiſt the end of a rope.

To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*febricitor*, Lat.] To be in a fever.

FEBRIFU'GE. *ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever. *Floyer.*

FEBRIFU'GE. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE. *a.* [*febrilis*, Latin.] Conſtituting a fever; cauſed by a fever. *Harvey.*

FE'BRUARY. *ſ.* [*Februarius*, Latin.] The name of the ſecond month of the year.

FE'CES. *ſ.* [*fæces*, Latin.]
1. Dregs; lees; ſediment; ſubſidence. *Dry.*
2. Excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'CULENCE. } *ſ.* [*fæculentia*, Latin.]
FE'CULENCY. }
1. Muddineſs; quality of abounding with lees or ſediment.
2. Lees; feces; ſediment; dregs. *Boyle.*

FE'CULENT. *a.* [*fæculentus*, Latin.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious. *Glanville.*

FECU'ND. *a.* [*fœcundus*, Latin.] Fruitful; prolifick. *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [*fœcundo*, Lat.] The act of making prolifick. *Brown.*

To FECU'NDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful.

FECU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*fecondité*, Fr.] Fruitfulneſs; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance. *Woodward.*

FED. Preterite and participle paſſ. of *To feed.*

FE'DARY. *ſ.* A confederate, a partner, or a dependant. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'DERAL. *a.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] Relating to league or contract. *Hammond.*

FE'DERARY. *ſ.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'DERATE. *a.* [*fœderatus*, Lat.] Leagued.

FEE. *ſ.* [ꝼeoh, Saxon.]
1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of ſuperiority to a higher lord. *Cowel.*
2. Property; peculiar. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Reward; gratification; recompenſe. *Sh.*
4. Payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Re-

5. Reward paid to phyſicians or lawyers. *Add.*

FE'EFARM. *ſ.* [*fee* and *farm.*] Tenure by which lands are held from a ſuperiour lord. *Davies.*

To FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reward; to pay. *South.*
2. To bribe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To keep in hire. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'EBLE. *a.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; ſickly. *Smith.*

To FE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength or power. *Shakſpeare.*

FEEBLEMI'NDED. *a.* [*feeble* and *mind.*] Weak of mind. *Theſſalonians.*

FE'EBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *feeble.*] Weakneſs; imbecility; infirmity. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *ad.* [from *feeble.*] Weakly; without ſtrength. *Dryden.*

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; ꝼeban, Saxon.]
1. To ſupply with food. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To ſupply; to furniſh. *Addiſon.*
3. To graze; to conſume by cattle. *Mortimer.*
4. To nouriſh; to cheriſh. *Prior.*
5. To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles.*
6. To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.*

To FEED. *v. n.*
1. To take food. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To prey; to live by eating. *Temple.*
3. To paſture; to place cattle to feed. *Exod.*
4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney.*
2. Paſture. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *feed.*]
1. One that gives food. *Denham.*
2. An exciter; an encourager. *Shakſpeare.*
3. One that eats. *Brown.*

To FEEL. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. paſſ. *felt.* [ꝼelan, Saxon.]
1. To have perception of things by the touch. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſearch by feeling. *Acts.*
3. To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil, right or wrong. *Pope.*
4. To appear to the touch. *Sharp.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the touch. *Judges.*
2. To try; to ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To have ſenſe of external pain or pleaſure. *Creech.*
4. To be affected by. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To know; to be acquainted with. *Shakſp.*

FEEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſenſe of feeling; the touch. *Sharp.*

FE'ELER. *ſ.* [from *feel.*]
1. One that feels. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The horn or antenna of inſects. *Denham.*

FE'ELING. *particip. a.* [from *feel.*]
1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility. *Sidney.*
2. Senſibly felt. *Southern.*

FE'ELING. *ſ.* [from *feel.*]
1. The ſenſe of touch. *Milton.*
2. Senſibility; tenderneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Perception. *Watts.*

FE'ELINGLY. *ad.* [from *feeling.*]
1. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility. *Sidney.*
2. So as to be ſenſibly felt. *Raleigh.*

FEET. *ſ.* The plural of *foot.*

FE'ETLESS. *a.* [from *feet.*] Without feet.

To FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French.]
1. To invent. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To make a ſhow of. *Spenſer.*
3. To make a ſhow of; to do upon ſome falſe pretence. *Pope.*
4. To diſſemble; to conceal. *Spenſer.*

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falſely; to image from the invention. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon.*

FE'IGNER. *ſ.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction. *Ben Jonſon.*

FEINT. *participial a.* [for *feigned*; or *feint*, French.] Falſe.

FEINT. *ſ.* [*feint*, French.]
1. A falſe appearance. *Spectator.*
2. A mock aſſault. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS. *ſ.* Worms in hawks. *Ainſw.*

To FELI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, French.]
1. To make happy. *Watts.*
2. To congratulate. *Brown.*

FELICITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *felicitate.*] Congratulation.

FELI'CITOUS. *a.* [*felix*, Latin.] Happy.

FELI'CITY. *ſ.* [*felicitas*, Latin.] Happineſs; proſperity; bliſsfulneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LINE. *a.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*

FELL. *a.* [ꝼelle, Saxon.]
1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax.*
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*

FELL. *ſ.* [ꝼelle, Saxon.] The ſkin; the hide. *Shakſpeare.*

To FELL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]
1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.
2. To hew down; to cut down. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterite of *To fall.* *Milton.*

FE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down. *Iſaiah.*

FELLI'FLUOUS. *a.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FE'LLMONGER. *ſ.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; fury. *Spenſer.*

FE'LLOE. *ſ.* [*felge*, Daniſh.] The circumference of a wheel. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'LLOW. *ſ.*
1. A companion; one with whom we conſort. *Aſcham.*
2. An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair. *Dryden.*
3. One of the ſame kind. *Waller.*
4. Equal; peer. *Fairfax.*
5. One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair. *Addiſon.*
6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow.*
7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with contempt: as, *an honeſt or ſorry* fellow.

8. Mean wretch; ſorry raſcal. *Swift.*
9. A member of a college that ſhares its revenue.

To FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To ſuit with; to pair with. *Shakſpeare.*

FELLOW-CO'MMONER. *ſ.*
1. One who has the ſame right of common.
2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CRE'ATURE. *ſ.* One that has the ſame Creator. *Watts.*

FELLOW-HEIR. *ſ.* Coheir. *Epheſians.*

FELLOW-HE'LPER. *ſ.* Coadjutor. *John.*

FELLOW-LA'BOURER. *ſ.* One who labours in the ſame deſign. *Dryden.*

FELLOW-SE'RVANT. *ſ.* One that has the ſame maſter. *Milton.*

FELLOW-SO'LDIER. *ſ.* One who fights under the ſame commander. *Shakſpeare.*

FELLOW-STU'DENT. *ſ.* One who ſtudies in company with another. *Watts.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *ſ.* One who ſhares in the ſame evils. *Addiſon.*

FELLOW-FE'ELING. *ſ.* [*fellow* and *feeling.*]
1. Sympathy. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Combination; joint intereſt. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LLOW-LIKE. } *a.* [*fellow* and *like.*] Like
FE'LLOWLY. } a companion; on equal terms; companionable. *Carew.*

FE'LLOWSHIP. *ſ.* [from *fellow.*]
1. Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety. *Calamy.*
2. Aſſociation; confederacy. *Knolles.*
3. Equality.
4. Partnerſhip; joint intereſt. *Dryden.*
5. Company; ſtate of being together. *Shakſp.*
6. Frequency of intercourſe; ſocial pleaſure. *Bacon.*
7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments. *Clarendon.*
8. An eſtabliſhment in the college, with ſhare in its revenues. *Swift.*
9. [In arithmetick.] The rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers perſons, having put together a general ſtock. *Cocker.*

FE'LLY. *ad.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; ſavagely. *Spenſer.*

FELO-DE-SE. *ſ.* [In law.] He that commits felony by murdering himſelf.

FE'LON. *ſ.* [*felon*, French.]
1. One who has committed a capital crime.
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane. *Wiſeman.*

FE'LON. *a.* Cruel; traiterous; inhuman. *Pope.*

FELO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*]
1. Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant. *Wotton.*
2. Wicked in a great degree. *Spenſer.*

FELO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *felonious.*] In a felonious way.

FE'LONY. *ſ.* [*felonie*, French.] A crime denounced capital by the law. *Shakſpeare.*

FELT. The preterite of *fell.*

FELT. *ſ.* [ꝼelt, Saxon.]
1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A hide or ſkin. *Mortimer.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving. *Hale.*

To FE'LTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt.*] To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.*

FELU'CCA. *ſ.* [*felcu*, French.] A ſmall open boat with ſix oars.

FE'MALE. *ſ.* [*femelle*, French.] A ſhe; one of the ſex which brings young. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'MALE. *a.* Not maſculine; belonging to a ſhe. *Dryden.*

FEME *Covert. ſ.* [French.] A married woman.

FEME *Sole. ſ.* [French.] A ſingle woman.

FEMINA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fœmina*, Lat.] Female nature. *Brown.*

FE'MININE. *a.* [*fœmininus*, Latin.]
1. Of the ſex that brings young; female.
2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton.*
3. Effeminate; emaſculated. *Raleigh.*

FE'MININE. *ſ.* A ſhe; one of the ſex that brings young. *Milton.*

FE'MORAL. *a.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*

FEN. *ſ.* [ꝼenn, Saxon.] A marſh; low and moiſt ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot.*

FE'NBERRY. *ſ.* [*fen* and *berry.*] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *ſ.* [from *defence.*]
1. Guard; ſecurity; outwork; defence.
2. Incloſure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.*
3. The art of fencing; defence. *Shakſp.*
4. Skill in defence. *Shakſp.*

To FENCE. *v. a.*
1. To incloſe; to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge. *Fairfax.*
2. To guard; to fortify. *Milton.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*
1. To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to practiſe the uſe of weapons. *Locke.*
2. To guard againſt; to act on the defenſive. *Locke.*
3. To fight according to art. *Dryden.*

FE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *fence.*] Without incloſure; open. *Rowe.*

FE'NCER. *ſ.* [from *fence.*] One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons. *Herbert.*

FE'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence. *Addiſon.*

FE'NCINGMASTER. *ſ.* [*fence* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *ſ.* A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught. *Locke.*

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend.*] To keep off; to ſhut out. *Dryden.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To diſpute; to ſhift off a charge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *fend.*]
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*fœneratio*, Lat.] Uſury; the gain of intereſt. *Brown.*

FE'NNEL. *ſ.* [*fœniculum*, Latin.] A plant of ſtrong ſcent. *Miller.*

FE'NNELFLOWER. *ſ.* [*nigella.*] A plant.
FE'NNELGIANT. *ſ.* [*ferula.*] A plant.
FE'NNY. *a.* [from *fen.*]
1. Marſhy; boggy; mooriſh. *Prior.*
2. Inhabiting the marſh. *Shakſpeare.*
FE'NNYSTONES. *ſ.* A plant.
FE'NSUCKED. *a.* [*fen* and *ſuck.*] Sucked out of marſhes. *Shakſpeare.*
FE'NUGREEK. *ſ.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
FE'OD. *ſ.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure.
FE'ODAL. *a.* [*feodal*, French; from *feod.*] Held from another.
FE'ODARY. *ſ.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperiour lord. *Hammond.*
To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in poſſeſſion; to inveſt with right.
FEOFFE'E. *ſ.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *fiefé*, Fr.] One put in poſſeſſion. *Spenſer.*
FE'OFFER. *ſ.* [*feoffator*, low Lat.] One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing.
FE'OFFMENT. *ſ.* [*feoffamentum*, Lat.] The act of granting poſſeſſion. *Cowel.*
FERA'CITY. *ſ.* [*feracitas*, Latin.] Fruitfulneſs; fertility. *Dict.*
FE'RAL. *a.* [*feralis*, Lat.] Funeral; mournful.
FERIA'TION. *ſ.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*
FE'RINE. *ſ.* [*ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; ſavage. *Hale.*
FERI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *ferine.*] Barbarity; ſavageneſs; wildneſs. *Hale.*
FE'RITY. *ſ.* [*feritas*, Lat.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildneſs. *Woodward.*
To FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts. *Pope.*
To FERME'NT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.
FE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*ferment*, Fr.; *fermentum*, Lat.]
1. That which cauſes inteſtine motion. *Floyer.*
2. Inteſtine motion; tumult. *Rogers.*
FERME'NTABLE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.
FERME'NTAL. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Having power to cauſe fermentation. *Brown.*
FERMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Latin.] A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeſt rarifies and ferments bread or wort. *Harris. Boyle.*
FERME'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*
FERN. *ſ.* [ꝑeann, Saxon.] A plant.
FE'RNY. *a.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*
FERO'CIOUS. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.]
1. Savage; fierce.
2. Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*
FERO'CITY. *ſ.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; wildneſs; fierceneſs. *Addiſon.*
FE'RREOUS. *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Made of iron; containing iron. *Brown.*
FE'RRET. *ſ.* [*fured*, Welch; *ferret*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits. *Sidney.*
2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.
To FE'RRET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*
FE'RRETER. *ſ.* [from *ferret.*] One that hunts another in his privacies.
FE'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [from *ferry.*] The fare paid at a ferry.
FERRU'GINOUS. *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. *Ray.*
FE'RRULE. *ſ.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*
To FE'RRY. *v. a.* [ꝼɪꝛan, to paſs, Saxon.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenſer.*
To FE'RRY. *v. n.* To paſs over water in a veſſel of carriage. *Milton.*
FE'RRY. } *ſ.* [from the verb, and
FE'RRYBOAT. } *boat.*]
1. A veſſel of carriage. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The paſſage over which the ferryboat paſſes.
FE'RRYMAN. *ſ.* [*ferry* and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers. *Roſcommon.*
FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations are the ſame as in Engliſh an army. *Gibſon.*
FE'RTILE. *a.* [*fertile*, French.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Dryden.*
FE'RTILENESS. *ſ.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfulneſs; fecundity.
To FERTI'LITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile.*] To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*
FERTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulneſs. *Raleigh.*
To FE'RTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliſer*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate. *Woodward.*
FE'RTILY. *ad.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfully; plenteouſly.
FE'RVENCY. *ſ.* [*fervens*, Latin.]
1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerneſs. *Shakſp.*
2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.
FE'RVENT. *a.* [*fervens*, Latin.]
1. Hot; boiling. *Wotton.*
2. Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooker.*
3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Acts.*
FE'RVENTLY. *ad.* [from *fervent.*]
1. Eagerly; vehemently. *Spenſer.*
2. With pious ardour. *Coloſſians.*
FE'RVID. *a.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]
1. Hot; burning; boiling.
2. Vehement; eager; zealous.
FERVI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fervid.*]
1. Heat.
2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour. *Dict.*
FE'RVIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fervid.*] Ardour of mind; zeal. *Bentley.*
FE'RULA. *ſ.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An inſtrument with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand.
To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.
FE'RVOUR. *ſ.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.]
1. Heat; warmth. *Waller.*
2. Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.*
FE'SCUE. *ſ.* [*feſtu*, French.] A ſmall wire by which

which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*

FE'SELS. *ſ.* A kind of baſe grain. *May.*

FESSE. *ſ.* [In heraldry.] The *feſſe* is ſo called of the Latin word *faſcia*, a band, or girdle, poſſeſſing the third part of the eſcutcheon over the middle. *Peacham.*

To FE'STER. *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. *Sidney.*

FE'STINATE. *a.* [*feſtinatus*, Latin.] Haſty; hurried. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'STINATELY. *ad.* [from *feſtinate.*] Haſtily; ſpeedily. *Shakſpeare.*

FESTINATION. *ſ.* [*feſtinatio*, Lat.] Haſte; hurry.

FE'STIVAL. *a.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL. *ſ.* Time of feaſt; anniverſary day of civil or religious joy. *Sandys.*

FE'STIVE. *a.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay. *Th.*

FESTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin.]

1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing. *South.*
2. Gayety; joyfulneſs. *Taylor.*

FESTO'ON. *ſ.* [*feſton*, French.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together. *Harris.*

FESTU'CINE. *a.* [*ſtuca*, Lat.] Straw colour between green and yellow. *Brown.*

FESTU'COUS. *a.* [*ſtuca*, Latin.] Formed of ſtraw. *Brown.*

To FET. *v. a.* To fetch. *Jeremiah.*

FET. *ſ.* A piece. *Drayton.*

To FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched.* [ꝑeccan, Sax.]

1. To go and bring. *Waller.*
2. To derive; to draw. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſtrike at a diſtance. *Bacon.*
4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation. *Addiſon.*
5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition. *Sanderſon.*
6. To produce by ſome kind of force: *to fetch blood.* *Addiſon*
7. To perform any excurſion. *Knolles.*
8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence: *to fetch a caper.* *Addiſon.*
9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to: *they fetched the port.* *Chapman.*
10. To obtain as its price. *Locke.*

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'TCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Hudibras.*

FE'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *to fetch.*] One that fetches any thing.

FE'TID. *a.* [*fœtidus*, Latin.] Stinking; having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'TIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fetid.*] The quality of ſtinking.

FE'TLOCK. *ſ.* [*feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern joint.

FE'TOR. *ſ.* [*fœtor*, Lat.] A ſtink; a ſtench; a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'TTER. *ſ.* It is commonly uſed in the plural, *fetters.* Chains for the feet. *Raleigh.*

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enchain; to ſhackle; to tie. *Bramhall.*

To FE'TTLE. *v. n.* To do trifling buſineſs. *Sw.*

FE'TUS. *ſ.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD. *ſ.* [ꝑeahð, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention. *Addiſon.*

FEU'DAL. *a.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord; dependant; held by tenure. *Hale.*

FEU'DATORY. *ſ.* [from *feudal.*] One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure. *Bacon.*

FE'VER. *ſ.* [*febris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent. *Locke.*

To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakſpeare.*

FE'VERET. *ſ.* [from *fever.*] A ſlight fever; febricula. *Ayliffe.*

FE'VERFEW. *ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] An herb.

FE'VERISH. *a.* [from *fever.*]

1. Troubled with a fever. *Creech.*
2. Tending to a fever. *Swift.*
3. Uncertain; inconſtant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.*
4. Hot; burning. *Dryden.*

FE'VERISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *feveriſh.*] A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FE'VEROUS. *ſ.* [*fievereux-ſe*, French.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.*
3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bac.*

FE'VERY. *a.* [from *fever.*] Diſeaſed with a fever. *Ben Jonſon.*

FEUILLAGE. *ſ.* [French.] A bunch or tow of leaves. *Fenvas.*

FEUILLEMORT. *ſ.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot.*

FE'UTERER. *ſ.* A dog-keeper.

FEW. *a.* [ꝑeo, Saxon.]

1. Not many; not numerous. *Berkley.*
2. *In few.* In not many words. *Hooker.*

FE'WEL. *ſ.* [*feu*, Fr.] Combuſtible matter; as firewood, coal. *Bentley.*

To FE'WEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*

FE'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *few.*]

1. Paucity; ſmallneſs of number. *Dryden.*
2. Paucity of words. *Shakſpeare.*

To FEY. *v. a.* To cleanſe a ditch. *Tuſſer.*

FIB. *ſ.* A lie; a falſehood. *Pope.*

To FIB. *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BBER. *ſ.* [from *fib.*] A teller of fibs.

FI'BRE. *ſ.* [*fibre*, French; *fibra*, Lat.] A ſmall thread or ſtring. *Pope.*

FI'BRIT. *ſ.* [*fibrille*, French.] A ſmall fibre or ſtring. *Cheyne.*

FI'BROUS. *a.* [*fibreux*, French.] Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina. *Bacon.*

FI'BULA. *ſ.* [Latin.] The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE. *a.* [ꝼicol, Saxon.]
1. Changeable; unconſtant; irreſolute; wavering; unſteady. *Milton.*
2. Not fixed; ſubject to viciſſitude. *Milton.*

FI'CKLENESS. *ſ.* [from *fickle.*] Inconſtancy; uncertainty; unſteadineſs. *Sidney.*

FI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *fickle.*] Without certainty or ſtability. *Southern.*

FI'CO. *ſ.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers. *Carew.*

FI'CTILE. *a.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*

FI'CTION. *ſ.* [*fictio*, Latin.]
1. The act of feigning and inventing. *Stilling.*
2. The thing feigned or invented. *Raleigh.*
3. A falſehood; a lie.

FI'CTIOUS. *a.* Fictitious; imaginary. *Prior.*

FICTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]
1. Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine.
2. Feigned; imaginary. *Pope.*
3. Not real; not true. *Addiſon.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fictitious.*] Falſely; counterfeitly. *Brown.*

FID. *ſ.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron.

FI'DDLE. *ſ.* [ꝼiðele, Saxon.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin. *Stilling fleet.*

To FI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play upon a fiddle. *Bacon.*
2. To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *ſ.* [A cant word.] Trifles. *Spectator.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *a.* Trifling; giving needleſs trouble. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *fiddle.*] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle. *Ben Jonſon.*

FI'DDLESTICK. *ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*

FI'DDLESTRING. *ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of a fiddle. *Arbuthnot.*

FIDE'LITY. *ſ.* [*fidelitas*, Latin.]
1. Honeſty; veracity. *Hooker.*
2. Faithful adherence. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FI'DGET. } move nimbly and irregularly. *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL. *a.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *ſ.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]
1. One who holds any thing in truſt.
2. One who depends upon faith without works. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *a.*
1. Confident; ſteady; undoubting. *Wake.*
2. Not to be doubted. *Howel.*

FIEF. *ſ.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour. *Arbuthnot.*

FIELD. *ſ.* [ꝼelð, Saxon.]
1. Ground not inhabited; not built on. *Ral.*
2. Ground not encloſed. *Mortimer.*
3. Cultivated tract of ground. *Pope.*
4. The open country oppoſed to quarters.
5. The ground of battle. *Milton.*
6. A battle; a campaign; the action of any army while it keeps the field. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A wide expanſe. *Dryden.*
8. Space; compaſs; extent. *Smallridge.*
9. The ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn. *Dryden.*
10. [In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.

FI'ELDED. *a.* [from *field.*] Being in a field of battle. *Shakſpeare.*

FIELD-BASIL. *ſ.* [*field* and *baſil.*] A plant. *Miller.*

FI'ELDBED. *ſ.* [*field* and *bed.*] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

FI'ELDFARE. *ſ.* [ꝼelð and ꝼaran, Saxon.] A bird. *Bacon.*

FI'ELDMARSHAL. *ſ.* [*field* and *marſhal.*] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE. *ſ.* [*field* and *mouſe.*] A mouſe that burrows in banks. *Dryden.*

FI'ELDOFFICER. *ſ.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whoſe command in the field extends to the whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE. *ſ.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

FIEND. *ſ.* [ꝼiend, Saxon.]
1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An infernal being. *Ben Jonſon.*

FIERCE. *a.* [*fier*, French.]
1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged. *Job.*
2. Vehement in rage; eager for miſchief.
3. Violent; outrageous. *Geneſis.*
4. Paſſionate; angry; furious. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Strong; forcible. *James.*

FI'ERCELY. *ad.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiouſly. *Knolles.*

FI'ERCENESS. *ſ.* [from *fierce.*]
1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs. *Swift.*
2. Eagerneſs for blood; fury. *Sidney.*
3. Quickneſs to attack; keenneſs in anger.
4. Violence; outrageous paſſion. *Dryden.*

FIERIFA'CIAS. *ſ.* [In law.] A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages. *Cowel.*

FI'ERINESS. *ſ.* [from *fiery.*]
1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle.*
2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

FI'ERY. *a.* [from *fire.*]
1. Conſiſting of fire. *Spenſer.*
2. Hot like fire. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Vehement; ardent; active. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Unreſtrained; fierce. *Dryden.*
6. Heated by fire. *Hooker. Pope.*

FIFE. *ſ.* [*fifre*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'FTEEN. *a.* [ꝼiftyne, Sax.] Five and ten.

FI'FTEENTH. *a.* [ꝼiftεoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH. *a.* [ꝼifta, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
2. All the ordinals are taken for the part which they expreſs: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY.

FI'FTHLY. *ad.* [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

FI'FTIETH. *a.* [ꝼiftеogoþa, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty.

FI'FTY. *a.* [ꝼiftiȝ, Saxon.] Five tens.

FIG. *ſ.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figue*, French.]
1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope.*
2. The fruit of the fig tree. *Arbuthnot.*

To FIG. *v. a.*
1. To inſult with ficos or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'GAPPLE. *ſ.* A fruit. *Mortimer.*

FI'GMARIGOLD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. paſſ. *fought*. [ꝼeohtan, Saxon.]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. *Swift.*
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in ſingle fight. *Eſdras.*
3. To act as a ſoldier in any caſe. *Dryden.*
4. To contend. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war againſt; to combat againſt. *Dryden.*

FIGHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Battle.
2. Combat; duel. *Dryden.*
3. Something to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips. *Dict.*

FI'GHTER. *ſ.* [from *fight*.] Warriour; duelliſt. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'GHTING. *participial a.* [from *fight*.]
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles.*
2. Occupied by war. *Pope.*

FI'GMENT. *ſ.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; the idea feigned. *Brown.*

FI'GPECKER. *ſ.* [*fig* and *peck*.] A bird.

FI'GULATE. *a.* [from *figulus*, Latin.] Made of potters clay.

FI'GURABLE. *a.* [from *figuro*, Latin.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*

FIGURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FI'GURAL. *a.* [from *figure*.] Repreſented by delineation. *Brown.*

FI'GURATE. *a.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]
1. Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon.*
2. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the forms of ſhells in which they were formed by the deluge.

FIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*figuratio*, Latin.]
1. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*
2. The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon.*

FI'GURATIVE. *a.* [*figuratif*, French.]
1. Repreſenting ſomething elſe; typical; repreſentative. *Hooker.*
2. Not literal. *Stilling fleet.*
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations. *Dryden.*

FI'GURATIVELY. *ad.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply. *Hammond.*

FI'GURE. *ſ.* [*figura*, Latin.]
1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Boyle.*
2. Shape; form; ſemblance. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Perſon; external form; appearance mean or grand. *Clariſſa.*
4. Diſtinguiſhed appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addiſon.*
5. A ſtatue; an image; ſomething formed in reſemblance of ſomewhat elſe. *Addiſon.*
8. Repreſentations in painting. *Dryden.*
7. Arrangement; diſpoſition; modification. *Watts.*
8. A character denoting a number. *South.*
9. The horoſcope; the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes. *Shakſpeare.*
10. [In theology.] Type; repreſentative. *Romans.*
11. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe. In ſtrict acceptation, the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a ſentence a *figure*; but they are generally confounded by the exacteſt writers. *Stilling fl.*
12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To FI'GURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]
1. To form into any determinate ſhape. *Dry.*
2. To ſhow by a corporeal reſemblance. *Spenſ.*
3. To cover or adorn with figures. *Shakſp.*
4. To diverſify; to variegate with adventitious forms. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance. *Hooker. Donne.*
6. To image in the mind. *Temple.*
7. To prefigure; to foreſhow. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To form figuratively; to uſe in a ſenſe not literal. *Locke.*

FI'GURE-FLINGER. *ſ.* [*figure* and *fling*.] A pretender to aſtrology. *Collier.*

FI'GWORT. *ſ.* [*fig* and *wort*.] A plant.

FILA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *filum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of threads. *Bacon.*

FI'LACER. *ſ.* [*filazarius*, low Latin.] An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT. *ſ.* [*filament*, French; *filamenta*, Latin.] A ſlender thread; a body ſlender and long like a thread. *Broome.*

FI'LBERT. *ſ.* A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

To FILCH. *v. n.* To ſteal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is uſually ſpoken of petty thefts. *Spenſer. Burton.*

FI'LCHER. *ſ.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *ſ.* [*file*, French.]
1. A thread. Not uſed. *Wotton.*
2. A line on which papers are ſtrung to keep them in order. *Bacon.*
3. A catalogue; roll; ſeries. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another. *Milton.*
5. [ꝼeol, Saxon.] An inſtrument to rub down prominences. *Mexon.*

FI'LECUTTER. *ſ.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A maker of

of files. *Moxon.*

To FILE. *v. n.* [from *filum*, a thread.]
1. To ſtring upon a thread or wire. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To cut with a file. *Ray.*
3. To foul; to ſully; to pollute. *Shakſp.*

To FILE. *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreaſt, but one behind another. *Blackmore.*

FI'LEMOT. *ſ.* A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift.*

FI'LER. *ſ.* [from *file.*] One who files; one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL. *a.* [*filial*, French; *filius*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to a ſon; befitting a ſon.
2. Bearing the character or relation of a ſon. *Milton.*

FILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *filius*, Latin.] The relation of a ſon to a father: correlative to paternity. *Hale.*

FI'LINGS. *ſ.* [from *file.*] Fragments rubbed off by the file. *Felton.*

To FILL. *v. a.* [ꝼyllan, Saxon.]
1. To put into any ſpace till no more can be admitted. *Samuel.*
2. To ſtore abundantly. *Geneſis.*
3. To ſatisfy; to content. *Cheyne.*
4. To glut; to ſurfeit. *Shakſpeare.*
5. *To* FILL *out.* To pour out liquor for drink.
6. *To* FILL *out.* To extend by ſomething contained. *Dryden.*
7. *To* FILL *up.* To make full. *Pope.*
8. *To* FILL *up.* To ſupply. *Addiſon.*
9. *To* FILL *up.* To occupy by bulk.
10. *To* FILL *up.* To engage; to employ.

To FILL. *v. n.*
1. To give drink. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To grow full.
3. *To* FILL *up.* To grow full. *Woodward.*

FILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction. *Fairfax.*
2. The place between the ſhafts of a carriage; the thill. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *fill.*]
1. Any thing that fills up room without uſe. *Dryden.*
2. One whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLET. *ſ.* [*filet*, French.]
1. A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden.*
2. The fleſhy part of the thigh; applied commonly to veal. *Dryden.*
3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.
4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel. *Harris.*

To FI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
2. To adorn with an aſtragal. *Exodus.*

To FI'LLIP. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring. *Bacon.*

FI'LLIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FI'LLY. *ſ.* [*filoy*, Welch.]
1. A young horſe or mare. Not uſed. *Suck.*
2. A young mare; oppoſed to a colt or young horſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FILM. *ſ.* [ꝼylmepa, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or ſkin. *Graunt.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'LMY. *a.* [from *film.*] Compoſed of thin pellicles. *Pope.*

To FI'LTER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Latin.]
1. To defecate by drawing off liquor along depending threads.
2. To ſtrain; to percolate. *Grew.*

FI'LTER. *ſ.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]
1. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drips from it.
2. A ſtrainer; a ſearce. *Ray.*

FILTH. *ſ.* [ꝼylð, Saxon.]
1. Dirt; naſtineſs. *Sandys.*
2. Corruption; groſſneſs; pollution. *Tillotſon.*

FI'LTHILY. *ad.* [from *filthy.*] Naſtily; foully; groſsly. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'LTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *filthy.*]
1. Naſtineſs; foulneſs; dirtineſs. *Sandys.*
2. Corruption; pollution. *South.*

FI'LTHY. *a.* [from *filth.*]
1. Naſty; foul; dirty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Groſs; polluted. *Dryden.*

To FI'LTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To ſtrain; to percolate. *Arbuthnot.*

FILTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *filtrate.*] A method by which liquors are produced fine and clear. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp. ſ.* [corrupted from *female.*] The light ſummer hemp, that bears no ſeed, is called *fimble hemp.* *Mortimer.*

FIN. *ſ.* [ꝼin, Saxon.] The wing of a fiſh; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Addiſon.*

FIN-FOOTED. *a.* [*fin* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown.*

FI'NABLE. *a.* [from *fine.*] That admits a fine; that deſerves a fine. *Hayward.*

FI'NAL. *a.* [*final*, French.]
1. Ultimate; laſt. *Milton.*
2. Concluſive; deciſive. *Davies.*
3. Mortal; deſtructive. *Spenſer.*
4. Reſpecting the end or motive. *Collier.*

FI'NALLY. *ad.* [from *final.*]
1. Ultimately; laſtly; in concluſion. *Milton.*
2. Completely; without recovery. *South.*

FI'NANCE. ſ. [French.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon.*

FI'NANCIER. ſ. [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FI'NARY. *ſ.* [from *to fine.*] The ſecond forge at the iron mills.

FINCH. *ſ.* [ꝼinc, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and the bulfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [ꝼyndan, Saxon.]
1. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking. *Milt.*
2. To obtain ſomething loſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To meet with; to fall upon. *Cowley.*
4. To know by experience. *Cowley.*

5. To discover by study. *Cowley.*
6. To discover what is hidden. *Cowley.*
7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley.*
8. To gain by any mental endeavour. *Pope.*
9. To remark; to observe. *Cowley.*
10. To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke.*
11. To reach; to attain. *Cowley.*
12. To meet. *Cowley.*
13. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley.*
14. To determine by judicial verdict. *Shakſp.*
15. To ſupply; to furniſh: as, *he* finds *me in money.*
16. [In law.] To prove: as, *to* find *a bill.*
17. *To* FIND *himſelf.* To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain. *L'Eſtrange.*
18. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to ſolve.
18. *To* FIND *out.* To diſcover ſomething hidden. *Newton.*
19. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.*
20. *To* FIND *out,* To invent; to excogitate. *Chronicles.*

FI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *find.*]
1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.
2. One that picks up any thing loſt. *Craſhaw.*

FINDFA'ULT. *ſ.* [*find* and *fault.*] A cenſurer; a caviller. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'NDY. *a.* [ꝑynðiȝ, Sax.] Plump; weighty; firm; ſolid. Not uſed. *Junius.*

FINE. *a.* [*finne,* French.]
1. Not coarſe. *Spenſer.*
2. Refined; pure; free from droſs. *Ezra.*
3. Subtle; thin; tenuous. *Bacon.*
4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated. *Temple.*
5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp. *Bacon.*
6. Clear; pellucid; tranſparent.
7. Nice; exquiſite; delicate. *Davies.*
8. Artful; dexterous. *Bacon.*
9. Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle.
10. Elegant; with elevation. *Dryden.*
11. Beautiful with dignity.
12. Accompliſhed; elegant of manners.
13. Showy; ſplendid. *Swift.*

FINE. *ſ.* [*ffin,* Cimbr.]
1. A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment.
2. Penalty. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Pope.*
4. The end; concluſion. [*fin,* Fr.] *Sidney.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine,* the adjective.]
1. To refine; to purify. *Job.*
2. To embelliſh; to decorate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make leſs coarſe. *Mortimer.*
4. To make tranſparent. *Mortimer.*
5. To puniſh with pecuniary penalty. [from the ſubſtantive.] *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To puniſh by fine. *Oldham.*

To FI'NEDRAW. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To ſew up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FI'NEDRAWER. *ſ.* [from *finedraw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to ſew up rents.

FI'NEFINGERED. *a.* [*fine* and *finger.*] Nice; artful; exquiſite. *Spenſer.*

FI'NELY. *ad.* [from *fine.*]
1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Addiſon.*
2. Keenly; ſharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacham.*
3. Not coarſely; not meanly. *Bacon.*
4. In ſmall parts; ſubtilly; not groſsly.
5. Wretchedly: an irony.

FI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *fine.*]
1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.*
2. Show; ſplendour; gayety of appearance.
3. Subtilty; artfulneſs; ingenuity. *Shakſp.*
4. Purity; freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures. *Bacon.*

FI'NER. *ſ.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs.*

FI'NERY. *ſ.* [from *fine.*] Show; ſplendour of appearance. *Southern.*

FINE'SSE. ſ. [French.] Artifice; ſtratagem. *Hayward.*

FI'NGER. *ſ.* [ꝑinȝeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Keil.*
2. A ſmall meaſure of extenſion. *Wilkins.*
3. The hand; the inſtrument of work.

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To touch lightly; to toy with. *Grew.*
2. To touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly.
3. To touch an inſtrument of muſick. *Shak.*
4. To perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers. *Spenſer.*

FI'NGLEFANGLE. *ſ.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle. *Hudibras.*

FI'NICAL. *a.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppiſh. *Sh.*

FI'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *finical.*] Foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety.

To FI'NISH. *v. a.* [*finir,* French.]
1. To bring to the end purpoſed; to complete. *Luke.*
2. To perfect; to poliſh to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.*

FI'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *finiſh.*]
1. Performer; accompliſher. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One that puts an end. *Hooker.*
3. One that completes or perfects. *Hebrews.*

FI'NITE. *a.* [*finitus,* Latin.] Limited; bounded. *Brown.*

FI'NITELESS. *a.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*

FI'NITELY. *ad.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITENESS. *ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Norris.*

FI'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Cheyne.*

FI'NLESS. *a.* [from *fins.*] Wanting fins.

FI'NLIKE. *a.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden.*

FI'NNED. *a.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide. *Mortimer.*

FI'NNY. *a.* [from *fin.*] Furniſhed with fins; formed for the element of water. *Blackmore.*

FI'NTOED. *a.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrance between the toes. *Ray.*

FI'NOCHIO. *ſ.* A ſpecies of fennel.

FI'PPLE. *ſ.* [from *fibula,* Lat.] A ſtopper. *Bac.*

FIR. *ſ.* [*fyrr*, Welch.] The tree of which deal boards are made. *Pope.*

FIRE. *ſ.* [ꝼyꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The igneous element. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing burning. *Cowley.*
3. A conflagration of towns or countries. *Gran.*
4. Flame; light; luſtre. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Torture by burning. *Prior.*
6. The puniſhment of the damned. *Iſaiah.*
7. Any thing that inflames the paſſions. *Sh.*
8. Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.*
9. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; ſpirit of ſentiment. *Cowley.*
10. The paſſion of love. *Shadwell.*
11. Eruptions or impoſtumations: as, *St. Anthony's* fire.
12. *To ſet* FIRE *on*, or *ſet on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame. *Taylor.*

To FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſet on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.*
2. To inflame the paſſions; to animate.
3. To drive by fire. *Shakſpeare.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*
1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with paſſion.
3. To diſcharge any firearms.

FI'REARMS. *ſ.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*

FI'REBALL. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown. *South.*

FI'REBRAND. *ſ.* [*fire* and *brand.*]
1. A piece of wood kindled. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions. *Bacon.*

FI'REBRUSH. *ſ.* [*fire* and *bruſh.*] The bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth. *Swift.*

FI'RECROSS. *ſ.* [*fire* and *croſs.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Hayw.*

FI'REDRAKE. *ſ.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery ſerpent. *Drayton.*

FI'RELOCK. *ſ.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN. *ſ.* [*fire* and *man.*]
1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes. *Gay.*
2. A man of violent paſſions. *Tatler.*

FI'RENEW. *a.* [*fire* and *new.*] New as from the forge; new from the melting-houſe.

FI'REPAN. *ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*]
1. A pan for holding fire. *Bacon.*
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RER. *ſ.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary. *Carew.*

FI'RESHIP. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy. *Wiſeman.*

FI'RESHOVEL. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel.*] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown. *Brown.*

FI'RESIDE. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney. *Prior.*

FI'RESTICK. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted ſtick or brand. *Digby.*

FI'RESTONE. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone.*] The *fire-ſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foſſil compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the ſeveral maſſes. It has its names of pyrites, or *fireſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*

FI'REWOOD. *ſ.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

FI'REWORK. *ſ.* [*fire* and *work.*] Show of fire; pyrotechnical performance. *Brown.*

FI'RING. *ſ.* [from *fire.*] Fewel. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat. *Hudibras.*

FI'RKIN. *ſ.* [from ꝼeoꝼeꝛn, Saxon.]
1. A veſſel containing nine gallons. *Arbuth.*
2. A ſmall veſſel. *Denham.*

FIRM. *a.* [*firmus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft. *Cleaveland.*
2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken. *Tillotſon. Walſh.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]
1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix. *Knolles.*
2. To fix without wandering. *Spenſer.*

FI'RMAMENT. *ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] The ſky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *firmament.*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FI'RMLY. *ad.* [from *firm.*]
1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.
2. Steadily; conſtantly. *Addiſon.*

FI'RMNESS. *ſ.* [from *firm.*]
1. Stability; hardneſs; compactneſs; ſolidity. *Burnet.*
2. Durability. *Hayward.*
3. Certainty; ſoundneſs. *South.*
4. Steadineſs; conſtancy; reſolution. *Roſc.*

FIRST. *ſ.* [ꝼyꝛꝛꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of one. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Earlieſt in time. *Hebrews. Prior.*
3. Foremoſt in place.
4. Higheſt in dignity. *Daniel.*
5. Great; excellent. *Shakſpeare.*

FIRST. *ad.*
1. Before any thing elſe; earlieſt. *Dryden.*
2. Before any other conſideration. *Bacon.*
3. At the beginning; at firſt. *Bentley.*

FIRST-GOT. } *ſ.* [from *firſt* and
FIRST-BEGO'TTEN. } *begot.*] The eldeſt of children. *Milton.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *ſ.* [*firſt* and *fruits.*]
1. What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind. *Prior.*
2. The firſt profits of any thing. *Bacon.*
3. The earlieſt effect of any thing. *Milton.*

FI'RSTLING. *a.* [from *firſt.*] That which is firſt produced or brought forth. *Deuteronomy.*

FI'RSTLING. *ſ.* [from *firſt.*]
1. The firſt produce or offſpring. *Milton.*
2. The thing firſt thought or done. *Shakſp.*

FI'SCAL. *ſ.* [from *fiſcus*, Latin.] Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.*

FISH. *ſ.* [ꝼiſc, Saxon.] An animal that inhabits

bits the water. *Shakſpeare. Creech.*

To FISH. *v. n.*
1. To be employed in catching fiſhes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH. *v. a.* To ſearch in queſt of fiſh. *Swift.*

FISH-HOOK. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *hook.*] A hook to catch fiſhes. *Grew.*

FISH-POND. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *pond.*] A ſmall pool for fiſh. *Mortimer.*

FI'SHER. *ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] One who is employed in catching fiſh. *Sandys.*

FI'SHERBOAT. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *man.*] One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh. *Waller.*

FI'SHERTOWN. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *town.*] A town inhabited by fiſhermen. *Clarendon.*

FI'SHERY. *ſ.* [from *fiſher.*] The buſineſs of catching fiſh. *Addiſon.*

FI'SHFUL. *a.* [from *fiſh.*] Abounding with fiſh. *Camden.*

To FI'SHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fiſh.*] To turn to fiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'SHING. *ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] Commodity of taking fiſh. *Spenſer.*

FI'SHKETTLE. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *kettle.*] A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending. *Grew.*

FI'SHMEAL. *ſ.* Diet of fiſh. *Sharp.*

FI'SHMONGER. *ſ.* A dealer in fiſh. *Carew.*

FI'SHY. *a.* [from *fiſh.*]
1. Conſiſting of fiſh. *Pope.*
2. Having the qualities of a fiſh. *Brown.*

FI'SSILE. *a.* [*fiſſilis*, Lat.] Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft. *Newton.*

FISSI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fiſſile.*] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *ſ.* [*fiſſura*, Latin; *fiſſure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*

To FI'SSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fiſſure. *Wiſeman.*

FIST. *ſ.* [fiſt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Denham.*

To FIST. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Dryden.*
2. To gripe with the fiſt. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'STINUT. *ſ.* A piſtachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS. *ſ.* [*fiſt* and *cuff.*] Battle with the fiſt. *More.*

FI'STULA. *ſ.* [*fiſtule*, French.]
1. A ſinuous ulcer callous within. *Wiſeman.*
2. FISTULA *Lachrymalis.* A diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe, which obſtructs the natural progreſs of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheeks. *Sharp.*

FI'STULAR. *a.* [from *fiſtula.*] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *a.* [*fiſtulieux*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fiſtula. *Wiſeman.*

FIT. *ſ.*
1. A paroxyſm or exacerbation of any intermittent diſtemper. *Sharp.*
2. Any ſhort return after intermiſſion; interval. *Rogers.*
3. Any violent affection of mind or body.
4. Diſorder; diſtemperature. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children.

FIT. *a.*
1. Qualified; proper; able. *Cowley.*
2. Convenient; meet; proper; right. *Add.*

To FIT. *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemiſh.]
1. To accommodate to any thing; to ſuit one thing to another. *Denham.*
2. To accommodate a perſon with any thing. *Wiſeman.*
3. To be adapted to; to ſuit any thing.
4. *To* FIT *out.* To furniſh; to equip.
5. *To* FIT *up.* To furniſh; to make proper for uſe. *Pope.*

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit.

FITCH. *ſ.* A ſmall kind of wild pea, commonly *vetch.* *Tuſſer.*

FI'TCHAT. } *ſ.* [*fiſſau*, Fr.] A ſtinking little
FI'TCHEW. } beaſt, that robs the hen-rooſt and warren.

FI'TFUL. *a.* [*fit* and *full.*] Varied by paroxyſms. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'TLY. *ad.* [from *fit.*]
1. Properly; juſtly; ſeaſonably. *Tillotſon.*
2. Commodiouſly; meetly. *Donne.*

FI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *fit.*]
1. Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs; reaſonableneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Convenience; commodity; the ſtate of being fit. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *fit.*]
1. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing. *Mortimer.*
2. A ſmall bit.

FITZ. *ſ.* [Norman.] A ſon: as, *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *a.* [fif, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

FI'VELEAVED *Graſs. ſ.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

FIVES. *ſ.*
1. A kind of play with a bowl.
2. A diſeaſe of horſes. *Shakſpeare.*

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French.]
1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable. *Milton.*
2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably.
3. To direct without variation. *Dryden.*
4. To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*
5. To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.*
6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*
1. To determine the reſolution. *Locke.*
2. To reſt; to ceaſe to wander. *Waller.*
3. To loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

FIXA'TION. ſ. [French.]
1. Stability; firmneſs; ſteadineſs. *K. Char.*
2. Reſidence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*
3. Forbearance of excurſion. *Watts.*
4. Want or deſtruction of volatility. *Bacon.*
5. Reduction from fluid to firm. *Glanville.*

FI'X-

FI'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *fixed.*] Certainly; firmly. *Locke.*

FI'XEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fixed.*]
1. Stability; firmneſs.
2. Want or loſs of volatility. *Locke.*
3. Solidity; coherence of parts. *Bentley.*
4. Steadineſs; ſettled opinion. *K. Charles.*

FIXI'DITY. *ſ.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*

FI'XITY. *ſ.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts. *Newton.*

FI'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *fix.*]
1. Poſition. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Stable preſſure. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Firmneſs; ſtable ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

FI'ZGIG. *ſ.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.

FLA'BBY. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Soft; not firm. *Arbuthnot.*

FLA'BILE. *a.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Subject to be blown.

FLA'CCID. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Weak; limber; not ſtiff; lax; not tenſe. *Holder.*

FLACCI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion. *Wiſeman.*

To FLAG. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch.]
1. To hang looſe without ſtiffneſs or tenſion. *Boyle.*
2. To grow ſpiritleſs or dejected. *Swift.*
3. To grow feeble; to loſe vigour. *B. Jonſ.*

To FLAG. *v. a.*
1. To let fall; to ſuffer to droop. *Prior.*
2. To lay with a broad ſtone. *Sandys.*

FLAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Sandys.*
2. The colours or enſign of a ſhip or land forces. *Temple.*
3. A ſpecies of ſtone uſed in ſmooth pavements. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM. *ſ.* [from *flag* and *broom.*] A broom for ſweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER. *ſ.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a ſquadron. *Addiſon.*

FLAG SHIP. *ſ.* [*flag* and *ſhip.*] The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *ſ.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watery places among flags or ſedges. *Walton.*

FLA'GELET. *ſ.* [*flageolet*, French.] A ſmall flute. *More.*

FLAGELLA'TION. *ſ.* The uſe of the ſcourge. *Garth.*

FLA'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *flaggy.*] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion.

FLA'GGY. *a.* [from *flag.*]
1. Weak; lax; limber; not tenſe. *Dryden.*
2. Weak in taſte; inſipid. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *flagitium*, Latin.] Wicked; villanous; atrocious. *Roſcommon.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedneſs; villany.

FLA'GON. *ſ.* [*flaçon*, French.] A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roſcommon.*

FLA'GRANCY. *ſ.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning heat; fire. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT. *a.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]
1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*
2. Glowing; fluſhed. *Pope.*
3. Red; imprinted red. *Prior.*
4. Notorious; flaming out. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *ſ.* [*flag* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. *ſ.* [*flagellum*, Latin.] The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dr.*

FLAKE. *ſ.* [*floccus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing that appears looſely put together. *Grew.*
2. A ſtratum; layer; film; lamina. *Sandys.*

ELA'KY. *a.* [from *flake.*]
1. Looſely hanging together. *Blackmore.*
2. Lying in layers or ſtrata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *ſ.* A falſehood; a lie; an illuſory pretext. A cant word. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. *South.*

FLAMBEAU. ſ. [French.] A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

FLAME. *ſ.* [*flamma*, Latin.]
1. Light emitted from fire. *Cowley.*
2. Fire. *Cowley.*
3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightneſs of fancy. *Waller.*
4. Ardour of inclination. *Pope.*
5. Paſſion of love. *Cowley.*

To FLAME. *v. n.*
1. To ſhine as fire; to burn with emiſſion of light. *Milton.*
2. To ſhine like flame. *Prior.*
3. To break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAMECO'LOURED. *a.* [*flame* and *colour.*] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN. ſ. [Latin.] A prieſt; one that officiates in ſolemn offices. *Pope.*

FLAMMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire. *Brown.*

FLAMMA'TION. *ſ.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of ſetting on flame. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *a.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*flammifer*, Latin.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame.

FLA'MY. *a.* [from *flame.*]
1. Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.*
2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*

FLANK. *ſ.* [*flanc*, French.]
1. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacham.*
2. [In men.] The latter part of the lower belly. *Pope.*
3. The ſide of an army or fleet. *Hayward.*
4. That part of a baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. n.*
1. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet.
2. To be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide; to be on the ſide. *Dryd.*

FLA'NKER. *ſ.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault. *Knolles.*

To

To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*gwlanen*, Welch.] A ſoft nappy ſtuff or wool. *Shakſpeare.*

FLAP. *ſ.* [læppe, Saxon.]
1. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe.
2. The motion of any thing broad and looſe.
3. A diſeaſe in horſes. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.
2. To move with a flap or noiſe. *Tickell.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*
1. To play the wings with noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *ſ.*
1. A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy.
2. The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakſp.*

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow; to devour. *Shakſpeare.*

FLAPE'ARED. *a.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having looſe and broad ears. *Shakſpeare.*

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *fleederen*, to flutter, Dutch.]
1. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow. *Shakſp.*
2. To glitter with a tranſient luſtre. *Herbert.*
3. To glitter offenſively. *Milton.*
4. To be in too much light. *Prior.*

FLASH. *ſ.* [φλοξ, *Minſheu.*]
1. Sudden, quick, tranſitory blaze. *Roſcommon.*
2. Sudden burſt of wit or merriment. *Raleigh.*
3. A ſhort tranſient ſtate. *Bacon.*
4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*
1. To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame. *Boyle.*
2. To burſt out into any kind of violence.
3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton.*

To FLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike up large bodies of water. *Carew.*

FLA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *flaſh*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHILY. *ad.* [from *flaſhy*.] With empty ſhow.

FLA'SHY. *a.* [from *flaſh*.]
1. Empty; not ſolid; ſhowy without ſubſtance. *Digby.*
2. Inſipid; without force or ſpirit. *Bacon.*

FLASK. *ſ.* [*flaſque*, French.]
1. A bottle; a veſſel. *King.*
2. A powder-horn. *Shakſpeare.*

FLA'SKET. *ſ.* [from *flaſk*.] A veſſel in which viands are ſerved. *Pope.*

FLAT. *a.* [*plat*, French.]
1. Horizontally level without inclination. *Add.*
2. Smooth; without protuberances. *Bacon.*
3. Without elevation. *Milton.*
4. Level with the ground. *South.*
5. Lying proſtrate; lying along. *Daniel.*
6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.
7. Taſteleſs; inſipid; dead. *Philips.*
8. Dull; unanimated; frigid. *Bacon.*
9. Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs; dejected. *Milton.*
10. Unpleaſing; taſteleſs. *Atterbury.*
11. Peremptory; abſolute; downright. *Spenſ.*
12. Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in ſound. *Bacon.*

FLAT. *ſ.*
1. A level; an extended plane. *Wotton.*
2. Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton.*
3. A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Shallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea where the water is not deep. *Raleigh.*
5. The broad ſide of a blade. *Dryden.*
6. Depreſſion of thought or language. *Dryden.*
7. A ſurface without relief, or prominences. *Bentley.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To level; to depreſs; to make broad and ſmooth. *Creech.*
2. To make vapid. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. *v. n.*
1. To grow flat: oppoſed to *ſwell*. *Temple.*
2. To render unanimated or vapid. *K. Char.*

FLA'TLONG. *ad.* [*flat* and *long*.] With the flat downward; not edgewiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FLA'TLY. *ad.* [from *flat*.]
1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel.*

FLA'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *flat*.]
1. Evenneſs; level extenſion.
2. Want of relief or prominence. *Addiſon.*
3. Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs. *Mortimer.*
4. Dejection of ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Dejection of mind; want of life.
6. Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidity. *Collier.*
7. The contrary to ſhrillneſs or acuteneſs of ſound. *Bacon.*

To FLA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *flat*.]
1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and inſipid. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *flat*.] The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER. *v. a.* [*flatter*, French.]
1. To ſooth with praiſes; to pleaſe with blandiſhments. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To praiſe falſely. *Young.*
3. To pleaſe; to ſooth. *Dryden.*
4. To raiſe falſe hopes. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift.*

FLA'TTERY. *ſ.* [*flaterie*, Fr.] Falſe praiſe; artful obſequiouſneſs. *Young.*

FLA'TTISH. *a.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatneſs. *Woodward.*

FLA'TULENCY. *ſ.* [from *flatulent*.]
1. Windineſs; fulneſs of wind. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs. *Glan.*

FLA'TULENT. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Latin.]
1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Empty;

2. Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*

FLATUO'SITY. *ſ.* [*flatuoſité*, Fr.] Windineſs; fulneſs of air. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS. *a.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS. ſ. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

FLA'TWISE. *ad.* With the flat downward; not the edge. *Woodward.*

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel. *Milton. Boyle.*

2. To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying. *Pope.*

FLAUNT. *ſ.* Any thing looſe and airy. *Shak.*

FLA'VOUR. *ſ.*

1. Power of pleaſing the taſte. *Addiſon.*

2. Sweetneſs to the ſmell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOROUS. *a.* [from *flavour.*]

1. Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *ſ.* [φλάω, to break.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing. *Boyle.*

2. A fault; a defect. *Dryden.*

3. A ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt. *Chapman.*

4. A tumult; a tempeſtuous uproar. *Dryden.*

5. A ſudden commotion of mind. *Shakſp.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fiſſure. *Boyle.*

2. To break; to violate. *Shakſpeare.*

FLA'WLESS. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN. *ſ.* [flena, Saxon.] A ſort of cuſtard; a pie baked in a diſh.

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To ſcrape or pare a ſkin.

FLA'WY. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *ſ.* [fleax, flex, Saxon.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made. *Miller.*

2. The fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner. *Dryden.*

FLA'XCOMB. *ſ.* [*flax* and *comb.*] The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *ſ.* [*flax* and *dreſs.*] He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA'XEN. *a.* [from *flax.*]

1. Made of flax.

2. Fair, long, and flowing. *Addiſon.*

FLA'XWEED. *ſ.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrip off the ſkin. *Raleigh.*

2. To take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing. *Swift*

FLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *flay.*] He that ſtrips off the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA. *ſ.* [fleá, Saxon.] A ſmall red inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *ſ.* [*flea* and *bane.*] A plant.

FLE'ABITE. }
FLE'ABITING. } *ſ.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Red marks cauſed by fleas. *Wiſeman.*

2. A ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *a.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthleſs. *Cleaveland.*

FLEAK. *ſ.* [from *floccus*, Lat.] A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt. *More.*

FLEAM. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *ſ.* [*flea* and *wort.*] A plant.

To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a ſpot.] To ſpot; to ſtreak; to dapple. *Sandys.*

To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck.*] To ſpot; to mark with ſtrokes or touches. *Shakſpeare.*

FLED. The preterite and participle of *flee.*

FLEDGE. *a.* [*ſiederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furniſh with wings; to ſupply with feathers. *Pope.*

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled.* To run from danger; to have recourſe to ſhelter. *Tillotſon.*

FLEECE. *ſ.* [flyꝛ, fleꝛ, Sax.] As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep. *Shakſpeare.*

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a ſheep.

2. To ſtrip; to pull; to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of its wool. *Addiſon.*

FLE'ECED. *a.* [from *fleece.*] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenſer.*

FLEE'CY. *a.* [from *fleece.*] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior.*

To FLEER. *v. n.* [flean'ðian, to trifle, Sax.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jeſt with inſolence and contempt. *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *fleer.*] A mocker; a fawner.

FLEET. FLEOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon fleot, which ſignifies a bay or gulph. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FLEET. *ſ.* [flota, Sax.] A company of ſhips; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET. *ſ.* [fleot, Saxon.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET. *a.* [*fliotur*, Iſlandiſh.]

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

2. [In the huſbandry of ſome provinces.] Light; ſuperficially fruitful. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the ſurface. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET. *v. n.* [flotan, Saxon.]

1. To fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To be in a tranſient ſtate. *Digby.*

To FLEET. *v. a.*

1. To ſkim the water. *Spenſer.*

2. To live merrily, or paſs time away lightly. *Shakſpeare.*

3. [In the country.] To ſkim milk.

FLE'ETINGDISH. *ſ.* [from *fleet* and *diſh.*] A ſkimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with ſwift pace.

FLE'ETNESS. *ſ.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity.

FLESH. *ſ.* [plœc, Saxon.]

1. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul. *Sh.*
2. The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons. *New Teſt.*
3. Animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable. *Locke.*
4. The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes. *Brown.*
5. Animal nature. *Geneſis.*
6. Carnality; corporal appetites. *Smalridge.*
7. A carnal ſtate; worldly diſpoſition. *Romans.*
8. Near relation. *Geneſis.*
9. The outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type *the fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the ſpirit*. This is frequent in St. *Paul.*

To FLESH. *v. a.*

1. To initiate. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. To harden in any practice. *Sidney.*
3. To glut; to ſatiate. *Shakſpeare.*

FLE'SHBROATH. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *broath.*] Broath made by decocting fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *colour.*] The colour of fleſh. *Locke.*

FLE'SHFLY. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *fly.*] A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſits her eggs in it.

FLE'SHHOOK. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *hook.*] A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron. 1 *Sam.*

FLE'SHLESS. *a.* [from *fleſh.*] Without fleſh.

FLE'SHLINESS. *ſ.* [from *fleſhy.*] Carnal paſſions or appetites. *Aſcham.*

FLE'SHLY. *a.* [from *fleſh.*]

1. Corporeal *Derham.*
2. Carnal; laſcivious. *Milton.*
3. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*
4. Human; not celeſtial; not ſpiritual. *Mil.*

FLE'SHMEAT. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *meat.*] Animal food; the fleſh of animals prepared for food. *Flyer.*

FLE'SHMENT. *ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation. *Shakſpeare.*

FLE'SHMONGER. *ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] One who deals in fleſh; a pimp. *Shakſpeare.*

FLE'SHPOT. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked; thence plenty of fleſh. *Taylor.*

FLE'SHQUAKE. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *quake.*] A tremour of the body. *Ben Jonſon.*

FLE'SHY. *a.* [from *fleſh.*]

1. Full of fleſh; fat; muſculous. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *fleche*, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortim.*

FLET. *participle paſſive of To fleet.* Skimmed; deprived of the cream. *Mortimer.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly.* *Pope.*

FLEW. *ſ.* The large chaps of a deepmouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLE'WED. *a.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakſpeare.*

FLEXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] Having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind.

FLEXIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*flexibilité*, French.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.*
2. Eaſineſs to be perſuaded; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*

FLE'XIBLE. *a.* [*flexibilis*, Latin.]

1. Poſſible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not ſtiff. *Bacon.*
2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obſequious. *Bacon.*
3. Ductile; manageable. *Locke.*
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *flexible.*]

1. Poſſibility to be bent; not brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be bent. *King Charles.*
2. Facility; obſequiouſneſs; compliance.
3. Ductility; manageableneſs. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE. *a.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; eaſily bent; obſequious to any power or impulſe. *Thomſon.*

FLE'XION. *ſ.* [*flexio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.*
3. A turn toward any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

FLE'XOR. ſ. [Latin.] The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS. *a.* [*flexuoſus*, Latin.]

1. Winding; tortuous. *Digby.*
2. Variable; not ſteady. *Bacon.*

FLE'XURE. *ſ.* [*flexura*, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*
2. The act of bending. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.*
4. Obſequious or ſervile cringe. *Shakſpeare.*

To FLI'CKER. *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *fly.*]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That part of a machine, which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *ſ.* [from *To fly.*]

1. The act of flying or running from danger. *Denham.*
2. The act of uſing wings; volation. *Spenſer.*
3. Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Eſdras.*
4. A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.*
5. The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon: as, *the harveſt* flight *of pigeons.*
6. A volley; a ſhower. *Chevy Chaſe.*
7. The ſpace paſt by flying.
8. Heat of imagination; ſally of the ſoul. *Denham.*
9. Excurſion on the wing. *Tillotſon.*
10. The power of flying. *Shakſpeare.*

FLI'GHTY. *a.* [from *flight.*]

1. Fleeting; ſwift. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY.

FLI'MSY. *a.*
1. Weak; feeble.
2. Mean; ſpiritleſs; wanting force. *Pope.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. *Skinner*]
1. To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking. *South.*
2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſignifies to fail.

FLI'NCHER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING. preter. *flung*; part. *flung*, or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Latin. *Skinner.*]
1. To caſt from the hand; to throw.
2. To dart; to caſt with violence. *Denham.*
3. To ſcatter. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To move forcibly. *Addiſon.*
6. To eject; to diſmiſs. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To caſt reproach. *Addiſon.*
8. To force into another condition. *Spenſer.*
9. *To* FLING *down.* To demoliſh; to ruin.
10. *To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chaſe.

To FLING. *v. n.*
1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *Tillotſon.*
2. *To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shakſpeare.*

FLING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A throw; a caſt.
2. A gibe; a ſneer; a contemptuous remark. *Addiſon.*

FLI'NGER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *ſ.* [flint, Saxon.]
1. A ſemipellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a blackiſh grey, of one ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins, and inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. *Hill.*
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenſer.*

FLI'NTY. *a.* [from *flint.*]
1. Made of flint; ſtrong. *Dryden.*
2. Full of ſtones. *Bacon.*
3. Hard of heart; cruel; ſavage; inexorable. *Shakſpeare.*

FLIP. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar. *Dennis.*

FLI'PPANT. *a.* [Of no great authority.]
1. Nimble; moveable. It is uſed only of the act of ſpeech. *Addiſon.*
2. Pert; talkative. *Thomſon.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the ſound.]
1. To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickneſs. *Dorſet.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elaſtick motion. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſudden trick. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. A pert huſſey. *Addiſon.*

FLIRTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *flirt.*] A quick ſprightly motion. *Pope.*

To FLIT. *v. n.* [*flitter*, Daniſh.]
1. To fly away. *Spenſer.*
2. To remove; to migrate. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*
4. To be flux or unſtable. *Dryden.*

FLIT. *a.* [from *fleet.*] Swift; nimble; quick.

FLITCH. *ſ.* [flicce, Saxon.] The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured. *Swift.*

FLI'TTERMOUSE. *ſ.* The bat.

FLI'TTING. *ſ.* [flit, Saxon.] An offence; a fault. *Pſalms.*

FLIX. *ſ.* [corrupted from *flax.*] Down; fur; ſoft hair. *Dryden.*

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]
1. To ſwim on the ſurface of the water. *Sh.*
2. To move without labour in a fluid. *Dryd.*
3. To paſs with a light irregular courſe.

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water. *Pope.*

FLOAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
2. The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker.*
2. Any body ſo contrived or formed as to ſwim upon the water. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The cork or quill by which the angler diſcovers the bite. *Walton.*
4. A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ATY. *a.* Buoyant and ſwimming on the ſurface. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK. *ſ.* [flocc, Saxon.]
1. A company; uſually a company of birds or beaſts. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed from *herds*, which are of oxen. *Addiſon.*
3. A body of men. *Maccabees.*
4. A lock of wool. *Dryden.*

To FLOCK. *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knolles. Suckling.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To laſh; to whip. *Swift.*

FLONG. *participle paſſive*, from *To fling*, uſed by *Spenſer.*

FLOOD. *ſ.* [flod, Saxon.]
1. A body of water; the ſea; a river. *Dryd.*
2. A deluge; an inundation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Flow; flux; not ebb. *Davies.*
4. Catamenia. *Harvey.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ODGATE. *ſ.* [*flood* and *gate.*] Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure. *Sidney.*

FLOOK. *ſ.* [*pflug*, a plough, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR. *ſ.* [flor, flore, Saxon.]
1. The pavement. *Sidney.*
2. A ſtory; a flight of rooms. *Ben Jonſon.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor. *Chronicles.*

FLO'ORING. *ſ.* [from *floor.*] Bottom; floor; pavement. *Addiſon.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap.*] To clap the wings with noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLO'RAL. *a.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

FLO'REN. *ſ.* A gold coin of Edward III. in value ſix ſhillings.

FLO'RENCE. *ſ.* [from the city *Florence.*] A kind of cloth.

FLO'RET. *ſ.* [*fleurette*, French.] A ſmall imperfect flower.

FLO'RID. *a.* [*floridus*, Latin.]
1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
2. Fluſhed with red. *Taylor.*
3. Embelliſhed; ſplendid. *Dryden.*

FLORI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *florid.*] Freſhneſs of colour.

FLO'RIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *florid.*]
1. Freſhneſs of colour.
2. Embelliſhment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*

FLORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN. ſ. [French.] A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2*s.* 4*d.* that of Spain 4*s.* 4*d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2*s.* 6*d.* that of Holland 2*s.* *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST. *ſ.* [*fleuriſte*, French.] A cultivator of flowers. *Pope.*

FLO'RULENT. *a.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; bloſſoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. *a.* [*floſculus*, Latin.] Compoſed of flowers. *Brown.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To ſkim.

FLO'TSON. *ſ.* [from *flote.*] Goods that ſwim without an owner on the ſea. *Skinner.*

FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote.*] Skimmed.

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonſen*, Dutch.]
1. To move with violence in the water or mire. *Addiſon.*
2. To move with weight and tumult. *Prior.*
3. To move with paſſionate agitation. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

FLOUNCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER. *ſ.* [*flynder*, Daniſh.] The name of a ſmall flat fiſh. *Camden.*

To FLO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dr.*

To FLO'URISH. *v. n.* [*floreo*, Latin.]
1. To be in vigour; not to fade. *Pope.*
2. To be in a proſperous ſtate. *Dryden.*
3. To uſe florid language. *Baker.*
4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines. *Pope.*
5. To boaſt; to brag.
6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton.*
2. To adorn with figures of needlework.
3. To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon.*
4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Craſhaw.*
5. To adorn with embelliſhments of language. *Bacon.*
6. To adorn; to embelliſh. *Shakſpeare.*

FLO'URISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bravery; beauty. *Craſhaw.*
2. An oſtentatious embelliſhment; ambitious copiouſneſs. *Bacon. More.*
3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*

FLO'URISHER. *ſ.* [from *flouriſh.*] One in prime or in proſperity. *Chapman.*

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch.] To mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Walton.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult; a word or act of contempt. *Calamy.*

FLO'UTER. *ſ.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [ꝑlopan, Saxon.]
1. To run or ſpread as water. *Swift.*
2. To run: oppoſed to ſtanding waters. *Dry.*
3. To riſe; not to ebb. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To melt. *Iſaiah.*
5. To proceed; to iſſue. *South.*
6. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity: as, *a* flowing *period.* *Hakewill.*
7. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly. *Dr.*
8. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.*
9. To be copious: to be full. *Pope.*
10. To hang looſe and waving. *Spectator.*

To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

FLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The riſe of water; not the ebb. *Brown.*
2. A ſudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.*
3. A ſtream of diction. *South.*

FLO'WER. *ſ.* [*fleur*, French.]
1. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds. *Cowley.*
2. An ornament; an embelliſhment. *Hakew.*
3. The prime; the flouriſhing part. *Pope.*
4. The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenſ.*
5. The moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing. *Addiſon.*

FLO'WER *de luce. ſ.* A bulbous iris. *Peacham.*

To FLO'WER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French.]
1. To be in flower; to be in bloſſom.
2. To be in the prime; to flouriſh. *Spenſer.*
3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon.*
4. To come as a cream from the ſurface.

To FLO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE. *ſ.* [from *flower.*] Store of flowers.

FLO'WERET. *ſ.* [*fleuret*, French.] A flower; a ſmall flower. *Dryden.*

FLO'WERGARDEN. *ſ.* [*flower* and *garden.*] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer.*

FLO'WERINESS. *ſ.* [from *flowery.*]
1. The ſtate of abounding in flowers.
2. Floridneſs of ſpeech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FLO'WERY. *a.* [from *flower.*] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. *Milton.*

FLO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *flow.*] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK. *ſ.* A fl under. *Carew.*

FLO'WKWORT. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. participle of *fly.*
1. Gone away. *Prior.*
2. Puffed;

2. Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton.*

FLU'CTUANT. *a.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation. *Blackmore.*
2. To float backward and forward.
3. To move with uncertain and haſty motion. *Milton.*
4. To be in an uncertain ſtate. *Addiſon.*
5. To be irreſolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUA'TION. *ſ.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.
2. Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *ſ.*

1. A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air.
2. Soft down or fur.

FLUE'LLIN. *ſ.* The herb ſpeedwell.

FLU'ENCY. *ſ.* [from *fluent.*]

1. The quality of flowing; ſmoothneſs; freedom from harſhneſs or aſperity. *Garth.*
2. Readineſs; copiouſneſs; volubility. *K. C.*
3. Affluence; abundance. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT. *a.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid. *Bacon.*
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray.*
3. Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon.*

FLU'ENT. *ſ.* Stream; running water. *Philips.*

FLU'ID. *a.* [*fluidus*, Lat. *fluide*, Fr.] Having parts eaſily ſeparable; not ſolid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID. *ſ.*

1. Any thing not ſolid.
2. [In phyſick.] Any animal juice.

FLUI'DITY. *ſ.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid.*] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity. *Newton.*

FLU'IDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fluid.*] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability. *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *ſ.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal. *Locke.*

FLUNG. *participle* and *preterite* of *to fling.*

FLU'OR. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid ſtate. *Newton.*
2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *ſ.*

1. A guſt of wind; a haſty blaſt. *Swift.*
2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyſen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow with violence. *Mortimer.*
2. To come in haſte. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To glow in the ſkin. *Collier.*
4. To ſhine ſuddenly. *Spenſer.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden. *Addiſon.*
2. To elate; to elevate. *Atterbury.*

FLUSH. *a.*

1. Freſh; full of vigour. *Cleaveland.*
2. Affluent; abounding. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUSH. *ſ.*

1. Afflux; ſudden impulſe; violent flow. *Rog.*
2. Cards all of a ſort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To fluſh.*] To make hot and roſy with drinking. *Shakſp.*

FLUTE. *ſ.* [*flute*, French.]

1. A muſical pipe; a pipe with ſtops for the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER. *v. n.* [flotteran, Saxon.]

1. To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To move about with great ſhow and buſtle. *Grew.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope.*
4. To move irregularly. *Howel.*

To FLU'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLU'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation. *Addiſon.*
2. Hurry; tumult; diſorder of mind.
3. Confuſion; irregular poſition.

FLUVIA'TICK. *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing; paſſage. *Digby.*
2. The ſtate of paſſing away and giving place to others. *Brown.*
3. Any flow or iſſue of matter. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux. *Halifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Concourſe; confluence. *Shakſpeare.*
7. The ſtate of being melted.
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX. *a.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconſtant; not durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt.
2. To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.

FLUXI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts. *Boyle.*

FLU'XION. *ſ.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows.
3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities. *Harris.*

To FLY. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown.* [*fled* is properly from *flee.*]

1. To move through the air with wings. *Sh.*
2. To paſs through the air. *Job.*
3. To paſs away. *Prior.*
4. To paſs ſwiftly. *Dryden.*
5. To ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To move with rapidity. *Waller.*
7. To break; to ſhiver; to burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion. *Swift.*
8. To run away; to attempt eſcape. *Dryden.*
9. *To* FLY *in the face.* To inſult. *Swift.*
10. To act in defiance. *Dryden.*
11. *To* FLY *off.* To revolt. *Addiſon.*
12. *To* FLY *out.* To burſt into paſſion. *B. J.*
13. *To* FLY *out.* To break out into licence.
14. *To* FLY *out.* To ſtart violently from any direction. *Bentley.*

15. *To let* FLY. To diſcharge. *Glanville.*

To FLY. *v. a.*
1. To ſhun; to avoid; to decline. *Shakſp.*
2. To refuſe aſſociation with. *Dryden.*
3. To quit by flight. *Dryden.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*

FLY. *ſ.* [flеoge, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged inſect. *Locke.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the reſt. *Wilkins.*
3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow.*] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stilling.*

FLY'BOAT. *ſ.* [*fly* and *boat.*] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *ſ.* [*fly* and *catch.*] One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*

FLY'ER. *ſ.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that flies or runs away. *Sandys.*
2. One that uſes wings.
3. The fly of a jack.

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fiſh.*] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL. *ſ.* [fola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beaſt of burden. *Spenſer.*

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal. *May.*

FO'ALFOOT. *ſ.* A plant.

FOAM. *ſ.* [fam, Saxon.] The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; ſpume. *Hoſea.*

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To froth; to gather foam. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mark.*

FO'AMY. *a.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*

FOB. *ſ.* [*ſuppe*, German.] A ſmall pocket.

To FOB. *v. a.* [*ſuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shakſp.*
2. *To* FOB *off.* To ſhift off; to put aſide with an artifice. *Addiſon.*

FO'CAL. *a.* [from *focus*, Latin.] Belonging to the focus. *Denham.*

FO'CIL. *ſ.* [*focile*, French.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt. *Wiſeman.*

FOCILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; ſupport. *Dict.*

FO'CUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs. *Harris.*
2. Focus *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum.* *Harris.*
3. Focus *of an Ellipſis.* A point toward each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

FO'DDER. *ſ.* [fodne, Sax.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter. *Knolles.*

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*

FO'DDERER. *ſ.* [from *fodder.*] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *ſ.* [fah, Saxon.]
1. An enemy in war. *Spenſer.*
2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.
3. An opponent; an ill-wiſher. *Watts.*

FO'EMAN. *ſ.* [from *foe* and *man.*] Enemy in war. *Spenſer.*

FOE'TUS. ſ. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. *Quincy.*

FOG. *ſ.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water. *Raleigh.*

FOG. *ſ.* [*fogagium*, low Latin.] Aftergraſs.

FO'GGILY. *ad.* [from *foggy.*] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *foggy.*] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

FO'GGY. *a.* [from *fog.*]
1. Miſty; cloudy; dark. *Evelyn.*
2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* An interjection of abhorrence.

FOI'BLE. *ſ.* [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide. *Freind.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, old French.] To put to the worſt; to defeat. *Milton.*

FOIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miſcarriage. *Southern.*
2. Leaf gilding. [*feuille*, French.] *Milton.*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre. *Sidney.*
4. A blunt ſword uſed in fencing. *Shakſp.*

FO'ILER. *ſ.* [from *foil.*] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing. *Dryden.*

FOIN. *ſ.* A thruſt; a puſh.

FO'ISON. *ſ.* [foiſon, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. *Shakſpeare.*

To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, French.] To inſert by forgery. *Carew.*

FO'ISTINESS. *ſ.* [from *foiſty.*] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs. *Tuſſer.*

FO'ISTY. *a.* Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD. *ſ.* [fald, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.
2. The place where ſheep are houſed. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of ſheep. *Dryden.*
4. A limit; a boundary. *Creech.*
5. A double; a complication; one part added to another. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated. *Matthew.*

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold. *Milton.*
2. To encloſe; to include; to ſhut. *Shakſp.*
3. To double; to complicate. *Collier.*

To FOLD. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind. *Kings.*

FOLIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*foliaceus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of laminæ or leaves. *Woodward.*

FO'LIAGE. *ſ.* [*folium*, Latin.] Leaves; tuft of

of leaves. *Addiſon.*

To FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, Lat.] To beat into laminæ or leaves. *Newton.*

FOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [*foliatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.
2. *Foliation* is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, the collection of thoſe fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE. *ſ.* The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.

FO'LIO. *ſ.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*

FO'LIOMORT. *a.* A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomot.* *Woodward.*

FOLK. *ſ.* [ꝼolc, Saxon.]

1. People, in familiar language. *Sidney.*
2. Nations; mankind. *Pſalms.*
3. Any kind of people as diſcriminated from others. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'LKMOTE. *ſ.* A meeting of folk. *Spenſer.*

FO'LLICLE. *ſ.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats.
2. [In botany.] The ſeed-veſſel, capſula ſeminalis, or caſe, which ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them. *Quincy.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝼolgian, Saxon.]

1. To go after; not before, or ſide by ſide.
2. To purſue as an enemy; to chaſe. *Dryd.*
3. To accompany; not to forſake. *Milton.*
4. To attend as a dependant. *Pope.*
5. To purſue; to go after. *Dryden.*
6. To ſucceed in order of time.
7. To be conſequential, as effects.
8. To imitate; to copy. *Hooker.*
9. To obey; to obſerve; to credit. *Tillotſon.*
10. To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenſer.*
11. To attend to; to be buſied with: as, *he follows his ſtudies.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To attend ſervilely. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To be poſteriour in time.
4. To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe.
5. To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes. *Temple.*
6. To continue endeavours. *Hoſea.*

FO'LLOWER. *ſ.* [from *follow.*]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One who obſerves a leader. *South.*
3. An attendant or dependant. *Pope.*
4. An aſſociate; a companion. *Shakſpeare.*
5. One under the command of another.
6. A ſcholar; a copier. *Sprat.*

FO'LLY. *ſ.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect. *Hawkſworth.*
2. Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind.
3. Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming wiſdom. *Pope.*

To FOME'NT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin.]

1. To cheriſh with heat. *Milton.*
2. To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To encourage; to cheriſh. *Wotton.*

FOMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*fomentation*, French.]

1. A *fomentation* is partial bathing, called alſo fluping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions.
2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *foment.*] An encourager; a ſupporter. *Howel.*

FON. *ſ.* A fool; an ideot. *Spenſer.*

FOND. *a.*

1. Fooliſh; ſilly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Aſcham.*
2. Trifling; valued by folly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Fooliſhly tender; injudiciouſly indulgent. *Addiſon.*
4. Pleaſed in too great a degree; fooliſhly delighted. *Prior.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* To treat with great in-
To FO'NDLE. } dulgence; to careſs; to cocker. *Dryden.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'NDLER. *ſ.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *ſ.* [from *fondle.*] A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed; ſomething regarded with great affection. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *ad.* [from *fond.*]

1. Fooliſhly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.*
2. With extreme tenderneſs. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fond.*]

1. Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs; want of ſenſe; want of judgment. *Spenſer.*
2. Fooliſh tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Tender paſſion. *Swift.*
4. Unreaſonable liking. *Hammond.*

FONT. *ſ.* [*fons*, Lat.] A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church. *Hooker.*

FO'NTANEL. *ſ.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] An iſſue; a diſcharge opened in the body. *Wiſeman.*

FONTA'NGE. *ſ.* A knot of ribands on the top of the headdreſs. Out of uſe. *Addiſon.*

FOOD. *ſ.* [ꝼæban, Saxon.]

1. Victuals; proviſion for the mouth.
2. Any thing that nouriſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

FOO'DFUL. *a.* [*food* and *full.*] Fruitful; full of food. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY. *a.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *ſ.* [*ffol*, Welſh.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reaſon; a natural; an ideot. *Pope.*
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man. *Pſalms.*
3. A term of indignity and reproach. *Dry.*
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jeſter. *Denham.*
5. *To play the* FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jeſter. *Sidney.*
6. *To play the* FOOL. To act like one void of common underſtanding. *Shakſpeare.*
7. *To make a* FOOL. To diſappoint; to defeat. *Shakſpeare.*

To FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play. *Herbert.*

To FOOL. *v. a.*

1. To treat with contempt; to diſappoint;

to fruſtrate. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To infatuate. *Calamy.*
3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOO'LBORN. *a.* [*fool* and *born.*] Fooliſh from the birth. *Shakſpeare.*

FOO'LERY. *ſ.* [from *fool.*]
1. Habitual folly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An act of folly; trifling practice. *Watts.*
3. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*

FOOLHA'PPY. *a.* [*fool* and *happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenſer.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad rathneſs. *South.*

FOOLHA'RDISE. *ſ.* Adventurouſneſs without judgment. *Spenſer.*

FOOLHA'RDY. *a.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *Hooker.*

FOO'LISH. *a.* [from *fool.*]
1. Void of underſtanding; weak of intellect.
2. Imprudent; indiſcreet. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *Maccabees.*
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; ſinful.

FOO'LISHLY. *ad.* [from *fooliſh.*] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *fooliſh.*]
1. Folly; want of underſtanding.
2. Fooliſh practice; actual deviation from the right. *Prior.*

FOO'LSTONES. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FOO'LTRAP. *ſ.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A ſnare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*

FOOT. *ſ.* plural *feet.* [fot, Saxon.]
1. The part upon which we ſtand. *Clarendon.*
2. That by which any thing is ſupported.
3. The lower part; the baſe. *Hakewell.*
4. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*
5. The act of walking. *Maccabees.*
6. *On* FOOT. Walking; without carriage.
7. *On* FOOT. In a poſture of action. *Shak.*
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. *Clarendon.*
9. State; character; condition. *Addiſon.*
10. Scheme; plan; ſettlement. *Swift.*
11. A ſtate of incipient exiſtence. *Tillotſon.*
12. A certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe. *Aſcham.*
13. A meaſure containing twelve inches.
14. Step. *L'Eſtrange.*

FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.
2. To walk; not ride. *South.*

To FOOT. *v. a.*
1. To ſpurn; to kick. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſettle; to begin to fix. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To tread. *Tickell.*

FOO'TBALL. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ball.*] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder caſed with leather, driven by the foot. *Waller.*

FOO'TBOY. *ſ.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery. *Boyle.*

FOO'TBRIDGE. *ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which paſſengers walk. *Sidney.*

FOO'TCLOTH. *ſ.* [*foot* and *cloth.*] A ſumpter cloth

FOO'TED. *a.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*

FOO'TFIGHT. *ſ.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback. *Sidney.*

FOO'THOLD. *ſ.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot. *L'Eſtrange.*

FOO'TING. *ſ.* [from *foot.*]
1. Ground for the foot. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Support; root. *Dryden.*
3. Foundation; baſis. *Locke.*
4. Place; poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
5. Tread; walk. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Dance. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Steps; road; track. *Bacon.*
8. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment. *Dr.*
9. State; condition; ſettlement. *Arbuthnot.*

FOO'TLICKER. *ſ.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A ſlave; an humble fawner. *Shakſpeare.*

FOO'TMAN. *ſ.* [*foot* and *man.*]
1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.*
2. A low menial ſervant in livery. *Bacon.*
3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

FOO'TMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOO'TPACE. *ſ.* [*foot* and *pace.*]
1. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place. *Moxon.*
2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOO'TPAD. *ſ.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOO'TPATH. *ſ.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horſes. *Shakſpeare.*

FOO'TPOST. *ſ.* [*foot* and *poſt.*] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOO'TSTALL. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtall.*] A woman's ſtirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtep.*]
1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot. *Denham.*
2. Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.*
3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtool.*] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

FOP. *ſ.* A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation; a pretender. *Roſcommon.*

FO'PDOODLE. *ſ.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an inſignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

FO'PPERY. *ſ.* [from *fop.*]
1. Folly; impertinence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Affectation of ſhow or importance; ſhowy folly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stilling fl.*

FO'PPISH. *a.* [from *fop.*]
1. Fooliſh; idle; vain. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Vain in ſhow, or dreſs. *Garth.*

FO'PPISHLY. *ad.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

FO'PPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vanity; ſhowy or oſtentatious vanity.

FO'PPLING. *ſ.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop.

FOR. *prep.* [for, Saxon.]
1. Becauſe of: *he died* for *love.* *Hooker.*
2. With reſpect to; with regard to: *the troops* for *diſcipline were good.* *Stilling fleet.*
3. In

3. In the character of: *he ſtood candidate* for *his friend.* Locke.
4. With reſemblance of: *he lay* for *dead.* Dryden.
5. Conſidered as; in the place of: *raſhneſs ſtands* for *valour.* Clarendon.
6. For the ſake of: *he fights* for *fame.* Cowley.
7. Conducive to; beneficial to: *this ſickneſs is* for *good.* Tillotſon.
8. With intention of going to a certain place: *he is gone* for *Oxford.* Hayward.
9. In comparative reſpect: for *height this boy is a man.* Dryden.
10. In proportion to: *his coat is too ſhort* for *him.* Tillotſon.
11. With appropriation to: *frieze is* for *old men.* Shakſpeare.
12. After O an expreſſion of deſire: *O* for *better times.* Shakſpeare.
13. In account of; in ſolution of: *I ſpeak enough* for *that queſtion.* Burnet.
14. Inducing to as a motive: *he had reaſon* for *his conduct.* Tillotſon.
15. In expectation of: *he ſtood ſtill* for *his follower.* Locke.
16. Noting power of poſſibility: *it is hard* for *me to learn.* Taylor.
17. Noting dependence: for *a good harveſt there muſt be good weather.* Boyle.
18. In prevention of: *he wrapped up* for *cold.* Bacon.
19. In remedy of: *a medicine* for *the gout.* Garretſon.
20. In exchange for: *money* for *goods.* Dry.
21. In place of; inſtead of: *a club* for *a weapon.* Cowley.
22. In ſupply of; to ſerve in the place of. Dryden.
23. Through a certain duration: *it laſted* for *a year.* Roſcommon.
24. In ſearch of; in queſt of: *he went* for *the golden fleece.* Tillotſon.
25. According to: for *aught I know, it was otherwiſe.* Boyle.
26. Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs. Dryden.
27. In hope of: *he wrote* for *money.* Shakſp.
28. Of tendency to; toward: *his wiſh was* for *peace.* Knolles.
29. In favour of; on the part of; on the ſide of: *being honeſt be fought* for *the king.* Cowley.
30. Noting accommodation or adaptation: *the tool is too brittle* for *the wood.*
31. With intention of: *the book was contrived* for *young ſtudents.* Tillotſon.
32. Becoming; belonging to: *muſt is* for *a king.* Cowley.
33. Notwithſtanding: *he might have entered* for *the keeper.* Bentley.
34. For *all.* Notwithſtanding. South.
35. To the uſe of; to be uſed in. Spenſer.
36. In conſequence of: *he did it* for *anger.* Dryden.
37. In recompenſe of: *he worked* for *money formerly paid.* Dryden.
38. In proportion to: *he was tall* for *his age.* Shakſpeare.
39. By means of; by interpoſition of: *but* for *me you had failed.* Hale.
40. In regard of: *he cannot* for *his life do it.* Addiſon.

FOR. *conj.*
1. The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before. Cowley.
2. Becauſe; on this account that. Spenſer.
3. For *as much.* In regard to that; in conſideration of. Hooker.
4. For *why.* Becauſe; for this reaſon that. Knolles.

To FO'RAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Lat.]
1. To wander far; to rove at a diſtance.
2. To wander in ſearch of proviſions. Denham.
3. To ravage; to feed on ſpoil. Shakſpeare.

To FO'RAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to ſtrip.

FO'RAGE. *ſ.* [*fourage*, German and French, from *foris*, Latin.]
1. Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad. Milton.
2. Proviſions ſought abroad. Dryden.
3. Proviſions in general. Dryden.

FORA'MINOUS. *a.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes. Bacon.

To FORBE'AR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn.* [ꝑopbæꝛnan, Saxon.]
1. To ceaſe from any thing; to intermit.
2. To pauſe; to delay. Shakſpeare.
3. To omit voluntarily; to abſtain. Cheyne.
4. To reſtrain any violence of temper; to be patient. Proverbs.

To FORBE'AR. *v. a.*
1. To decline; to omit voluntarily. Clarendon.
2. To ſpare; to treat with clemency. Epheſ.
3. To withhold. Chronicles.

FORBE'ARANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*]
1. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing. South.
2. Intermiſſion of ſomething.
3. Command of temper. Shakſpeare.
4. Lenity; delay of puniſhment; mildneſs. Rogers.

FORBE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. Tuſſer.

To FORBI'D. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid.* [ꝑopbeoban, Saxon.]
1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing. Sh.
2. To command to forbear any thing. Sidney.
3. To oppoſe; to hinder. Dryden.
4. To accurſe; to blaſt. Shakſpeare.

To FORBI'D. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

FORBI'DDANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition. Milton.

FORBI'DDENLY. *ad.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner. Shakſpeare.

FORBI'DDER. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits. Brown.

FORBI'DDING. *particip. a.* [from *forbid.*] Raiſing abhorrence. Aaron Hill.

FORCE. *ſ.* [*force.* French.]
1. Strength; vigour; might. Donne.
2. Violence. Dryden.
3. Virtue;

3. Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.*
4. Validneſs; power of law. *Denham.*
5. Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.*
6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compel; to conſtrain. *Swift.*
2. To overpower by ſtrength. *Milton.*
3. To impel; to preſs. *Deuteronomy.*
4. To draw or puſh by main ſtrength. *Dry.*
5. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.*
6. To drive by violence or power. *D. of P.*
7. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*
8. To ſtorm; to enter by violence. *Waller.*
9. To raviſh; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
10. To conſtrain; to diſtort. *Addiſon.*
11. To man; to ſtrengthen by ſoldiers; to garriſon. *Raleigh.*
12. *To* FORCE *out.* To extort. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay ſtreſs upon. *Camden.*

FO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *force.*] Violently; conſtrainedly. *Burnet.*

FO'RCEFUL. *a.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; ſtrong; impetuous. *Pope.*

FO'RCEFULLY. *ad.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuouſly.

FO'RCELESS. *a.* [from *force.*] Wanting force; weak; feeble.

FO'RCEPS. ſ. [Latin.] *Forceps* properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy.*

FO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *force.*]
1. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulſion. *Wilkins.*

FO'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *force.*]
1. Strong; mighty: oppoſed to weak. *Mil.*
2. Violent; impetuous. *Prior.*
3. Efficacious; active; powerful. *Bacon.*
4. Prevalent; of great influence. *Raleigh.*
5. Done by force. *Swift.*
6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *forcible.*] Force; violence.

FO'RCIBLY. *ad.* [from *forcible.*]
1. Strongly; powerfully. *Tillotſon.*
2. Impetuouſly; with great ſtrength. *Hammond.*
3. By violence; by force. *Hammond.*

FO'RCIPATED. *a.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and encloſe. *Derham.*

FORD. *ſ.* [ꝼopꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A ſhallow part of a river. *Fairfax.*
2. The ſtream; the current. *Milton.*

To FORD. *v. a.* To paſs without ſwimming. *Raleigh.*

FO'RDABLE. *a.* [from *ford.*] Paſſable without ſwimming. *Raleigh.*

FORE. *a.* [ꝼopꝺ, Sax.] Anteriour; that which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *ad.*
1. Anteriourly. *Raleigh.*
2. *Fore* is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time.

To FOREA'RM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need. *South.*

To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]
1. To prognoſticate; to foretel. *Dryden.*
2. To foreknow; to be preſcient of. *Pope.*

FOREBO'DER. *ſ.* [from *forebode.*]
1. A prognoſticator; a ſoothſayer. *L'Eſtr.*
2. A foreknower.

FOREBY'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; faſt by. *Spenſer.*

To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *caſt.*]
1. To ſcheme; to plan before execution. *Daniel.*
2. To adjuſt; to contrive. *Dryden.*
3. To foreſee; to provide againſt. *L'Eſtr.*

To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form ſchemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenſer.*

FORECA'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy.

FORECA'STER. *ſ.* [from *forecaſt.*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *caſtle.*] In a ſhip, is that part where the foremaſt ſtands.

FORECHO'SEN. *part.* [*fore* and *choſen.*] Pre-elected.

FORECI'TED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before. *Arbuthnot.*

To FORECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cloſe.*]
1. To ſhut up; to preclude; to prevent.
2. *To* FORECLOSE *a Mortgage,* is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip. *Chapman.*

To FO'REDESIGN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *deſign.*] To plan beforehand. *Cheyne.*

To FOREDO'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *do.*] Obſolete.
1. To ruin; to deſtroy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To overdo; to weary; to haraſs. *Shakſp.*

To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predeſtinate; to determine beforehand.

FOREE'ND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part. *Bacon.*

FOREFA'THER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *father.*] Anceſtor; one who in any degree of aſcending genealogy precedes another. *Raleigh.*

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* [*fore* and *fend.*]
1. To prohibit; to avert. *Dryden.*
2. To provide for; to ſecure. *Shakſpeare.*

FOREFI'NGER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next the thumb; the index. *Brown.*

FO'REFOOT. *ſ.* plural, *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anteriour foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go.*]
1. To quit; to give up; to reſign. *Locke.*
2. To go before; to be paſt. *Raleigh.*
3. To loſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'REGOER. *ſ.* [from *forego.*] Anceſtor; progenitor. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'REGROUND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ground.*] The part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures.

FO'REHAND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *hand.*]
1. The part of a horſe which is before the rider.
2. The chief part. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'REHAND. *a.* Done too ſoon. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'REHANDED. *a.* [*fore* and *hand.*]
1. Early;

1. Early; timely. *Taylor*
2. Formed in the foreparts. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD. *ſ.* [*fore* and *head.*]
1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Dryden.*
2. Impudence; confidence; aſſurance. *Collier.*

FOREHO'LDING. *ſ.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'REIGN. *a.* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Spaniſh.]
1. Not of this country; not domeſtick.
2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging. *Swift.*
3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a diſtance. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinſecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of juſtice.
5. Extraneous; adventitious in general. *Phil.*

FO'REIGNER. *ſ.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a ſtranger. *Addiſon.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *ſ.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteneſs; want of relation to ſomething.

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof. *Camden.*

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepoſſeſſed.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have preſcience of; to foreſee. *Raleigh.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *foreknow.*] Poſſible to be know before they happen. *More.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Preſcience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Milton.*

FO'RELAND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the ſea; a cape. *Milton.*

To FOREL.A'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*] To lay wait for; to entrap by ambuſh. *Dryden.*

To FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft any anteriour part. *Spenſer.*

FO'RELOCK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head. *Milton.*

FO'REMAN. *ſ.* [*fore* and *man.*] The firſt or chief perſon. *Addiſon.*

FOREMENTIONED. *a.* [*fore* and *mention.*] Mentioned or recited before.

FO'REMOST. *a.* [from *fore.*]
1. Firſt in place. *Dryden.*
2. Firſt in dignity. *Sidney.*

FORENA'MED. *a.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before. *Ben Jonſon.*

FO'RENOON. *ſ.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Arbuthnot.*

FORENO'TICE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Account of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

FORE'NSICK. *a.* [*forenſis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*

To FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predeſtinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART. *ſ.* [*fore* and *part.*] The anteriour part. *Raleigh.*

FOREPA'ST. *a.* [*fore* and *paſt.*] Paſt before a certain time. *Hammond.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* [*fore* and *poſſeſs.*] Preoccupied; prepoſſeſſed; pre-engaged.

FO'RERANK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *rank.*] Firſt rank; front. *Shakſpeare.*

FORERECI'TED. *a.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before. *Shakſpeare.*

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]
1. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following. *Dryden.*
2. To precede; to have the ſtart of.

FORERU'NNER. *ſ.* [from *forerun.*]
1. A harbinger; a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow. *Stillingfleet. Dryden.*
2. A prognoſtick; a ſign foreſhowing any thing. *Scutb.*

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to propheſy. *Shakſpeare.*

To FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*] To ſee beforehand; to ſee what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*

To FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhame.*] To ſhame; to bring reproach upon. *Shakſp.*

FO'RESHIP. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip. *Acts.*

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhowing thoſe behind. *Dryden.*

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*]
1. To diſcover before it happens; to predict; to prognoſticate. *Denham.*
2. To repreſent before it comes. *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight.*]
1. Preſcience; prognoſtication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*
2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenſer.*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient; provident. *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreſhow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FO'RESKIN. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce. *Cowley.*

FO'RESKIRT. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before.

To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlack.*] To neglect idly. *Spenſer.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlow.*]
1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Dryden.*
2. To neglect; to omit. *P. Fletch.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakſpeare.*

To FORESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *ſpeak.*]
1. To predict; to foreſay. *Camden.*
2. To forbid. *Shakſpeare.*

FORESPE'NT. *a.*
1. Waſted; tired; ſpent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Forepaſſed; paſt. *Spenſer.*
3. Beſtowed before. *Shakſpeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſpur.*] One that rides before. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'REST. *ſ.* [*foreſt*, French.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody ground and paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, and fowls of foreſt, chaſe, and warren, to reſt in, kept in the protection of the king, for his pleaſure. *Cowel.*

To FORESTA'L. *v. a.* [ꝑoꝛeꞃtallan, Saxon.]
1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.
2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. *Milton.*
3. To ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another. *Spenſer.*

FORESTA'LLER. *ſ.* [from *foreſtal.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price. *Locke.*

FORESTBO'RN. *a.* [*foreſt* and *born.*] Born in a wild. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'RESTER. *ſ.* [*foreſtier*, French.]
1. An officer of the foreſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *a.* [from *fore* and *ſwat*,
FO'RESWART. } from *ſweat.*] Spent with heat. *Sidney.*

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taſte.*]
1. To have antepaſt of; to have preſcience of.
2. To taſte before another. *Milton.*

FO'RETASTE. *ſ.* Anticipation of. *South.*

To FORETE'LL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell.*]
1. To predict; to propheſy. *Dryden.*
2. To foretoken; to foreſhow.

To FORETE'LL. *v. n.* To utter propheſy.

FORETE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *foretell.*] Predicter; foreſhower. *Boyle.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think.*] To anticipate in the mind; to have preſcience of. *Raleigh.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT. *ſ.* [from *forethink.*]
1. Preſcience; anticipation. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Provident care.

To FORETO'KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreſhow; to prognoſticate as a ſign.

FORETO'KEN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Prevenient ſign; prognoſtick. *Sidney.*

FORETO'OTH. *ſ.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; the inciſor. *Ray.*

FO'RETOP. *ſ.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's headdreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig. *Dryden.*

FOREVO'UCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shakſpeare.*

FOREWA'RD. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front. *Maccabees.*

To FOREWA'RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]
1. To admoniſh beforehand. *Luke.*
2. To inform previouſly of any future event. *Milton.*
3. To caution againſt any thing beforehand. *Milton.*

To FOREWA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waſte.*] To deſolate; to deſtroy. *Spenſer.*

To FOREWI'SH. *v. n.* [*fore* and *wiſh.*] To deſire beforehand. *Knolles.*

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; waſted by time or uſe. *Sid.*

FO'RFEIT. *ſ.* [*forfeit*, French.]
1. Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.*
2. A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment. *Shak.*

To FO'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loſe by ſome breach of condition; to loſe by ſome offence. *Davies. Boyle.*

FO'RFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal ſeizure; alienated by a crime. *Pope.*

FO'RFEITABLE. *a.* [from *forfeit.*] Poſſeſſed on conditions, by breach of which any thing may be loſt.

FO'RFEITURE. *ſ.* [*forfaiture*, French.]
1. The act of forfeiting.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

To FORFE'ND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hanmer.*

FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgive.*

FORGE. *ſ.* [*forge*, French.]
1. The place where iron is beaten into form.
2. Any place where any thing is made or ſhaped. *Hooker.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]
1. To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*
2. To make by any means. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To counterfeit; to falſify. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'RGER. *ſ.* [from *forge.*]
1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing. *Weſt.*

FO'RGERY. *ſ.* [from *forge.*]
1. The crime of falſification. *Stephens.*
2. Smith's work; the act of the forge. *Mil.*

To FORGE'T. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot.* [ꝑoꝛgẏꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To loſe memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.*
2. Not to attend; to neglect. *Iſaiah.*

FORGE'TFUL. *a.* [from *forget.*]
1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Cauſing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*
3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careleſs. *Hebrews. Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *forgetful.*]
1. Oblivion; ceſſation to remember; loſs of memory. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hooker.*

FORGE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *forget.*]
1. One that forgets.
2. A careleſs perſon.

To FORGI'VE. *v. a.* pret. *forgave*; part. paſſ. *forgiven.* [ꝑoꝛgẏꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To pardon; not to puniſh. *Prior.*
2. To pardon a crime. *Iſaiah.*
3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGI'VENESS. *ſ.* [ꝑoꝛgẏꝛenꝛꝛe, Saxon.]
1. The act of forgiving. *Daniel.*
2. Pardon of an offender. *Dryden.*
3. Pardon of an offence. *South.*
4. Tenderneſs; willingneſs to pardon. *Spratt.*
5. Remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGI'VER. *ſ.* [from *forgive.*] One who pardons.

FORGO'T. } [*part. paſſ.* of *forget.*]
FORGO'TTEN. } Not remembered.

To

To FORHA'IL. *v. a.* To haraſs, tear, torment. *Spenſer.*

FORK. *ſ.* [*fourche*, French.]
1. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed for the point of an arrow. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A point of a fork. *Addiſon.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FO'RKED. *a.* [from *fork.*] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'RKEDLY. *ad.* [from *forked.*] In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *forked.*] The quality of opening into two parts.

FO'RKHEAD. *ſ.* [*fork* and *head.*] Point of an arrow. *Spenſer.*

FO'RKY. *a.* [from *fork.*] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*

FORLO'RE. *a.* Deſerted; forſaken. *Fairfax.*

FORLO'RN. *a.*
1. Deſerted; deſtitute; forſaken; wretched; helpleſs. *Knolles. Fenton.*
2. Loſt; deſperate. *Spenſer.*
3. Small; deſpicable. *Shakſpeare.*

FORLO'RN. *ſ.*
1. A loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man. *Shakſ.*
2. FORLORN *Hope.* The ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to the attack, and are therefore doomed to periſh. *Dryden.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *ſ.* Miſery; ſolitude.

To FORLI'E. *v. n.* [from *for* and *lie.*] To lie acroſs. *Boyle.*

FORM. *ſ.* [*forma*, Latin.]
1. The external appearance of any thing; repreſentation; ſhape. *Grew.*
2. Being, as modified by a particular ſhape. *Dryden.*
3. Particular model or modification. *Addi.*
4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Iſaiah.*
5. Regularity; method; order. *Shakſpeare.*
6. External appearance without the eſſential qualities; empty ſhow. *Swift.*
7. Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*
8. Stated method; eſtabliſhed practice; ritual and preſcribed mode. *Hooker.*
9. A long ſeat. *Watts.*
10. A claſs; a rank of ſtudents. *Prior.*
11. The ſeat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*
12. *Form* is the eſſential, ſpecifical modification of the matter, ſo as to give it ſuch a peculiar manner of exiſtence. *Harris.*

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]
1. To make out of materials. *Pope.*
2. To model to a particular ſhape. *Milton.*
3. To modify; to ſcheme; to plan. *Dryden.*
4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.
5. To adjuſt; to ſettle. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To contrive; to join. *Rowe.*
7. To model by education or inſtitution. *Dr.*

FO'RMAL. *a.* [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Lat.]
1. Ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation. *Bacon.*
2. Not ſudden; not extemporaneous. *Hooker.*
3. Regular; methodical. *Waller.*
4. External; having the appearance but not the eſſence. *Dryden.*
5. Depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom; *he did the* formal *exerciſes.*
6. Having the power of making any thing what it is. *Holder. Stillingfleet.*
7. Retaining its power and eſſential characteriſtick. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'RMALIST. *ſ.* [*formaliſte*, French.] One who prefers appearance to reality. *South.*

FORMA'LITY. *ſ.* [*formalité*, French.]
1. Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour. *Atterbury.*
2. Solemn order, habit, or dreſs. *Swift.*
3. The quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stillingfleet.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formalizer*, Fr.]
1. To model; to modify. *Hooker.*
2. To affect formality.

FO'RMALLY. *ad.* [from *formal.*]
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules. *Shakſp.*
2. Ceremoniouſly; ſtiffly; preciſely. *Collier.*
3. In open appearance. *Hooker.*
4. Eſſentially; characteriſtically. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*formation*, French.]
1. The act of forming or generating.
2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

FO'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *formo*, Lat.] Having the power of giving form; plaſtick. *Bentley.*

FO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

FO'RMER. *a.* [from ꝑonma, Saxon.]
1. Before another in time. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Mentioned before another. *Pope.*
3. Paſt: as, *this was the cuſtom in* former *times.*

FO'RMERLY. *ad.* [from *former.*] In times paſt. *Addiſon.*

FO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Latin.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific.

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *formidable.*]
1. The quality of exciting terrour or dread.
2. The thing cauſing dread. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *ad.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS. *a.* [from *form.*] Shapeleſs; wanting regularity of form. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'RMULARY. *ſ.* [*formulaire*, French.] A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models.

FO'RMULE. *ſ.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A ſet or preſcribed model.

To FO'RNICATE. *v. n.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit lewdneſs. *Brown.*

FORNICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fornication*, French.]
1. Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Graunt.*
2. In ſcripture, ſometimes idolatry. *Ezekiel.*

FORNICA'TOR. *ſ.* [*fornicateur*, French.] One that has commerce with unmarried women. *Taylor.*

FORNICA'TRESS. *ſ.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man. *Shakſpeare.*

To FORSA'KE. *v. a.* preter. *forſook*; part. paſſ. *forſook* or *forſaken.* [*verſaeken*, Dutch.]
1. To leave in reſentment, or diſlike. *Cowley.*

2. To

2. To leave; to go away from. *Dryden.*
3. To deſert; to fail. *Rowe.*

FORSA'KER. *ſ.* [from *forſake.*] Deſerter; one that forſakes. *Apocrypha.*

FORSOO'TH. *ad.* [ꝑoꝛꝛoðe, Saxon.]
1. In truth; certainly; very well. *Hayward.*
2. A word of honour in addreſs to women.

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forſwore*; part. *forſworn.* [ꝑoꝛꝛpæꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To renounce upon oath. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To deny upon oath. *Shakſpeare.*
3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to* forſwear *himſelf*; to be perjured; to ſwear falſely. *Smith.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To ſwear falſely; to commit perjury. *Shakſpeare.*

FORSWE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *forſwear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT. *ſ.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified houſe; a caſtle. *Denham.*

FO'RTED. *a.* [from *fort.*] Furniſhed or guarded by forts. *Shakſpeare.*

FORTH. *ad.* [ꝑoꝛð, Saxon; whence *further* and *furtheſt.*]
1. Forward; onward in time. *Spenſer.*
2. Forward in place or order. *Whitgift.*
3. Abroad; out of doors. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. *Spenſer.*
5. Out into publick view. *Waller.*
6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.
7. To a certain degree. *Hammond.*
8. On to the end. *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of. *Donne.*

FORTHCO'MING. *a.* [*forth* and *coming.*] Ready to appear; not abſconding. *Shakſp.*

FORTHI'SSUING. *a.* [*forth* and *iſſue.*] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRI'GHT. *ad.* [*forth* and *right.*] Straight forward; without flexions. *Dryden.*

FORTHWI'TH. *ad.* [*forth* and *with.*] Immediately; without delay; at once; ſtraight. *Davies.*

FO'RTIETH. *a.* [from *forty*] The fourth tenth.

FO'RTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *fortify.*] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fortification*, Fr.]
1. The ſcience of military architecture.
2. A place built for ſtrength. *Sidney.*

FO'RTIFIER. *ſ.* [from *fortify.*]
1. One who erects works of defence. *Carew.*
2. One who ſupports or ſecures. *Sidney.*

To FO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]
1. To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To confirm; to encourage, *Sidney.*
3. To fix; to eſtabliſh in reſolution. *Locke.*

FORTILA'GE. *ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FO'RTIN. ſ. [French.] A little fort. *Shakſp.*

FO'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]
1. Courage; bravery. *Milton.*
2. Strength; force. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'RTLET. *ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT. *ſ.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, ꝑeoꝛꝛetyne niȝht, Saxon.] The ſpace of two weeks. *Bacon.*

FO'RTRESS. *ſ.* [*fortereſſe*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold; a fortified place. *Locke.*

FORTU'ITOUS. *a.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Latin.] Accidental; caſual. *Ray.*

FORTU'ITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accidentally; caſually; by chance. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance; hit.

FO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*fortunatus*, Lat.] Lucky; happy; ſucceſsful. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; ſucceſsfully. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *fortunate.*] Happineſs; good luck; ſucceſs. *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE. *ſ.* [*fortuna*, Latin.]
1. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shakſp.*
2. The good or ill that befalls man. *Bentley.*
3. The chance of life; means of living. *Sw.*
4. Event; ſucceſs good or bad. *Temple.*
5. Eſtate; poſſeſſions. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The portion of a man or woman. *Otway.*
7. Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*

To FO'RTUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befal; to fall out; to happen; to come caſually to paſs. *Knolles.*

FO'RTUNED. *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shakſp.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK. *ſ.* [*fortune* and *book.*] A book conſulted to know fortune. *Craſhaw.*

FO'RTUNEHUNTER. *ſ.* [*fortune* and *hunt.*] A man whoſe employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himſelf by marrying them. *Spectator.*

To FO'RTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell.*]
1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Walton.*
2. To reveal futurity. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. *ſ.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Duppa.*

FO'RTY. *a.* [ꝑeoꝑetiȝ, Saxon.] Four times ten.

FO'RUM. ſ. [Latin.] Any publick place.

To FORWA'NDER. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander.*] To wander wildly. *Spenſer.*

FO'RWARD. } *ad.* [ꝑoꝛꝑeaꝛd, Sax.] To-
FO'RWARDS. } ward a part or place before; onward; progreſſively; ſtraight before. *Hooker.*

FO'RWARD. *a.* [from the adverb.]
1. Warm; earneſt. *Galatians.*
2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.*
3. Ready; confident; preſumptuous. *Dryd.*
4. Not reſerved; not over modeſt. *Shakſp.*
5. Premature; early ripe. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Quick; ready; haſty. *Locke.*
7. Antecedent; anteriour: oppoſed to poſteriour. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Not behindhand; not inferiour. *Shakſp.*

To FO'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
1. To haſten; to quicken; to accelerate.
2. To patroniſe; to advance.

FO'RWARDER. *ſ.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; haſtily. *Atterbury.*

FO'RWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *forward.*]
1. Eagerneſs; ardour; readineſs to act.
2. Quickneſs; readineſs. *Wotton.*
3. Earlineſs; early ripeneſs.
4. Confidence; aſſurance; want of modeſty.

FOSSE. *ſ.* [*foſſa*, Latin.] A ditch; a moat.

FO'SSEWAY. *ſ.* [*foſſe* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FO'SSIL. *a.* [*foſſilis*, Latin.] That is dug out of the earth. *Woodward.*

FO'SSIL. *ſ.* Many bodies, becauſe we diſcover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *foſſils.* *Locke.*

To FO'STER. *v. a.* [ꝼoꝛꝺꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To nurſe; to feed; to ſupport. *Cleaveland.*
2. To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney.*
3. To cheriſh; to forward. *Thomſon.*

FO'STERAGE. *ſ.* [from *foſter.*] The office of nurſing. *Raleigh.*

FOSTERBRO'THER. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ bꝛoꝺeꝛ, Saxon.] One bred at the ſame pap.

FOSTERCHI'LD. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ cilꝺ, Saxon.] A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*

FOSTERDA'M. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *dam.*] A nurſe; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dr.*

FOSTEREA'RTH. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow firſt in it. *Philips.*

FO'STERER. *ſ.* [from *foſter.*] A nurſe; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFA'THER. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeꝛ ꝼaꝺeꝛ, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

FOSTERMO'THER. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *mother.*] A nurſe.

FOSTERSO'N. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *ſon.*] One fed and educated, though not the ſon by nature.

FOUGA'DE. ſ. [French.] In the art of war, a ſort of little mine in the manner of a well, dug under ſome work or fortification. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight.*

FO'UGHTEN. The paſſive participle of *fight.*

FOUL. *a.* [ꝼul, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Tillotſon.*
2. Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Tillotſon.*
3. Wicked; deteſtable; abominable. *Dryd.*
4. Not lawful. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Hateful; ugly; loathſome. *Bacon.*
6. Diſgraceful; ſhameful. *Milton.*
7. Coarſe; groſs. *Felton.*
8. Full of groſs humours; wanting purgation or mundification. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Not bright; not ſerene. *Dryden.*
10. With rough force; with unſeaſonable violence. *Clarendon.*
11. [Among ſeamen.] Entangled: as, *a rope is foul of the anchor.*

To FOUL. *v. a.* [ꝼulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy. *Evelyn.*

FOULFA'CED. *a.* [*foul* and *faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful viſage. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'ULLY. *ad.* [from *foul.*] Filthily; naſtily; odiouſly. *Hayward.*

FOULMO'UTHED. *a.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous; habituated to the uſe of opprobrious terms and epithets. *Addiſon.*

FO'ULNESS. *ſ.* [from *foul.*]
1. The quality of being foul; filthineſs; naſtineſs. *Wilkins.*
2. Pollution; impurity. *Bacon.*
3. Hatefulneſs; atrociouſneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Uglineſs; deformity. *Dryden.*
5. Diſhoneſty; want of candour. *Hammond.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle paſſive of *find.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin.]
1. To lay the baſis of any building. *Pſalms.*
2. To build; to raiſe. *Davies.*
3. To eſtabliſh; to erect. *Milton.*
4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art.
5. To raiſe upon as on a principle or maxim.
6. To fix firm. *Shakſpeare.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to caſt.

FOUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [*fondation*, French.]
1. The baſis or lower parts of an edifice.
2. The act of fixing the baſis. *Tickell.*
3. The principles or grounds on which any notion is raiſed. *Tillotſon.*
4. Original; riſe. *Hooker.*
5. A revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particularly charity. *Swift.*
6. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

FO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *found.*]
1. A builder; one who raiſes an edifice. *Dry.*
2. One who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe. *Bentley.*
3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Roſcommon.*
4. A caſter; one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds. *Grew.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, Fr.] To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground. *Dorſet.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. n.*
1. To ſink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*
2. To fail; to miſcarry. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'UNDERY. *ſ.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a caſting houſe.

FO'UNDLING. *ſ.* [from *found* or *find.*] A child expoſed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*

FO'UNDRESS. *ſ.* [from *founder.*]
1. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing.
2. A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenues.

FOUNT. } *ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*,
FO'UNTAIN. } French.]
1. A well; a ſpring. *Milton.*
2. A ſmall baſin of ſpringing water. *Addiſon.*
3. A jet; a ſpout of water. *Bacon.*
4. The head or firſt ſpring of a river. *Dryd.*
5. Original; firſt principle; firſt cauſe. *Sprat.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. *a.* [from *fountain.*] Having no fountain. *Milton.*

FO'UNTFUL. *a.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of ſprings. *Chapman.*

To FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with ſudden impetuoſity. *Camden.*

FOUR.

FOUR. *a.* [ꝼeopeꝛ, Saxon.] Twice two.

FOURBE. ſ. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *a.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told. *Samuel.*

FOURFO'OTED. *a.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped. *Dryden.*

FOURSCO'RE. *a.* [*four* and *ſcore.*]

1. Four times twenty; eighty. *Sandys.*
2. It is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years.

FOURSQUA'RE. *a.* [*four* and *ſquare.*] Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*

FOURTE'EN. *a.* [ꝼeopeꝛtyn, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice ſeven.

FOURTE'ENTH. *a.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH. *a.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the firſt after the third.

FO'URTHLY. *ad.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place. *Bacon.*

FOURWHE'ELED. *a.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*

FO'UTRA. *ſ.* [from *foutra*, French.] A fig; a ſcoff. *Shakſpeare.*

FOWL. *ſ.* [ꝼuꝛel, ꝼuhl, Saxon.] A winged animal; a bird. *Bacon.*

To FOWL. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *ſ.* [from *fowl.*] A ſportſman who purſues birds. *Philips. Pope.*

FO'WLINGPIECE. *ſ.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds. *Mortimer.*

FOX. *ſ.* [ꝼox, Saxon.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or ſmall animals. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE. *ſ.* [*fox* and *caſe.*] A fox's ſkin.

FO'XCHASE. *ſ.* [*fox* and *chaſe.*] The purſuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*

FO'XEVIL. *ſ.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of diſeaſe in which the hair ſheds.

FO'XFISH. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

FO'XGLOVE. *ſ.* A plant *Miller.*

FO'XHUNTER. *ſ.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhow his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spectator.*

FO'XSHIP. *ſ.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shakſpeare.*

FO'XTRAP. *ſ.* [*fox* and *trap*] A gin or ſnare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*

FOY. *ſ.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenſer.*

To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Lat.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakſpeare.*

FRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*fraction*, French.]

1. The act of breaking; the ſtate of being broken. *Burnet.*
2. A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*

FRA'CTIONAL. *a.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*

FRA'CTURE. *ſ.* [*fractura*, Latin.]

1. Breach; ſeparation of continuous parts.
2. The ſeparation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*

To FRA'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone. *Wiſeman.*

FRA'GILE. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; eaſily ſnapped or broken. *Denh.*
2. Weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed.

FRAGI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fragile.*]

1. Brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be broken. *Bacon.*
2. Weakneſs; uncertainty. *Knolles.*
3. Frailty; liableneſs to fault. *Wotton.*

FRA'GMENT. *ſ.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton.*

FRA'GMENTARY. *a.* [from *fragment.*] Compoſed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR. ſ. [Latin.] A noiſe; a creak; a craſh. *Sandys.*

FRA'GRANCE. } *ſ.* [*fragrantia*, Latin.]
FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetneſs of ſmell; pleaſing ſcent; grateful odour. *Garth.*

FRA'GRANT. *a.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY. *ad.* [from *fragrant.*] With ſweet ſcent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL. *ſ.*

1. A baſket made of ruſhes.
2. A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to caſualties. *Rogers.*
2. Weak of reſolution; liable to errour or ſeduction. *Taylor.*

FRAI'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *frail.*] Weakneſs; inſtability. *Norris.*

FRAI'LTY. *ſ.* [from *frail.*]

1. Weakneſs of reſolution; inſtability of mind. *Milton.*
2. Fault proceeding from weakneſs; ſin of infirmity. *Dryden.*

FRAI'CHEUR. ſ. [French.] Freſhneſs; coolneſs. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. ſ. [French.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME. *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly conſtruction and union of various parts. *Spenſer.*
2. To fit one to another. *Abbot.*
3. To make; to compoſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Tillotſon.*
5. To form to any rule or method. *Glanville.*
6. To contrive; to plan. *Clarendon.*
7. To ſettle; to ſcheme out. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members. *Dryden. Tillotſon.*
2. Any thing made ſo as to encloſe or admit ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
3. Order; regularity; adjuſted ſeries or diſpoſition. *Swift.*
4. Scheme; order. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Mechanical conſtruction.
7. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *ſ.* [from *frame*; ꝼꝛemman, Sax.] Maker; framer; contriver; ſchemer.

FRA'MPOLD. *a.* Peeviſh; boiſterous; rugged; croſs-grained. *Hacket.*

FRA'NCHISE. *ſ.* [*franchiſe*, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege;

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Dry.*
3. Diſtrict; extent of juriſdiction. *Spenſer.*

To FRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchiſe; to make free. *Shakſpeare.*

FRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; eaſily broken. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *ſ.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenſer.*

FRANK. *a.* [*franc*, French.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
2. Open; ingenuous; ſincere; not reſerved.
3. Without conditions; without payment.
4. Not reſtrained; licentious. *Spenſer.*

FRANK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a ſty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A letter which pays no poſtage. *Pope.*
3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Ainſworth.*
3. To exempt letters from poſtage. *Swift.*

FRA'NKINCENSE. *ſ.* [*frank* and *incenſe*.] *Frankincenſe* is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yelloviſh white colour; a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte. It is very inflammable. *Brerewood.*

FRA'NKLIN. *ſ.* [from *frank*.] A ſteward; a bailiff of land. *Spenſer.*

FRA'NKLY. *ad.* [from frank.]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *Bacon.*
2. Without conſtraint; without reſerve.

FRA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *frank*.]
1. Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs. *Clarendon.*
2. Liberality; bounteouſneſs.
3. Freedom from reſerve. *Sidney.*

FRANKPLE'DGE *ſ.* [*franciplegium*, Latin.] A pledge or ſurety for freemen. *Cowel.*

FRA'NTICK. *a.* [φρενιτικὸς, Greek.]
1. Mad; deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs. *Spenſer.*
2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion; outrageous; turbulent. *Addiſon.*

FRA'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; outrageouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *frantick*.] Madneſs; fury of paſſion; diſtraction.

FRATE'RNAL. *a.* [*fraternel*, French.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond.*

FRATE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*fraternité*, French.]
1. The ſtate or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Men of the ſame claſs or character.

FRA'TRICIDE. *ſ.* [*fratricide*, French.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *ſ.* [*fraus*, Latin.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice. *Dryden.*

FRA'UDFUL. *a.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

FRA'UDFULLY. *ad.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully; ſubtilly.

FRA'UDULENCE. } *ſ.* [*fraudulentia*, Lat.]
FRA'UDULENCY. } Deceitfulneſs; trickiſhneſs; proneneſs to artifice.

FRA'UDULENT. *a.* [*frauduleux*, French; *fraudulentus*, Latin.]
1. Full of artifice; trickiſh; ſubtle; deceitful. *Milton.*
2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton.*

FRA'UDULENTLY. *ad.* [from *fraudulent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully; treacherouſly. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight*.]
1. Laden; charged. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Filled; ſtored; thronged. *Spenſer.*

FRAUGHT. *ſ.* A freight; a cargo. *Dryden.*

To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* To load; to crowd.

FRA'UGHTAGE. *ſ.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. *Shakſpeare.*

FRAY. *ſ.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]
1. A broil; a battle; a fight. *Fairfax.*
2. A duel; a combat. *Denham.*

To FRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]
1. To fright; to terrify. *Bacon.*
2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *ſ.* [ꝼnæc, Saxon.]
1. A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place.
2. A ſudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Spectator. Swift.*

To FREAK. *v. a.* To variegate. *Thomſon.*

FRE'AKISH. *a.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humourſome. *L'Eſtrange.*

FRE'AKISHLY. *ad.* [from *freakiſh*.] Capriciouſly; humourſomely.

FRE'AKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *freakiſh*.] Capriciouſneſs; humourſomeneſs; whimſicalneſs.

To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Latin.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*

FRE'CKLE. *ſ.* [*flecke*, a ſpot, German.]
1. A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun. *Dry.*
2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration. *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED. *a.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated. *Drayton.*

FRE'CKLY. *a.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.

FRED. The ſame with *peace*. So *Frederick* is powerful, or wealthy in peace. *Gibſon.*

FREE. *a.* [ꝼnéah, Saxon.]
1. At liberty; not enſlaved. *Prior.*
2. Uncompelled; unreſtrained. *South.*
3. Not bound by fate; not neceſſitated. *Mil.*
4. Permitted; allowed. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Licentious; unreſtrained. *Temple.*
6. Open; ingenuous. *Otway.*
7. Acquainted; converſing without reſerve.
8. Liberal; not parſimonious. *Pope.*
9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed. *Bacon.*
10. Clear from diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Guiltleſs; innocent. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Exempt; clear. *Denham.*
13. Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage. *Dryden.*
14. Without expence: as, a *free* ſchool.

To FREE. *v. a.*

1. To be at liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery; to manumit; to looſe. *Pope.*
2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon.*
3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions. *Dryden.*
4. To baniſh; to ſend away; to rid. *Shak.*
5. To exempt. *Romans.*

FREEBO'OTER. *ſ.* [*free* and *booty.*] A robber; a plunderer. *Clarendon.*

FREEBO'OTING. *ſ.* Robbery; plunder.

FRE'EBORN. *a.* Inheriting liberty. *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PEL. *ſ.* A chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to found ſuch a chapel. *Cowel.*

FRE'ECOST. *a.* Without expence; free from charges.

FRE'EDMAN. *ſ.* A ſlave manumitted.

FRE'EDOM. *ſ.* [from *free.*]
1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence. *Dryden.*
2. Privilege; franchiſes; immunities. *Shak.*
3. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination. *South.*
4. Unreſtraint. *Maccabees.*
5. The ſtate of being without any particular inconvenience.
6. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *a.* [*free* and *foot.*] Not reſtrained in the march. *Shakſpeare.*

FREEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*free* and *heart.*] Liberal; unreſtrained. *Davies.*

FREEHO'LD. *ſ.* [*free* and *hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. *Cowel.*

FREEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *freehold.*] One who has a freehold. *Davies.*

FRE'ELY. *ad.* [from *free.*]
1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery.
2. Without reſtraint; laviſhly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Without ſcruple; without reſerve. *Pope.*
4. Without impediment. *Aſcham.*
5. Without neceſſity; without predetermination. *Rogers.*
6. Frankly; liberally. *South.*
7. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *ſ.* [*free* and *man.*]
1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal. *Locke.*
2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden.*

FREEMI'NDED. *a.* [*free* and *mind.*] Unconſtrained; without load of care. *Bacon.*

FRE'ENESS. *ſ.* [from *free.*]
1. The ſtate or quality of being free.
2. Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour. *Dryden.*
3. Generoſity; liberality. *Spratt.*

FREESCHO'OL. *ſ.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning in given without pay. *Dav.*

FREESPO'KEN. *a.* [*free* and *ſpoken.*] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve. *Bacon.*

FRE'ESTONE. *ſ.* [*free* and *ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building: ſo called becauſe it may be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

FREETHI'NKER. *ſ.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addiſon.*

FREEWI'LL. *ſ.* [*free* and *will.*]
1. The power of directing our own actions without reſtraint by neceſſity or fate. *Locke.*
2. Voluntarineſs; ſpontaneity. *Ezra.*

FREEWO'MAN. *ſ.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enſlaved. *Maccabees.*

To FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vrieſen*, Dutch.]
1. To be congealed with cold. *Locke.*
2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Dryden.*

To FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze.*
1. To congeal with cold.
2. To kill by cold. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To chill by the loſs of power or motion.

To FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. *freighted*; part. *fraught*, *freighted.* [*fretter*, French.]
1. To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage with goods for tranſportation. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To load as the burden; to be the thing with which a veſſel is freighted. *Shakſpeare.*

FREIGHT. *ſ.*
1. Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded.
2. The money due for tranſportation of good.

FRE'IGHTER. *ſ.* [*fretteur*, Fr.] He who freights a veſſel.

FREN. *ſ.* A ſtranger. *Spenſer.*

FRENCH *Chalk. ſ.* An indurated clay, extremely denſe, of a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface, and ſoft to the touch. *Hill.*

To FRE'NCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manners of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*

FRE'NETICK. *a.* [φρενητικὸς, Gr.] Mad; diſtracted. *Daniel.*

FRE'NZY. *ſ.* [φρενῖτις, Gr.] Madneſs; diſtraction of mind; alienation of underſtanding. *Bentley.*

FRE'QUENCE. *ſ.* [*frequence*, Fr.] Crowd; concourſe; aſſembly. *Milton.*

FRE'QUENCY. *ſ.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]
1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often ſeen or done. *Atterbury.*
2. Concourſe; full aſſembly. *Ben Jonſon.*

FRE'QUENT. *a.* [*frequent*, French.]
1. Often done; often ſeen; often occurring. *Pope.*
2. Uſed often to practiſe any thing. *Swift.*
3. Full of concourſe. *Milton.*

To FREQUE'NT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Lat.] To viſit often; to be much in any place. *Bacon.*

FREQUE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *frequent.*] Converſible; acceſſible. *Sidney.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*frequentativus*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER.

FREQUE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *frequent.*] One who often reſorts to any place. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY. *ad.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift.*

FRE'SCO. ſ. [Italian.]
1. Coolneſs; ſhade; duſkineſs. *Prior.*
2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk. *Pope.*

FRESH. *a.* [ꝼɼeꞃc, Saxon.]
1. Cool; not vapid with heat. *Prior.*
2. Not ſalt. *Abbot.*
3. New; not had before. *Dryden.*
4. New; not impaired by time. *Milton.*
5. In a ſtate like that of recentneſs. *Denham.*
6. Recent; newly come. *Dryden.*
7. Repaired from any loſs or diminution. *Dr.*
8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon.*
9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey.*
10. Briſk; ſtrong; vigorous. *Holder.*
11. Faſting: oppoſed to eating or drinking.
12. Sweet: oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

FRESH. *ſ.* Water not ſalt. *Shakſpeare.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *freſh.*] To make freſh. *Thomſon.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. n.* To grow freſh. *Pope.*

FRE'SHET. *ſ.* [from *freſh.*] A pool of freſh water. *Milton.*

FRE'SHLY. *ad.* [from *freſh.*]
1. Coolly.
2. Newly; in the former ſtate renewed.
3. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shakſp.*

FRE'SHNESS. *ſ.* [from *freſh.*]
1. Newneſs; vigour; ſpirit: the contrary to vapidneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Freedom from diminution by time; not ſtaleneſs; not decay. *South.*
3. Freedom from fatigue; newneſs of ſtrength. *Hayward.*
4. Coolneſs. *Addiſon.*
5. Ruddineſs; colour of health. *Granville.*
6. Freedom from ſaltneſs.

FRET. *ſ.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
1. A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea. *Brown.*
2. An agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other cauſe. *Derham.*
3. That ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring. *Milton.*
4. Work riſing in protuberances. *Spectator.*
5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; paſſion. *Herbert.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub againſt any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*
3. To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*
4. To corrode; to eat away. *Hakewell.*
5. To form into raiſed work. *Milton.*
6. To variegate; to diverſify. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To make angry; to vex. *Ezekiel.*

To FRET. *v. n.*
1. To be in commotion; to be agitated. *South.*
2. To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peach.*
3. To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*
4. To be angry; to be peeviſh. *Pope.*

FRE'TFUL. *a.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peeviſh.

FRE'TFULLY. *ad.* [from *fretful.*] Peeviſhly.

FRE'TFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fretful.*] Paſſion; peeviſhneſs.

FRE'TTY. *a.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raiſed work.

FRIABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being eaſily reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE. *a.* [*friable*, French.] Eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

FRI'AR. *ſ.* [*frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of ſome regular order. *Swift.*

FRI'ARLIKE. *a.* [from *friar.*] Monaſtick; unſkilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY. *a.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, or man untaught in life. *Bacon.*

FRI'ARSCOWL. *ſ.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant that produces a flower reſembling a cowl.

FRI'ARY. *ſ.* [from *friar.*] A monaſtery or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*

To FRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*

FRI'BBLER. *ſ.* A trifler. *Spectator.*

FRICASSE'E. ſ. [French.] A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce.

FRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing againſt another. *Bacon.*

FRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*frictio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.*
2. The reſiſtance in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another.
3. Medical rubbing with the fleſhbruſh or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *ſ.* [ꝼɼiȝe dæȝ, Saxon.] The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity. *Shakſpeare.*

FRIEND. *ſ.* [*vriend*, Dut. ꝼɼeonꝺ, Saxon.]
1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. *Dryden.*
2. One without hoſtile intentions. *Shakſp.*
3. One reconciled to another. *Shakſpeare.*
4. An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.*
5. Favourer; one propitious. *Peacham.*
6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*

To FRIEND. *v. a.* To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to ſupport. *Shakſpeare.*

FRI'ENDLESS. *a.* [from *friend.*]
1. Wanting friends; wanting ſupport; deſtitute; forlorn. *South.*
2. FRIENDLESS *Man.* An outlaw.

FRI'ENDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *friendly.*]
1. A diſpoſition to friendſhip. *Sidney.*
2. Exertion of benevolence. *Taylor.*

FRI'ENDLY. *a.* [from *friend.*]
1. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.*
2. Diſpoſed to union. *Pope.*
3. Salutary; homogencal. *Milton.*

FRI'ENDLY. *ad.* In the manner of friends.

FRI'ENDSHIP. *ſ.* [*vriendſchap*, Dutch.]
1. The ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence. *Clarendon.*
2. Higheſt degree of intimacy. *Swift.*
3. Favour; perſonal kindneſs. *Spenſer.*
4. Aſſiſtance; help. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correſpondence; aptneſs to unite. *Dryden.*

FRIEZE. *ſ.* [*drap de friſe*, Fr.] A coarſe warm cloth, made perhaps firſt in *Frieſland*. *Milton.*

FRIEZE. } *ſ.* [In architecture.] A large
FRIZE. } flat member which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

FRI'EZED. *a.* [from *frieze.*] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE. *a.* [*frieze* and *like.*] Reſembling a frieze. *Addiſon.*

FRI'GAT. *ſ.* [*frigate*, French.]
1. A ſmall ſhip. *Raleigh.*
2. Any ſmall veſſel on the water. *Spenſer.*

FRIGEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [ꝼꝛıhtan, Saxon.] To terrify; to diſturb with fear. *Dryden.*

FRIGHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden terrour. *Dryden.*

To FRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſhock with dread. *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL. *a.* [from *fright.*] Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour. *Shakſpeare.*

FRI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *frightful.*] Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.*

FRI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *frightful.*] The power of impreſſing terrour.

FRI'GID. *a.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]
1. Cold; wanting warmth. *Cheyne.*
2. Wanting warmth of affection.
3. Impotent; without warmth of body.
4. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*

FRIGI'DITY. *ſ.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]
1. Coldneſs; want of warmth.
2. Dulneſs; want of intellectual fire. *Pope.*
3. Want of vital warmth. *Glanville.*
4. Coldneſs of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *ad.* [from *frigid.*] Coldly; duly; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *frigid.*] Coldneſs; dulneſs; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FICK. *a.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cauſing cold. *Quincy.*

To FRILL. *v. n.* [*frilleux*, Fr.] To quake or ſhiver with cold. Uſed of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

FRINGE. *ſ.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture. *Wotton.*

To FRINGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Fairfax.*

FRI'PPERER. *ſ.* [from *fripper*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY. *ſ.* [*fripperie*, French.]
1. Places where old clothes are ſold. *Howel.*
2. Old clothes; caſt dreſſes; tattered rags. *Pope.*

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to ſkip. *Locke.*
2. To dance in frolick or gayety. *L'Eſtrange.*

FRISK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety.

FRI'SKER. *ſ.* [from *friſk.*] A wanton; one not conſtant or ſettled. *Camden.*

FRI'SKINESS. *ſ.* [from *friſk.*] Gayety; livelineſs.

FRI'SKY. *a.* [*friſque*, French; from *friſk.*] Gay; airy.

FRIT. *ſ.* [Among chymiſts.] Aſhes or ſalt.

FRITH. *ſ.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
1. A ſtrait of the ſea, where the water, being confined, is rough. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

FRITI'LLARY. *ſ.* [*fritillarie*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

FRI'TINANCY. *ſ.* [from *fritinio*, Latin.] The ſcream of an inſect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*

FRI'TTER. *ſ.* [*friture*, French.]
1. A ſmall piece cut to be fried. *Tuſſer.*
2. A fragment; a ſmall piece. *Bacon.*
3. A cheeſecake; a wig. *Ainſworth.*

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried.
2. To break into ſmall particles or fragments. *Pope.*

FRI'VOLOUS. *a.* [*frivolus*, Latin.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Roſcommon.*

FRI'VOLOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *frivolous.*] Want of importance; triflingneſs.

FYI'VOLOUSLY. *ad.* [from *frivolous.*] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRI'ZLE. *v. a.* [*friſer*, Fr.] To curl in ſhort curls like nap of frieze. *Hakewell.*

FRI'ZLER. *ſ.* [from *frizle.*] One that makes ſhort curls.

FRO. *ad.* [of ꝼꝛa, Saxon.]
1. Backward; regreſſively; *to and* fro. *Pope.*
2. It is a contraction of *from*. *Ben Jonſon.*

FROCK. *ſ.* [*froc*, French.]
1. A dreſs; a coat. *Milton.*
2. A kind of cloſe coat for men. *Dryden.*

FROG. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛoꝛ ʒa, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturaliſts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaſt and fiſh. A ſmall green frog that perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous.
2. The hollow part of a horſe's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *ſ.* [*frog* and *bit.*] An herb.

FRO'GFISH. *ſ.* [*frog* and *fiſh.*] A kind of fiſh.

FRO'GGRASS. *ſ.* [*frog* and *graſs.*] A kind of herb.

FROGLE'TTUCE. *ſ.* [*frog* and *lettuce.*] A plant.

FROISE. *ſ.* [from the French *froiſſer.*] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclоſed in a pancake.

FRO'LICK. *a.* [*vrolijck*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks. *Waller.*

FRO'LICK. *ſ.* A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity. *Roſcommon.*

To FRO'LICK. *v. n.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY, *ad.* [from *frolick.*] Gayly; wildly.

FRO'LICKSOME. *a.* [from *frolick.*] Full of wild gayety.

FRO'LICKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *frolickſome.*] With wild gayety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *frolickſome.*] Wildneſs of gayety; pranks.

FROM. *prep.* [Fram, Saxon.]

1. Away; noting privation: *his land was taken* from *him.* *Dryden.*
2. Noting reception: *I learned this* from *him.* *Pope.*
3. Noting proceſſion, deſcent, or birth: *he came* from *kings.* *Blackmore.*
4. Noting tranſmiſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Noting abſtraction; vacation from: *free* from *fault.* *Shakſpeare.*
6. Noting ſucceſſion: from *morning to night.* *Burnet.*
7. Out of; noting emiſſion. *Milton.*
8. Noting progreſs from premiſes to inferences: from *dignity we infer honour.* *South.*
9. Noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Out of; noting extraction. *Addiſon.*
11. Becauſe of: *he is laviſh* from *kindneſs.* *Tillotſon.*
12. Out of; noting the ground or cauſe of any thing: *earthquakes are* from *fire.* *Dryden.*
13. Not near to. *Shakſpeare.*
14. Noting ſeparation. *Dryden.*
15. Noting exemption or deliverance: *he is free* from *his pain.* *Prior.*
16. At a diſtance. *Shakſpeare.*
17. Noting derivation. *Dryden.*
18. Ever ſince: *we have been growing rich* from *the conqueſt.* *Tillotſon.*
19. Contrary to. Obſolete. *Donne.*
20. Noting removal. *Dryden.*
21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs: as, from *above, from* the parts above. *Hooker.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep.* [Fram and peapd, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *toward.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frondifer,* Latin.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *ſ.* [*frons,* Latin.]

1. The face. *Creech.*
2. The face as oppoſed to an enemy. *Daniel.*
3. The part or place that meets the eye *Bac.*
4. The van of an army. *Milton.*
5. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. *Brown.*
6. The moſt conſpicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppoſe directly, or face to face; to encounter *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand oppoſed, or overagainſt any place or thing. *Addiſon.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To ſtand foremoſt. *Shakſp.*

FRO'NTAL. *ſ.* [*frontale,* Latin.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy, Brown.*

FRO'NTATED. *a.* [from *frons,* Latin.] The *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line: in oppoſition to *cuſpated.* *Quincy.*

FRO'NTBOX. *ſ.* [*front* and *box.*] The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage. *Pope.*

FRO'NTED. *a.* [from *front.*] Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *ſ.* [*frontiere,* French.] The marches; the limit; the utmoſt verge of any territory. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *a.* Bordering. *Addiſon.*

FRO'NTISPIECE. *ſ.* [*frontiſpicium,* Latin.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton.*

FRO'NTLESS. *a.* [from *front.*] Without bluſhes; wanting ſhame. *Dryden.*

FRO'NTLET. *ſ.* [from *frons,* Latin.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Wiſeman.*

FRO'NTROOM. *ſ.* [*front* and *room*] An apartment in the forepart of a houſe.

FRORE. *a.* Frozen. *Milton.*

FRORNE. *a.* Frozen; congealed with cold.

FROST. *ſ.* [Fpopt, Saxon.]

1. The laſt effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South.*
2. The appearance of plants and trees ſparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope.*

FRO'STBITTEN. *a.* Nipped or withered by the froſt. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *a.* Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar-froſt upon plants. *Gay.*

FRO'STILY. *ad.* [from *froſty.*]

1. With froſt; with exceſſive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection. *Ben Jonſon.*

FRO'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *froſty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *ſ.* [*froſt* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice. *Grew.*

FRO'STWORK. *ſ.* [*froſt* and *work.*] Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs. *Blackmore.*

FRO'STY. *a.* [from *froſt.*]

1. Having the power of congelation; exceſſive cold. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Chill in affection. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Hoary; gray-haired; reſembling froſt. *Sh.*

FROTH. *ſ.* [*froe,* Daniſh and Scottiſh.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation. *Bacon.*
2. Any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not ſolid or ſubſtantial. *Taſſer.*

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out ſpume. *Dryden.*

FRO'THILY. *ad.* [from *frothy.*]

1. With foam; with ſpume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *a.* [from *froth.*]

1. Full of foam, froth, or ſpume. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; not ſolid; waſting. *Bacon.*
3. Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Eſtrange.*

FROUNCE. *ſ.* A diſtemper in which white ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

To FROUNCE. *v. n.* To friſle or curl the hair. *Aſcham.*

FRO'UZY. *a.* [A cant word.] Dim; fetid; muſty. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *a.* [ꝼnampeapꝺ, Saxon.] Peeviſh; ungovernable; angry. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *ad.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhly; perverſely. *Iſaiah.*

FRO'WARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhneſs; perverſeneſs. *South.*

FRO'WER. *ſ.* A cleaving tool. *Tuſſer.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French.] To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face to wrinkles. *Pope.*

FROWN, *ſ.* A wrinkled look; a look of diſpleaſure. *Shakſpeare.*

FRO'WY. *a.* Muſty; moſſy. *Spenſer.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. paſſ.* of *freeze.*

1. Congealed with cold. *Dryden.*
2. Chill in affection. *Sidney.*
3. Void of heat or appetite. *Pope.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society.*

FRUCTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *fructify.*] The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility. *Brown.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit. *Hooker.*

FRU'CTUOUS. *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Philips.*

FRU'GAL. *a.* [*frugalis*, Latin.] Thrifty; ſparing; parſimonious. *Dryden.*

FRU'GALLY. *ad.* [from *frugal.*] Parſimoniouſly; ſparingly. *Dryden.*

FRUGA'LITY. *ſ.* [*frugalité*, Fr.] Thrift; parſimony; huſbandry. *Bacon.*

FRUGI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainſworth.*

FRUIT. *ſ.* [*fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The product of a plant conſidered as taken for food. *Davies.*
3. Production. *Ezekiel.*
4. The offſpring of the womb. *Sandys.*
5. Advantage gained by any enterpriſe or conduct. *Swift.*
6. The effect or conſequence of any action.

FRU'ITAGE. *ſ.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *More.*

FRU'ITBEARER. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *bearer.*] That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRU'ITBEARING. *a.* [*fruit* and *bear.*] Having the qaality of producing fruit.

FRU'ITERER. *ſ.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakſpeare.*

FRU'ITERY. *ſ.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken. *Philips.*
2. A fruit-loft; a repoſitory for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full.*]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product. *Sidney.*
2. Actually bearing fruit. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren. *Shak.*
4. Plenteous; abounding. *Addiſon.*

FRU'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to be prolifick.
2. Plenteouſly; abundantly. *Shakſpeare.*

FRU'ITFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.*
2. The quality of being prolifick. *Dryden.*
3. Exuberant abundance. *Ben Jonſon.*

FRUITGRO'VES. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *groves.*] Shades, or cloſe plantations of fruit-trees. *Pope.*

FRUI'TION. *ſ.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; poſſeſſion; pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe. *Rogers.*

FRU'ITIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; poſſeſſing; having the power of enjoyment. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESS. *a.* [from *fruit.*]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh.*
2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton.*
3. Without offſpring. *Shakſpeare.*

FRU'ITLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fruitleſs.*] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The autumn.

FRUIT-TREE. *ſ.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree of that kind whoſe principal value ariſes from the fruit produced by it. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.

FRUME'NTY. *ſ.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat.

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*froiſſer*, French.] To break, bruiſe, or cruſh. *Shakſpeare.*

FRUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the ſole of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*fruſtra*, Lat.] Vain; uſeleſs; unprofitable; without advantage. *More.*

To FRU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*fruſtror*, Latin.]

1. To defeat; to diſappoint; to balk. *Hook.*
2. To make null; to nullify, *Spenſer.*

FRU'STRATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; unprofitable. *Raleigh.*
2. Null; void. *Hooker.*

FRUSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*fruſtratio*, Latin.] Diſappointment; defeat. *South.*

FRU'STRATIVE. *a.* [from *fruſtrate.*] Fallacious; diſappointing. *Ainſworth.*

FRU'STRATORY. *a.* [from *fruſtrate.*] That makes any procedure void. *Ayliffe.*

FRU'STUM. ſ. [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY. *ſ.* [from *froe*, foam, Daniſh, *Skinner.*]

1. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn. *Donne.*
2. Any ſwarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Oldham.*

FRY. *ſ.* A kind of ſieve. *Mortimer.*

To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Latin.] To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY. *v. n.*

1. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire.
2. To ſuffer the action of fire. *Dryden. Waller.*
3. To melt with heat.
4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*

FRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſh of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *ſ.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

To FUB. *v. a.* To put off. *Shakſpeare.*

FUB. *ſ.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainſworth.*

FU'CATED. *a.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]
1. Painted; diſguiſed with paint.
2. Diſguiſed with falſe ſhow.

FU'CUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Paint for the face. *B. Jon.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. a.* To make drunk. *Thomſ.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to exceſs. *L'Eſt.*

FU'EL. *ſ.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To feed fire with combuſtible matter. *Donne.*
2. To ſtore with firing. *Walton.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*. Brown, like a withered leaf in autumn. *Locke.*

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.]
1. Volatility; quality of flying away. *Boyle.*
2. Uncertainty; inſtability.

FUGH. *interj.* An expreſſion of abhorrence. Commonly *foh*. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVE. *a.* [*fugitivus*, Latin.]
1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.
2. Unſteady; unſtable; not durable.
3. Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward.*
4. Flying; running from danger. *Milton.*
5. Flying from duty; falling off. *Clariſſa.*
6. Runagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. One who runs from his ſtation or duty. *Denham.*
2. One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *fugitive*.]
1. Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.*
2. Inſtability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. *ſ.* [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*

FU'LCIMENT. *ſ.* [*fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body reſts. *Wilkins.*

To FULFI'L. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill*.]
1. To fill till there is no room for more. *Shak.*
2. To anſwer any promiſe or prophecy by performance. *Acts.*
3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign. *Milton.*
4. To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden.*
5. To anſwer any law by obedience. *Milton.*

FULFRA'UGHT. *a.* [*full* and *fraught*.] Fully ſtored. *Shakſpeare.*

FU'LGENCY. *ſ.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; luſtre; glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT. *a.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton.*

FU'LGID. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering.

FULGI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour.

FU'LGOUR. *ſ.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightneſs. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.] The act of lightning.

FU'LHAM. *ſ.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Sh.*

FULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*fuliginoſus*, Latin.] Sooty; ſmoky. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART. *ſ.* A kind of ſtinking ferret, *Walton.*

FULL. *a.* [fulle, Saxon.]
1. Replete; without vacuity; without any ſpace void. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*
3. Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing. *Tickell.*
4. Plump; ſaginated; fat. *Wiſeman.*
5. Saturated; ſated. *Bacon.*
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.
7. Large; great in effect. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is wanted. *Hammond.*
9. Complete without abatement. *Swift.*
10. Containing the whole matter; expreſſing much. *Denham.*
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Pope.*
12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wiſeman.*
14. Spread to view in all its dimenſions. *Ad.*

FULL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon.*
2. The higheſt ſtate or degree. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The whole; the total. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The ſtate of being full. *Jeremiah.*
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*

FULL. *ad.*
1. Without abatement. *Dryden.*
2. With the whole effect. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly. *Addiſon.*
4. Directly. *Sidney.*

FULL-BLOWN. *a.* [*full* and *blown*.]
1. Spread to the utmoſt extent. *Denham.*
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-BO'TTOMED. *a.* [*full* and *bottom*] Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*

FULL-EA'RED. *a.* [*full* and *ear*.] Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL-EY'ED. *a.* [*full* and *eye*.] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D. *a.* [*full* and *fed*.] Sated; fat; ſaginated. *Pope.*

FULL-LA'DEN. *a.* [*full* and *laden*.] Laden till there can be no more. *Tillotſon.*

FULL-SPREA'D. *a.* [*full* and *ſpread*.] Spread to the utmoſt extent. *Tillotſon.*

FULL-SU'MMED. *a.* [*full* and *ſummed*.] Complete in all its parts. *Howel.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Lat.] To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

FU'LLAGE. *ſ.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling and cleanſing cloth.

FU'LLER. *ſ.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth. *Shakſpeare.*

FU'LLERS *Earth.* *ſ.* A marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous; when dry, of a grayiſh brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almoſt black, generally with ſomething of a greeniſh caſt. The fineſt *fullers earth* is dug in our own iſland. *Hill.*

FU'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

FU'LLINGMILL. *ſ.* [*full* and *mill.*] A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleanſed. *Mortimer.*

FU'LLY. *ad.* [from *full.*]

1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*

FU'LMINANT. *a.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noiſe like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Latin.]

1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noiſe or crack. *Boyle.*
3. To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour. *Ayliffe.*

FULMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*fulminatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

FU'LMINATORY. *a.* [*fulmineus*, Latin.] Thundering; ſtriking horrour.

FU'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *full.*]

1. The ſtate of being filled ſo as to have no part vacant. *King Charles.*
2. The ſtate of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completeneſs; ſuch as leaves nothing to be deſired. *South.*
4. Completeneſs from the coalition of many parts. *Bacon.*
5. Repletion; ſatiety. *Taylor.*
6. Plenty; wealth. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Struggling perturbation; ſwelling in the mind. *Bacon.*
8. Largeneſs; extent. *Dryden.*
9. Force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear; vigour of ſound. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME. *a.* [from *fulle*, Saxon, foul.]

1. Nauſeous; offenſive. *Otway.*
2. Of a rank odious ſmell. *Bacon.*
3. Tending to obſcenity. *Dryden.*

FU'LSOMELY. *ad.* [from *fulſome.*] Nauſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely.

FU'LSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *fulſome.*]

1. Nauſeouſneſs.
2. Rank ſmell.
3. Obſcenity. *Dryden.*

FU'MADO. *ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A ſmoked fiſh. *Carew.*

FU'MAGE. *ſ.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearth-money.

FU'MATORY. *ſ.* [*fumaria*, Latin; *fumeterre*, French.] An herb. *Shakſpeare.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly. *Cudworth.*
2. To puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity. *Dryd.*
3. To play childiſhly. *Shakſpeare.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly. *Dryden.*

FU'MBLER. *ſ.* One who acts awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *fumble.*] In an awkward manner.

FUME. *ſ.* [*fumée*, French.]

1. Smoke. *Dryden.*
2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
3. Exhalation from the ſtomach. *Dryden.*
4. Rage; heat of mind; paſſion. *South.*
5. Any thing unſubſtantial. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*

To FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French.]

1. To ſmoke. *Milton.*
2. To vapour; to yield exhalation. *Shakſp.*
3. To paſs away in vapours. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. To be in a rage. *Dryden.*

To FUME. *v. a.*

1. To ſmoke; to dry in ſmoke. *Carew.*
2. To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dryd.*
3. To diſperſe in vapours. *Mortimer.*

FUME'TTE. *ſ.* [Fr.] The ſtink of meat. *Swift.*

FU'MID. *a.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

FUMI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fumid.*] Smokineſs; tendency to ſmoke.

To FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumiger*, French.]

1. To ſmoke; to perfume by ſmoke or vapour. *Dryden.*
2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*fumigation*, French.]

1. Scents raiſed by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *fume.*] Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*

FU'MITER. *ſ.* See FUMATORY. *Shakſp.*

FU'MOUS. } *a.* [*fumeux*, French.] Producing
FU'MY. } fumes. *Dryden.*

FUN. *ſ.* Sport; high merriment. *More.*

FU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*funcĕtio*, Latin.]

1. Diſcharge; performance. *Swift.*
2. Employment; office. *Whitgifte.*
3. Single act of any office. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Trade; occupation. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.*
6. Power; faculty. *Pope.*

FUND. *ſ.* [*fond*, French.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported. *Dryden.*
2. Stock or bank of money. *Addiſon.*

FU'NDAMENT. *ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Lat.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL. *a.* Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; not merely accidental. *Raleigh.*

FUNDAME'NTAL. *ſ.* Leading propoſition. *South.*

FUNDAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *fundamental.*]

tal.] Eſſentially; originally. *Grew.*

FU'NERAL. *ſ.* [*funeraille*, French.]
1. The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies. *Sandys.*
2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried. *Swift.*
3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FU'NERAL. *a.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham.*

FUNE'REAL. *a.* [*funera*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *fungus*, Latin.] Unſolid excreſceence.

FU'NGOUS. *a.* [from *fungus*, Latin.] Excreſcent; ſpongy. *Sharp.*

FU'NGUS. ſ. [Latin.] Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them. *Quincy.*

FU'NICLE. *ſ.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] A ſmall cord.

FUNI'CULAR. *a.* [*funiculaire*, French.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK. *ſ.* A ſtink.

FU'NNEL. *ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Latin.]
1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A pipe or paſſage of communication. *Ad.*

FUR. *ſ.* [*fourrure*, French.]
1. Skin with ſoft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift.*
2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.*
3. Moiſture exhaled ſo as that the remainder ſticks on the part. *Dryden.*

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair. *Sidney.*
2. To cover with ſoft matter. *Philips.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *a.* [*fur* and *wrought.*] Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURA'CIOUS. *a.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thieviſh.

FURA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to theft.

FU'RBELOW. *ſ.* [*fur* and *below.*] Fur or other ſtuff ſewed on the lower part of the garment. *Pope.*

To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dreſs.

To FU'RBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burniſh; to poliſh. *South.*

FU'RBISHER. *ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, Fr. from *furbiſh.*] One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*

FU'RFUR. ſ. [Latin.] Huſk or chaff, ſcurf or dandruff. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS. *a.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.

FU'RIOUS. *a.* [*furieux*, French.]
1. Mad; phrenetick. *Hooker.*
2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon. *Shakſpeare.*

FU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *furious.*] Madly; violently; vehemently. *Spenſer.*

FU'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *furious.*] Frenzy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*freſler*, French.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG. *ſ.* [furlang, Saxon.] A meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH. *ſ.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice. *Dryd.*

FU'RMENTY. *ſ.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tuſſer.*

FU'RNACE. *ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin,] An encloſed fire-place. *Abbot.*

To FU'RNACE. *v. a.* To throw out as ſparks from a furnace. *Shakſpeare.*

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]
1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary. *Knolles.*
2. To give things for uſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon.*
4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts.*
5. To decorate; to adorn. *Halifax.*

FU'RNISHER. *ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, French.] One who ſupplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE. *ſ.* [*fourniture*, French.]
1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament. *South.*
2. Appendages. *Tillotſon.*
3. Equipage; embelliſhments; decorations.

FU'RRIER. *ſ.* [from *fur.*] A dealer in furs.

FU'RROW. *ſ.* [furh, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed. *Dryden.*
2. Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*

FU'RROW-WEED. *ſ.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakſpeare.*

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cut in furrows. *Milton.*
2. To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.*
3. To make by cutting. *Wotton.*

FU'RRY. *a.* [from *fur.*]
1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur. *Fenton.*
2. Conſiſting of fur. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHER. *a.* [from *forth*; *forth*, *further*, *furtheſt.*]
1. At a great diſtance.
2. Beyond this. *Matthew.*

FU'RTHER. *ad.* [from *forth.*] To a greater diſtance. *Numbers.*

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [forðian, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to aſſiſt. *Hooker.*

FU'RTHERANCE. *ſ.* [from *further.*] Promotion; advancement; help. *Tillotſon.*

FU'RTHERER. *ſ.* [from *further.*] Promoter; advancer. *Aſcham.*

FU'RTHERMORE. *ad.* [*further* and *more.*] Moreover; beſides. *Shakſpeare.*

FU'RTIVE. *a.* [*furtive*, French.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*

FU'RUNCLE. *ſ.* [*furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; any angry puſtule. *Wiſeman.*

FU'RY. *ſ.* [*furor*, Latin.]
1. Madneſs.
2. Rage; paſſion of anger; tumult of mind approaching

approaching to madneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Enthuſiaſm; exaltation of fancy. *Dryden.*
4. A ſtormy, turbulent, raging woman. *Add.*

FURZE. *ſ.* [ꝼyꝛ, Saxon.] Gorſe; goſs. *Dryd.*

FU'RZY. *a.* [from *furze.*] Overgrown with furze; full of gorſe. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*fuſcus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obſcuring.

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fuſum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fuſion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted.

FU'SEE. *ſ.* [*fuſeau*, French.]
1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.*
2. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.
3. FUSEE of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire; uſually a wooden pipe filled with wildfire.

FU'SEE. *ſ.* Track of a buck. *Ainſworth.*

FU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *fuſe.*] Capable of being melted. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fuſible.*] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat. *Wotton.*

FU'SIL. *a.* [*fuſile*, French.]
1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat. *Milton.*
2. Running by the force of heat. *Philips.*

FU'SIL. *ſ.* [*fuſil*, French.]
1. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.
2. [In heraldry; from *fuſus*, Latin.] Something like a ſpindle. *Peacham.*

FUSILI'ER. *ſ.* [from *fuſil.*] A ſoldier armed with a fuſil; a muſketeer.

FU'SION. *ſ.* [*fuſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of melting.
2. The ſtate of being melted. *Newton.*

FUSS. *ſ.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a buſtle. *Swift.*

FUST. *ſ.* [*fuſte*, French.]
1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. A ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to ſmell ill.

FU'STIAN. *ſ.* [*futaine*, French.]
1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, or of cotton only. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombaſt. *Smith.*

FU'STIAN. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Made of fuſtian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid. *Dryden.*

FU'STIC. *ſ.* A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt Indies, uſed in dying of cloth.

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fuſtigo*, Latin.] To beat with a ſtick; to cane.

FUSTILA'RIAN. *ſ.* A low fellow; a ſtinkard; a ſcoundrel. *Shakſpeare.*

FU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

FU'STY. *a.* [from *fuſt.*] Ill ſmelling; mouldy. *Shakſpeare.*

FU'TILE. *a.* [*futile*, French.]
1. Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.*
2. Trifling; worthleſs; of no weight.

FUTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*futilité*, French.]
1. Talkativeneſs; loquacity. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Triflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity. *Bentley.*

FU'TTOCKS. *ſ.* [from *foot hooks. Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU'TURE. *a.* [*futurus*, Latin.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* ſtate. *Milton.*

FU'TURE. *ſ.* Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke.*

FU'TURELY. *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION. *ſ.* The ſtate of being to be. *South.*

FUTU'RITY. *ſ.* [from *future.*]
1. Time to come; events to come. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being to be; futurition. *Glanville.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* To fly out in ſmall particles.

FU'ZZBALL. *ſ.* A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French; φεῦ, Greek.] A word of blame and diſapprobation. *Spenſer.*

G.

G Has two ſounds, one called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*: as, *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *j*, and is commonly found before *e*, *i*: as, *gem*, *gibbet*.

GA'BARDINE. *ſ.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarſe frock. *Shakſpeare.*

To GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian.]
1. To make an inarticulate noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudib.*

GA'BBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *gabble.*] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *ſ.* [*gabelle*, French.] An exciſe; a tax.

a tax. *Addiſon.*

GA'BION. *ſ.* [French.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE. *ſ.* [*gaval*, Welſh.] The ſloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*

GAD. *ſ.* [ȝæd, Saxon.]

1. A wedge or ingot of ſteel. *Moxon.*
2. A ſtyle or graver. *Shakſpeare.*

To GAD. *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welſh, to forſake.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe; to rove looſely and idly. *Eccluſ.*

GA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *gad.*] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs. *Eccl.*

GA'DDINGLY. *ad.* [from *gad.*] In a rambling manner.

GA'DFLY. *ſ.* [*gad* and *fly.*] A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeze. *Bacon.*

GAFF. *ſ.* A harpoon or large hook.

GA'FFER. *ſ.* [ȝeꝑeꝑe, companion, Saxon.] A word of reſpect, now obſolete. *Gay.*

GA'FFLES. *ſ.* [ȝaꝑelucaꝛ, ſpears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial ſpurs put upon cocks.
2. A ſteel lever to bend croſsbows.

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagbal*, Dutch.] To ſtop the mouth with ſomething that may allow to breathe, but hinder to ſpeak. *Pope.*

GAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

GAGE. *ſ.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southern.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn. *Knolles.*
2. To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel. More properly *gauge.* *Shakſp.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, Dutch.] To make a noiſe like a gooſe. *Kings.*

GAI'ETY. See GAYETY.

GAI'LY. See GAYLY.

GAIN. *ſ.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage. *Raleigh.*
2. Intereſt; lucrative views. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unlawful advantage. *2 Corinthians.*
4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing oppoſed to loſs.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage. *Milton.*
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation: *by ſtanding on higher ground he* gained *an inch.*
3. To obtain; to procure: *you will* gain *your purpoſe.* *Tillotſon.*
4. To obtain increaſe of any thing: *he that harrows well* gains *a buſhel in ſix.* *Daniel.*
5. To obtain whatever, good or bad. *Acts.*
6. To win againſt oppoſition: *they* gained *the field.*
7. To draw into any intereſt or party. *Phil.*
8. To reach; to attain: *notwithſtanding the ſtorm the ſailors* gained *the port.* *Waller.*
9. *To* GAIN *over.* To draw to another party or intereſt. *Swift.*

To GAIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow rich; to have advantage. *Ezek.*
2. To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dryden.*
3. To get ground; to prevail againſt. *Add.*
4. To obtain influence with. *Swift.*

GAIN. *a.* [An old word] Handy; ready.

GA'INER. *ſ.* [from *gain.*] One who receives profit or advantage. *Denham.*

GA'INFUL. *a.* [*gain* and *full.*]

1. Advantageous; profitable. *South.*
2. Lucrative; productive of money. *Dryden.*

GA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *gainful.*] Profitably; advantageouſly.

GA'INFULNESS. *ſ.* Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING. *ſ.* ['*gainſt* and *give.*] The ſame as miſgiving; a giving againſt. *Shakſp.*

GA'INLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gainleſs.*] Unprofitableneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY. *ad.* [from *gain.*] Handily; readily; dexterouſly.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* ['*gainſt* and *ſay.*]

1. To contradict; to oppoſe. *Milton.*
2. To deny any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'INSAYER. *ſ.* [from *gainſay.*] Opponent; adverſary. *Hooker.*

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *againſt.*]

To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* ['*gainſt* and *ſtand.*] To withſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH. *a.* [ȝeapꝛian, to dreſs fine, Sax.]

1. Gaudy; ſhowy; ſplendid; fine. *Milton.*
2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *gairiſh.*]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudineſs.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor.*

GAIT. *ſ.* [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. A way: as, *gang your* gait. *Shakſpeare.*
2. March; walk. *Hubbard's Tale.*
3. The manner and air of walking. *Claren.*

GALA'GE. *ſ.* A ſhepherd's clog. *Spenſer.*

GALA'NGAL. [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two ſpecies; the leſſer galangal, and the larger galangal. They are brought, the ſmall from China, and the larger from the iſland of Java. *Hill.*

GALA'XY. *ſ.* [γαλαξία.] The milky way. *Cowley.*

GA'LBANUM. ſ. [Latin.] Galbanum is ſoft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yelloviſh or reddiſh colour; its ſmell is ſtrong and diſagreeable; its taſte acrid, nauſeous, and bitteriſh. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin. *Hill.*

GALE. *ſ.* [*gabling*, haſty, Ger.] A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze. *Mil.*

GA'LEATED. *a.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*
2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower reſembling a helmet, as the monkſhood.

GALERI'CULATE. *a.* [from *galerus*, Latin.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT. *ſ.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe. *Knolles.*

GALL. *ſ.* [ȝeala, Saxon.]

1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The part which contains the bile. *Brown.*

3. Any

3. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakſp.*
4. Rancour; malignity. *Spenſer.*
5. Anger; bitterneſs of mind. *Prior.*
6. [from the verb.] A ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
7. [from *galla*, Lat.] Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but thoſe of the oak only are uſed in medicine. An inſect of the fly kind, for the ſafety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole depoſits her egg: the lacerated veſſels of the tree diſcharging their contents, form a woody caſe about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries: this tumour alſo ſerves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as ſoon as it is perfect, and in its winged ſtate, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is ſeen on its ſurface, the maggot, or its remains, are ſure to be found within. *Hill.*

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]
1. To hurt by fretting the ſkin. *Denham.*
2. To impair; to wear away. *Ray.*
3. To teaze; to fret; to vex. *Tillotſon.*
4. To haraſs; to miſchief. *Sidney.*

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'LLANT. *a.* [*galant*, French.]
1. Gay; well dreſſed; ſhowy. *Iſaiah.*
2. Brave; high ſpirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby.*
3. Fine; noble; ſpecious. *Clarendon.*
4. Inclined to courtſhip. *Thomſon.*

GA'LLANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A gay, ſprightly, airy, ſplendid man.
2. A whoremaſter, who careſſes women to debauch them. *Addiſon.*
3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

GA'LLANTLY. *ad.* [from *gallant*.]
1. Gayly; ſplendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generouſly. *Swift.*

GA'LLANTRY. *ſ.* [*galanterie*, French.]
1. Splendour of appearance; ſhow; magnificence. *Waller.*
2. Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity. *Glanville.*
3. A number of gallants. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Courtſhip; refined addreſs to women.
5. Vicious love; lewdneſs; debauchery. *Swift.*

GA'LLEASS. *ſ.* [*galeas*, Fr.] A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars. *Addi.*

GA'LLEON. *ſ.* [*galion*, Fr.] A large ſhip with four and ſometimes five decks. *Raleigh.*

GA'LLERY. *ſ.* [*galerie*, French.]
1. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sidney.*
2. The ſeats in the playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit. *Pope.*

GA'LLEY. *ſ.* [*galea*, Italian.]
1. A veſſel with oars, in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax.*
2. It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*

GA'LLEY-SLAVE. *ſ.* [*gally* and *ſlave*.] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies. *Bramhall.*

GA'LLIARD. *ſ.* [*gaillard*, French.]
1. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleaveland.*
2. An active, nimble dance. *Bacon.*

GA'LLIARDISE. *ſ.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gayety. *Brown.*

GA'LLICISM. *ſ.* [*galliciſme*, Fr.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language: ſuch as, he *figured* in controverſy. *Felton.*

GA'LLIGASKINS. *ſ.* [*Caligæ Gallo Vaſconum. Skinner.*] Large open hoſe. *Philips.*

GALLIMA'TIA. *ſ.* [*galimathias*, French.] Nonſenſe; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY. *ſ.* [*galimafrée*, French.]
1. A hotch-potch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenſer.*
2. Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.
3. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* ludicrouſly of a woman.

GA'LLIPOT. *ſ.* [*gleye*, Dutch, ſhining earth.] A pot painted and glazed. *Fenton.*

GA'LLON. *ſ.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts. *Wiſeman.*

GALLO'ON. *ſ.* [*galon*, Fr.] A kind of cloſe lace made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GA'LLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.]
1. To move by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne.*
2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney.*
3. To move very faſt. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'LLOP. *ſ.* The motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed.

GA'LLOPER. *ſ.* [from *gallop*.]
1. A horſe that gallops. *Mortimer.*
2. A man that rides faſt, or makes great haſte.

To GA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ᵹæl̃pan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'LLOWAY. *ſ.* A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north.

GA'LLOWGLASSES. *ſ.* Footmen the Iriſh call *gallowglaſſes*: the which name diſcovers them to be ancient Engliſh; for *gallogla* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor or yeoman. *Spenſer.*

GA'LLOW. } *ſ.* [ᵹealga, Saxon.]
GA'LLOWS. }
1. Beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward.*
2. A wretch that deſerves the gallows. *Shak.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *a.* [*gallows* and *free*.] Exempt by deſtiny from being hanged. *Dry.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *ſ.* [*gallow* and *tree*.] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

GAMBA'DE. } *ſ.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.]
GAMBA'DO. } Spatterdaſhes. *Dennis.*

GA'MBLER. *ſ.* A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them: a low word.

GA'MBOGE. *ſ.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly gummy, partly reſinous. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. *Hill.*

To

To GA'MBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]
1. To dance; to ſkip; to friſk. *Milton.*
2. To leap; to ſtart. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'MBOL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſkip; a hop; a leap for joy. *L'Eſt.*
2. A frolick; a wild prank. *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL. *ſ.* [from *gamba*, Ital.] The leg of a horſe. *Grew.*

GAME. *ſ.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick.]
1. Sport of any kind. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt. *Spenſer.*
3. Inſolent merriment; ſportive inſult. *Mil.*
4. A ſingle match at play.
5. Advantage in play. *Dryden.*
6. Scheme purſued; meaſures planned.
7. Field ſports: as, the chaſe. *Waller.*
8. Animals purſued in the field. *Prior.*
9. Solemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people. *Denham.*

To GAME. *v. n.* [ȝaman, Saxon.]
1. To play at any ſport.
2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK. *ſ.* [*game* and *cock.*] A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*

GAMEE'GG. *ſ.* [*game* and *egg.*] An egg from which fighting cocks are bred. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER. *ſ.* [*game* and *keeper.*] A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME. *a.* [from *game.*] Frolickſome; gay; ſportive. *Sidney.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *gameſome.*] Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *ad.* [from *gameſome.*] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *ſ.* [from *game.*]
1. One who is vitiouſly addicted to play. *Sh.*
2. One who is engaged at play. *Bacon.*
3. A merry frolickſome perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A proſtitute. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'MMER. *ſ.* The compellation of a woman correſponding to *gaffer.*

GA'MMON. *ſ.* [*gambone*, Italian.]
1. The buttock of a hog ſalted and dried; the lower end of the flitch. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of play with dice. *Thomſon.*

GA'MUT. *ſ.* [*gama*, Italian.] The ſcale of muſical notes. *Donne.*

'GAN, for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin.* *Spenſer.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Italian.] To drop from a high place upon hooks, by way of puniſhment: a practice in Turkey.

GA'NDER. *ſ.* [ȝanꝺa, Saxon.] The male of the gooſe. *Mortimer.*

To GANG. *v. a.* [*gangen*, Dutch.] To go; to walk: an old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly. *Spenſer. Arbuthnot.*

GANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior.*

GA'NGHON. *ſ.* [French.] A kind of flower.

GA'NGLION. *ſ.* [γαγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Harris.*

GA'NGRENE. *ſ.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, Lat.] A mortification; a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wiſeman.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden.*

GA'NGRENOUS. *a.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'NGWAY. *ſ.* In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GA'NGWEEK. *ſ.* [*gang* and *week.*] Rogation week.

GA'NTELOPE. } *ſ.* [*gantelope*, Dutch.] A
GA'NTLET. } military puniſhment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man. *Dryden.*

GA'NZA. *ſ.* [*ganſa*, Spaniſh, a gooſe.] A kind of wild gooſe. *Hudibras.*

GAOL. *ſ.* [*geol*, Welſh.] A priſon; a place of confinement. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *ſ.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial proceſs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſon. *Davies.*

GA'OLER. *ſ.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a priſon; he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed. *Dryden.*

GAP. *ſ.* [from *gape.*]
1. An opening in a broken fence. *Tuſſer.*
2. A breach. *Knolles.*
3. Any paſſage. *Dryden.*
4. An avenue; an open way. *Spenſer.*
5. A hole; a deficiency. *More.*
6. Any interſtice; a vacuity. *Swift.*
7. An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels. *Pope.*
8. *To ſtop a* GAP, is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhift; alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes. *Swift.*

GAP-TOOTHED. *a.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] Having interſtices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [ȝeapan, Saxon.]
1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn. *Swift.*
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden.*
3. To deſire earneſtly; to crave. *Denham.*
4. To open in fiſſures or holes. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To open with a breach. *Dryden.*
6. To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden.*
7. To make a noiſe with open throat. *Roſcom.*
8. To ſtare with hope or expectation. *Hudibr.*
9. To ſtare with wonder. *Dryden.*
10. To ſtare irreverently. *Job.*

GA'PER. *ſ.* [from *gape.*]
1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who ſtares fooliſhly.
3. One who longs or craves. *Carew.*

GAR, in Saxon, ſignifies a weapon: ſo *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibſon.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Iſlandick.] To cauſe; to make. *Spenſer.*

GARB. *ſ.* [*garbe*, French.]
1. Dreſs; clothes; habit. *Milton.*
2. Faſhion of dreſs. *Denham.*
3. Exteriour appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'RBAGE. *ſ.* [*garbear*, Spaniſh.] The bowels; the offal. *Roſcommon.*

GA'RBEL. *ſ.* A plank next the keel of a ſhip.

GA'RBIDGE. } GA'RBISH. } *ſ.* Corrupted from *garbage*.

To GA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*garbeilare*, Italian.] To ſift; to part; to ſeparate the good from the bad. *Locke.*

GA'RBLER, *ſ.* [from *garble*.] He who ſeparates one part from another. *Swift.*

GA'RBOIL. *ſ.* [*garbouille*, French.] Diſorder; tumult; uproar. *Shakſpeare.*

GARD. *ſ.* [*garde*, French.] Wardſhip; care; cuſtody.

GA'RDEN. *ſ.* [*gardd*, Welſh; *jardin*, Fr.]

1. A piece of ground encloſed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits. *Bacon.*
2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Garden is often uſed in compoſition, belonging to a garden.

GA'RDEN-WARE. *ſ.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate. *Ben Jonſon.*

GA'RDENER. *ſ.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Evelyn.*

GA'RDENING. *ſ.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARE. *ſ.* Coarſe wool on the legs of ſheep.

GA'RGARISM. *ſ.* [γαργαρισμος.] A liquid medicine to waſh the mouth with. *Bacon.*

To GA'RGARIZE. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω.] To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors. *Holder.*

GA'RGET. *ſ.* A diſtemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French.]

1. To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered immediately to deſcend. *Harvey.*
2. To warble; to play in the throat. *Waller.*

GA'RGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is waſhed. *Wiſeman.*

GA'RGLION. *ſ.* An exſudation of nervous juice from a bruiſe. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL. *ſ.* A diſtemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*

GA'RLAND. *ſ.* [*garlande*, French.] A wreath of branches of flowers. *Sidney.*

GA'RLICK. *ſ.* [ȝaꝛ, Saxon, a lance, and *leek*.] A plant.

GARLICKEA'TER. *ſ.* [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'RMENT. *ſ.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered.

GA'RNER. *ſ.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which thraſhed grain is ſtored up. *Dryden.*

To GA'RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore as in garners. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'RNET. *ſ.* [*garnato*, Italian.] The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs, between the ſapphire and the common cryſtal. It is found of various ſizes. Its colour is ever of a ſtrong red. *Hill.*

To GA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney.*
2. To embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it. *Dryden.*
3. To fit with fetters. A cant term. *Dr.*

GA'RNISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.
2. Things ſtrewed round a diſh.
3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

GA'RNISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *garniſh*.] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Wotton.*

GA'RNITURE. *ſ.* [from *garniſh*.] Furniture; ornament. *Granville.*

GA'ROUS. *a.* [from *garum*, Lat.] Reſembling pickle made of fiſh. *Brown.*

GA'RRAN. *ſ.* [Erſe.] A ſmall horſe; a hobby; a galloway. *Temple.*

GA'RRET. *ſ.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, Fr.] A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe. *Swift.*

GARRETE'ER. *ſ.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON. *ſ.* [*garriſon*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it. *Sidney.*
2. Fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers. *Waller.*
3. The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *Spenſer.*

To GA'RRISON. *v. a.* To ſecure by forteſſes. *Dryden.*

GARRU'LITY. *ſ.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue. *Mil.*
2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeneſs. *Ray.*

GA'RRULOUS. *a.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative. *Thomſon.*

GA'RTER. *ſ.* [*gardus*, Welſh.]

1. A ſtring or riband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg. *Ray.*
2. The mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood.
3. The principal king at arms.

To GA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter. *Wiſeman.*

GARTH. *ſ.* The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

GAS. *ſ.* A ſpirit not capable of being coagulated. *Harris.*

GASCONA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] A boaſt; a bravado. *Swift.*

To GASCONA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boaſt; to brag; to bluſter.

To GASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To cut deep ſo as to make a gaping wound.

GASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound. *Spenſer.*
2. The mark of a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SKINS. *ſ.* Wide hoſe; wide breeches.

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*.]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath with labour. *Addiſon.*
2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively. *Dryden.*
3. To long for. *Spectator.*

GASP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.
2. The ſhort catch of breath in the laſt agonies. *Addiſon.*

To GAST. *v. a.* [from ȝaꝛt, Saxon.] To make aghaſt; to fright; to ſhock. *Shakſp.*

GA'STRICK. *a.* [from γαςηρ.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTRO'RAPHY. *ſ.* [γαςηὴ and ῥάπτω.] Sewing up any wound in the belly. *Sharp.*

GASTRO'TOMY. *ſ.* [γαςηὴ and τέτομα.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterite of *get*.

GATE. *ſ.* [ȝeat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, caſtle, palace, or large building. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into encloſed grounds. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An avenue; an opening. *Knolles.*

GA'TEVEIN. *ſ.* The *vena porta*. *Bacon.*

GA'TEWAY. *ſ.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of encloſed grounds. *Mortimer.*

To GA'THER. *v. a.* [ȝaðeꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place. *Gen.*
2. To pick up; to glean. *Wotton.*
3. To crop; to pluck. *Dryden.*
4. To aſſemble. *Bacon.*
5. To heap up; to accumulate. *Proverbs.*
6. To ſelect and take. *Pſalms.*
7. To ſweep together. *Matthew.*
8. To collect charitable contributions.
9. To bring into one body or intereſt. *Iſaiah.*
10. To draw together from a ſtate of diffuſion; to compreſs; to contract. *Pope.*
11. To gain. *Dryden.*
12. To pucker needlework.
13. To collect logically. *Hooker.*
14. *To* GATHER *Breath.* To have reſpite from any calamity. *Spenſer.*

To GA'THER. *v. n.*

1. To be condenſed; to thicken. *Dryden.*
2. To grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter. *Bacon.*
3. To aſſemble. *Ecclus.*
4. To generate pus or matter. *Dec. of Piety.*

GA'THER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERER. *ſ.* [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; a collector. *Wotton.*
2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

GA'THERING. *ſ.* [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable contributions. 1 *Corinthians.*

GA'TTEN-TREE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of Cornelian cherry.

GAUDE. *ſ.* [*gaude*, French, a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing. *Shakſpeare.*

To GAUDE. *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exalt; to rejoice at any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'UDERY. *ſ.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; oſtentatious luxury of dreſs. *South.*

GA'UDILY. *ad.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *ſ.* Showineſs; tinſel appearance.

GA'UDY. *a.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; ſplendid; pompous; oſtentatiouſly fine. *Milton.*

GA'UDY. *ſ.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feaſt; a feſtival. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give*.

GA'VEL. *ſ.* A provincial word for ground.

GA'VELKIND. *ſ.* A cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his ſons. *Davies.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, meaſuring rod, French.]

1. To meaſure with regard to the contents of a veſſel.
2. To meaſure with regard to any proportion. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A meaſure; a ſtandard. *Moxon.*

GAU'GER. *ſ.* [from *gauge*.] One whoſe buſineſs it is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

GAUNT. *a.* [As if *gewant*.] Thin; ſlender; lean; meagre. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'UNTLY. *ad.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; ſlenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *ſ.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Cleaveland.*

GA'VOT. *ſ.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance. *Arbuthnot.*

GAUZE. *ſ.* A thin tranſparent ſilk. *Arbuthnot.*

GAWK. *ſ.* [ȝeac, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.
2. A fooliſh fellow.

GAWN. *ſ.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A ſmall tub, or lading veſſel.

GA'WNTREE. *ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY. *a.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick. *Pope.*
2. Fine; ſhowy. *Baruch.*

GAY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An ornament, or embelliſhment. *L'Eſtrange.*

GA'YETY. *ſ.* [*gayete*, French.]

1. Cheerfulneſs; airineſs; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure. *Denham.*
3. Finery; ſhow. *Shakſpeare.*

GA'YLY. *ad.* [from *gay*.]

1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.
2. Splendidly; pompouſly. *Pope.*

GA'YNESS. *ſ.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [ȝeꝛeman, to ſee, Saxon.] To look intently and earneſtly; to look with eagerneſs. *Fairfax.*

To GAZE. *v. a.* To view ſtedfaſtly. *Milton.*

GAZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look. *Spenſer.*
2. The object gazed on. *Milton.*

GA'ZER. *ſ.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration. *Spenſer.*

GA'ZEFUL. *a.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently. *Spenſer.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *ſ.* [*gaze* and *hound*.] A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*

GA'ZETTE. *ſ.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-penny, the price of a newſpaper.] A paper of news, or publick intelligence. *Locke.*

GAZETTE'ER. *ſ.* [from *gazette*.] A writer of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *ſ.* [*gaze* and *ſtock*.] A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

GA'ZON. ſ. [French.] In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge. *Harris.*

GEAR. *ſ.* [ȝyꝛian, Saxon, to clothe.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dreſs; habit; ornaments.

ornaments. *Fairfax.*
2. The traces by which horſes or oxen draw. *Chapman.*
3. Stuff. *Shakſpeare.*

GE'SON. *a.* Wonderful. *Spenſer.*

GEAT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *jett.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon.*

GECK. *ſ.* [ȝeac, Sax. a cuckow.] A bubble eaſily impoſed upon. *Shakſpeare.*

To GECK. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.

GEE. A term uſed by waggoners to their horſes when they would have them go faſter.

GEESE. The plural of *gooſe.*

GE'LABLE. *a.* [from *gela*, Latin.] What may be congealed, or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE. } *a.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] Form-
GELA'TINOUS. } ed into a gelly; viſcous.

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, German.]
1. To caſtrate; to deprive of the power of generation. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To deprive of any eſſential part. *Shakſp.*
3. To deprive of any thing immodeſt, or liable to objection. *Dryden.*

GE'LDER. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] One that performs the act of caſtration. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER-ROSE. *ſ.* [brought from *Guelderland.*] A plant.

GE'LDING. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] Any animal caſtrated, particularly a horſe. *Graunt.*

GE'LID. *a.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold. *Thomſon.*

GELI'DITY. } *ſ.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme
GE'LIDNESS. } cold.

GE'LLY. *ſ.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viſcous body; viſcidity; glue; gluy ſubſtance. *Dry.*

GELT. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] A caſtrated animal; gelding. *Mortimer.*

GELT. part. paſſ. of *geld.* *Mortimer.*

GELT. *ſ.* Tinſel; gilt ſurface. *Spenſer.*

GEM. *ſ.* [*gemma*, Latin.]
1. A jewel; a precious ſtone of whatever kind. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The firſt bud. *Denham.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To put forth the firſt buds. *Milton.*

GEME'LLIPAROUS. *a.* Bearing twins.

To GE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double.

GEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *geminate.*] Repetition; reduplication. *Boyle.*

GE'MINY. *ſ.* Twins; a pair; a brace.

GE'MINOUS. *a.* [*geminus*, Latin.] Double.

GE'MMARY. *a.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown.*

GE'MMEOUS. *a.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]
1. Tending to gems. *Woodward.*
2. Reſembling gems.

GE'MOTE. *ſ.* The court of the hundred.

GE'NDER. *ſ.* [*genus*, Latin.]
1. A kind; a ſort. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A ſex.
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination.

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]
1. To beget.
2. To produce; to cauſe. 2 *Tim.*

To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

GENEALO'GICAL. *a.* [from *genealogy.*] Pertaining to deſcents or families.

GENEA'LOGIST. *ſ.* [γενεαλογεω; *genealogiſte*, French.] He who traces deſcents.

GENEA'LOGY. *ſ.* [γενεα and λόγος.] Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families. *Burnet.*

GE'NERABLE. *a.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL. *a.* [*general*, French.]
1. Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals; not ſpecial. *Broome.*
2. Lax in ſignification; not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import. *Watts.*
3. Not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations. *Locke.*
4. Relating to a whole claſs or body of men, or a whole kind of any being. *Whitgifte.*
5. Publick; compriſing the whole. *Milton.*
6. Not directed to a ſingle object. *Spratt.*
7. Extenſive, though not univerſal.
8. Common; uſual. *Shakſpeare.*

GE'NERAL. *ſ.*
1. The whole; the totality. *Norris.*
2. The publick; the intereſt of the whole.
3. The vulgar. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*general*, French.] One that has the command over an army. *Addiſon.*

GENERALI'SSIMO. *ſ.* [*generaliſſime*, French.] The ſupreme commander. *Clarendon.*

GENERA'LITY. *ſ.* [*generalité*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being general. *Hooker.*
2. The main body; the bulk. *Tillotſon.*

GE'NERALLY. *ad.* [from *general.*]
1. In general; without ſpecification or exception. *Bacon.*
2. Extenſively, though not univerſally.
3. Commonly; frequently.
4. In the main; without minute detail.

GE'NERALNESS. *ſ.* [from *general.*] Wide extent, though ſhort of univerſality; frequency; commonneſs. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALTY. *ſ.* [from *general.*] The whole; the totality. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT. *ſ.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*

To GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]
1. To beget; to propagate. *Bacon.*
2. To cauſe; to produce. *Milton.*

GENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*generation*, French.]
1. The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon.*
2. A family; a race. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Progeny; offſpring. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſingle ſucceſſion. *Raleigh.*
5. An age. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *a.* [*generatif*, French.]
1. Having power of propagation. *Brown.*
2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley.*

GENERA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, cauſes, or produces. *Br.*

GENE'RICAL. } *a.* [*generique*, Fr.] That
GENE'RICK. } comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus. *Watts.*

GENE'RICALLY. *ad.* With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies. *Woodward.*

GENEROʼSITY. *ſ.* [*generoſité*, French.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *a.* [*generoſus*, Latin.]
1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Pope.*
3. Liberal; munificent. *Parnel.*
4. Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *generous.*]
1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimouſly; nobly. *Dryden.*
3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous. *Collier.*

GE'NESIS. *ſ.* [γενεσις; *geneſe*, French.] Generation; the firſt book of *Moſes*, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET. ſ. [French.] A ſmall well proportioned Spaniſh horſe. *Ray.*

GENETHLI'ACAL. *a.* [γενεθλιακος.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers. *Howel.*

GENETHLI'ACKS. *ſ.* [from γενεθλη.] The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *ſ.* [γενεθλη.] He who calculates nativities. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *ſ.* [*genevre*, Fr. a juniper berry.] A diſtilled ſpirituous water, made with oil of turpentine, put into the ſtill; with common ſalt, and the coarſeſt ſpirit drawn off much below proof ſtrength. *Hill.*

GE'NIAL. *a.* [*genialis*, Latin.]
1. That contributes to propagation. *Dryden.*
2. That gives cheerfulneſs, or ſupports life. *Mil.*
3. Natural; native. *Brown.*

GE'NIALLY. *ad.* [from *genial.*]
1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED. *a.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*

GENICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*geniculatio*. Latin.] Knottineſs.

GE'NIO. *ſ.* [*genio*, Ital. *genius*, Lat.] A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS. *ſ.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown.*

GE'NITING. *ſ.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French.] An early apple in June. *Bacon.*

GE'NITIVE. *a.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a caſe, which, among other relation, ſignifies one begotten: as, the father *of a ſon*; or one begetting, as a ſon *of a father.*

GE'NIUS. *ſ.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]
1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things. *Milton.*
2. A man endowed with ſuperiour faculties. *Addiſon.*
3. Mental power or faculties. *Waller.*
4. Diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment. *Pope.*
5. Nature; diſpoſition. *Burnet.*

GENT. *a.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; ſoft; gentle; polite. A word now diſuſed.

GENTE'EL. *a.* [*gentil*, French.]
1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Add.*
2. Graceful in mien. *Tatler.*

GENTE'ELLY. *ad.* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegantly; politely. *South.*
2. Gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *ſ.* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs. *Dryd.*
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN. *ſ.* [*gentiane*, French.] Felwort or baldmony; a plant. *Wiſeman.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *ſ.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *ſ.* [*gentilis*, Latin.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon.*

GENTILE'SSE. ſ. [French.] Complaiſance; civility. Not uſed. *Hudibros.*

GE'NTILISM. *ſ.* [*gentiliſme*, French.] Heatheniſm; paganiſm. *Stilling fleet.*

GENTILI'TIOUS. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]
1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.*
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuth.*

GENTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*gentilité*, French.]
1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulneſs of mien; nicety of taſte.
3. Gentry; the claſs of perſons well born.
4. Paganiſm; heatheniſm. *Hooker.*

GE'NTLE. *a.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
1. Well born; well deſcended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Fairfax.*
3. Sooting; pacifick. *Davies.*

GE'NTLE. *ſ.*
1. A gentleman; a man of birth. *Shakſ.*
2. A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakſp.*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *ſ.* [*gentle* and *folk.*] Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar.

GE'NTLEMAN. *ſ.* [*gentilhomme*, French.]
1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble *Sidney.*
2. A man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A term of complaiſance. *Addiſon.*
4. The ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank. *Camden.*
5. It is uſed of any man however high. *Shak.*

GENTLEMANLI'KE. } *a.* [*gentleman* and
GE'NTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a man of birth. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS *ſ.* [from *gentle.*]
1. Dignity of birth; goodneſs of extraction.
2. Softneſs of manners; ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; meekneſs. *Milton.*
3. Kindneſs; benevolence. Obſolete. *Shak.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *ſ.* Carriage of a gentleman.

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *ſ.*
1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well deſcended. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *gentle.*]
1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffenſively; kindly. *Locke.*
2. Softly; without violence. *Grew.*

GE'NTRY. *ſ.* [*gentlery, gentry,* from *gently.*]
1. Birth; condition *Shakſpeare.*
2. Claſs of people above the vulgar *Sidney.*
3. A term of civility real or ironical. *Prior.*
4. Civility; complaiſance. Obſolete. *Shakſp.*

GENUFLE'XION. *ſ.* [*genuflexion,* French.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expreſſed by bending the knee. *Stilling fleet.*

GE'NUINE. *a.* [*genuinus,* Latin.] Not ſpurious; real; natural. *Tillotſon.*

GE'NUINELY. *ad.* [from *genuine.*] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS. *ſ.* [from *genuine.*] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural ſtate. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. ſ. [Latin.] A claſs of being, comprehending under it many ſpecies: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts. *Watts.*

GEOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [γῆ and κέντρον.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth.

GEODÆ'SIA. *ſ.* [γεωδαισια.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GEODÆ'TICAL. *a.* [from *geodæſia.*] Relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω.] One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts. *Brown.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [*geographique,* Fr.] Relating to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a geographical manner. *Broome.*

GEO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω.] Knowledge of the earth.

GEO'LOGY. *ſ.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *ſ.* [γῆ and μάντις.] A fortuneteller; a caſter of figures. *Brown.*

GE'OMANCY. *ſ.* [γῆ and μαντία.] The act of foretelling by figures. *Ayliffe.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *geomancy.*] Pertaining to the art of caſting figures. *Dryden.*

GEO'METER. *ſ.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre,* Fr.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometrician. *Watts.*

GEO'METRAL. *a.* [*geometral,* Fr.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEOME'TRICAL. } *a.* [γεωμετρικὸς.]
GEOME'TRICK. }
1. Pertaining to geometry. *More.*
2. Preſcribed or laid down by geometry.
3. Diſpoſed according to geometry. *Grew.*

GEOME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *geometrical.*] According to the laws of geometry. *Ray.*

GEOMETRI'CIAN. *ſ.* [γεωμέτρης.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometer. *Brown.*

To GEO'METRIZE. *v. n.* [γεωμετρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY. *ſ.* [γεωμετρία.] The ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered. *Ray.*

GEOPO'NICAL. *a.* [γῆ and πόνος.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

GEOPO'NICKS. *ſ.* [γῆ and πόνος.] The ſcience of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *ſ.* [*Georgius,* Latin.]
1. A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

GEO'RGICK. *ſ.* [γεωργικὸν; *georgiques,* Fr.] The ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry. *Addiſon.*

GEO'RGICK. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

GEO'TICK. *a.* Belonging to the earth.

GE'RENT. *a.* [*gerens,* Lat] Carrying; bearing.

GE'RFALCON. *ſ.* A bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk. *Bailey.*

GE'RMAN. *ſ.* [*germain,* French.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney.*

GE'RMAN. *a.* [*germanus,* Latin.] Related.

GE'RMANDER. *ſ.* [*germandrée,* French.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME. *ſ.* [*germen,* Latin.] A ſprout or ſhoot; that part which grows and ſpreads. *Brown.*

GE'RMIN. *ſ.* [*germen,* Latin.] A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed. *Shakſpeare.*

To GE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino,* Latin.] To ſprout; to ſhoot; to bud. *Woodward.*

GERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*germination,* Fr.] The act of ſprouting; growth. *Wotton.*

GE'RUND. *ſ.* [*gerundium,* Lat.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST. *ſ.* [*geſtum,* Latin.] Obſolete.
1. A deed; an action; an atchievement.
2. Show; repreſentation.
3. The roll or journal of the ſeveral days; and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of kings.

GESTA'TION. *ſ.* [*geſtatio,* Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Ray.*

To GESTI'CULATE. *v. n.* [*geſticulor,* Lat. *geſticuler,* French.] To play antick tricks; to ſhow poſtures.

GESTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*geſticulatio,* Latin.] Antick tricks; various poſtures.

GE'STURE. *ſ.* [*geſtum,* Latin.]
1. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment. *Sidney.*
2. Movement of the body. *Addiſon.*

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture. *Hooker.*

To GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got,* anciently *gat*; part. paſſ. *got, or gotten.* [ȝetan, ȝettan, Saxon.]
1. To procure; to obtain. *Boyle.*
2. To force; to ſeize. *Daniel.*
3. To win by conteſt. *Knolles.*
4. To have poſſeſſion of; to hold. *Herbert.*
5. To

5. To beget upon a female. *Waller.*
6. To gain as profit. *Locke.*
7. To gain a ſuperiority or advantage. *Shak.*
8. To earn; to gain by labour. *Abbot.*
9. To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.*
10. To learn. *Watts.*
11. To procure to be: *thus we* got *it done.* *South.*
12. To put into any ſtate: *he* got *his houſe in order.* *Guardian.*
13. To prevail on; to induce: *he* got *his friends to help him.* *Spectator.*
14. To draw; to hook: *ſharpers* got *his money from him.* *Addiſon.*
15. To betake; to remove. *Knolles.*
16. To remove by force or art. *Boyle.*
17. To put. *Shakſpeare.*
18. *To* GET *off.* To ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient. *Swift.*

To GET. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney.*
2. To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.*
3. To find the way. *Boyle.*
4. To move; to remove. *Knolles.*
5. To have recourſe to. *Knolles.*
6. To go; to repair. *Knolles.*
7. To put one's ſelf in any ſtate. *Clarendon.*
8. To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.*
9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.
10. *To* GET *off.* To eſcape. *Dryden.*
11. *To* GET *over.* To conquer; to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped. *Swift.*
12. *To* GET *on.* To move forward.
13. *To* GET *up.* To riſe from repoſe. *Bacon.*
14. *To* GET *up.* To riſe from a ſeat.

GE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *get.*]

1. One who procures or obtains.
2. One who begets on a female. *Shakſpeare.*

GE'TTING. *ſ.* [from *get.*]

1. Act of getting; acquiſition. *Proverbs.*
2. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GE'WGAW. *ſ.* [ȝeȝar, Sax.] A ſhowy trifle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbot.*

GE'WGAW. *a.* Splendidly trifling; ſhowy without value. *Law.*

GHA'STFUL. *a.* [ȝaſt and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; diſmal; melancholy. *Spenſer.*

GHA'STLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ghaſtly.*] Horrour of countenance; reſemblance of a ghoſt; paleneſs.

GHA'STLY. *a.* [ȝaſt, or *ghoſt* and *like.*]

1. Like a ghoſt; having horrour in the countenance; pale; diſmal. *Knolles.*
2. Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from ȝaſt, Saxon.] Ghaſtlineſs; horrour of look. *Shakſp.*

GHE'RKIN. *ſ.* [from *gurcke*, Ger. a cucumber.] A ſmall pickled cucumber.

To GHESS. *v. n.* To conjecture; to gueſs.

GHOST. *ſ.* [ȝaſt, Saxon.]

1. The ſoul of man. *Sandys.*
2. A ſpirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*
3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God. *Shakſ.*
4. The third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghoſt; to die. Not in uſe. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

GHO'STLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ghoſtly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHO'STLY. *a.* [from *ghoſt.*]

1. Spiritual; relating to the ſoul; not carnal; not ſecular. *Hooker.*
2. Having a character from religion; ſpiritual. *Shakſpeare.*

GIA'LALINA. ſ. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEUX. *ſ.* [*jambes*, French, legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. *Spenſer.*

GI'ANT. *ſ.* [*geant*, French.] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*

GI'ANTESS. *ſ.* [from *giant.*] A ſhe-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk. *Howel.*

GI'ANTLIKE. } *a.* [from *giant* and *like.*]
GI'ANTLY. } Gigantick; vaſt. *South.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *giant.*] Quality or character of a giant. *Milton.*

GI'BBE. *ſ.* Any old worn-out animal. *Shakſp.*

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber.*] To ſpeak inarticulately. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'BBERISH. *ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat; but as it was anciently written *geberiſh*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gypſies; words without meaning. *Swift.*

GI'BBET. *ſ.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed. *Cleaveland.*
2. Any traverſe beams.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet. *Oldham.*
2. To hang in any thing going traverſe. *Sha.*

GI'BBIER. ſ. [French.] Game; wild fowl. *Addiſon.*

GIBBO'SITY. *ſ.* [*gibboſité*, Fr. from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Ray.*

GI'BBOUS. *a.* [*gibbus*, Latin.]

1. Convex; protuberant; ſwelling into inequalities. *Dryden.*
2. Crookbacked. *Brown.*

GI'BBOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence. *Bentley.*

GI'BCAT. *ſ.* An old worn out cat. *Shakſp.*

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French.] To ſneer; to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to ridicule; to ſneer; to taunt. *Swift.*

GIBE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; ſcoff. *Spectator.*

GI'BER. *ſ.* [from *gibe.*] A ſneerer; a ſcoffer; a taunter. *Ben Jonſon*

GI'BINGLY. *ad.* [from *gibe.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

contemptuouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'BLETS. *ſ.* The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted. *Dryden.*

GI'DDILY. *ad.* [from *giddy*.]

1. With the head ſeeming to turn round.
2. Inconſtantly; unſteadily. *Donne.*
3. Careleſly; heedleſly; negligently. *Shakſp.*

GI'DDINESS. *ſ.* [from *giddy*.]

1. The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginous.
2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutability.
3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.
4. Frolick; wantonneſs of life. *Donne.*

GI'DDY. *a.* [ȝiddȝ, Saxon.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion. *Tate.*
2. Rotatory; whirling. *Pope.*
3. Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; changeful. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. That cauſes giddineſs. *Prior.*
5. Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; wild. *Rowe.*
6. Tottering; unfixed. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtleſſneſs; overcome by any overpowering incitement. *Sh.*

GI'DDYBRAINED. *a.* [*giddy* and *brain*.] Careleſs; thoughtleſs. *Otway.*

GI'DDYHEADED. *a.* [*giddy* and *head*.] Without ſteadineſs or conſtancy. *Burton.*

GI'DDYPACED. *a.* [*giddy* and *paced*.] Moving without regularity. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'ER-EAGLE. *ſ.* An eagle of a particular kind. *Leviticus.*

GIFT. *ſ.* [from *give*.]

1. A thing given or beſtowed. *Matthew.*
2. The act of giving. *South.*
3. Oblation; offering. *Tobit.*
4. A bribe. *Deuteronomy.*
5. Power; faculty. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'FTED. *a.* [from *gift*.]

1. Given; beſtowed. *Milton.*
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryd.*

GIG. *ſ.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
2. [*gigia*, Iſlandick.] A fiddle.

GIGA'NTICK. *a.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous.

To GI'GGLE. *v. n.* [*giehgelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter.

GI'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer. *Herbert.*

GI'GLET. *ſ.* [ȝeaȝl, Saxon.] A wanton; a laſcivious girl. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'GOT. ſ. [French.] The hip joint.

To GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [ȝildan, Saxon.]

1. To overlay with thin gold. *Spenſer.*
2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shakſp.*
3. To adorn with luſtre. *Pope.*
4. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'LDER. *ſ.* [from *gild*.]

1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body. *Bacon.*
2. A coin, from one ſhilling and ſixpence, to two ſhillings. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'LDING. *ſ.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*

GILL. *ſ.* [*agulla*, Spaniſh; *gula*, Latin.]

1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head. *Walton.*
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.*
3. The fleſh under the chin. *Bacon.*
4. [*gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint, or, in ſome places, half of a pint.
5. The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; contracted from *gillian*. *Ben Jonſ.*
6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

In the laſt four ſenſes it is ſpoken *jill*.

GI'LLHOUSE. *ſ.* [*gill* and *houſe*.] A houſe where gill is ſold. *Pope.*

GI'LLYFLOWER. *ſ.* Corrupted from *July-flower*. *Mortimer.*

GILT. *ſ.* [from *gild*.] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſurface of any matter. *Shakſpeare.*

GILT. The participle of GILD. *Pope.*

GI'LTHEAD. *ſ.* [*gilt* and *head*.] A ſea fiſh.

GI'LTTAIL. *ſ.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm ſo called from its yellow tail.

GIM. *a.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce.

GI'MCRACK. *ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm. *Prior.*

GI'MLET. *ſ.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a ſcrew at its point. *Moxon.*

GI'MMAL. *ſ.* [*gimellus*, Latin.] Some little quaint devices of machinery. *Hanmer.*

GI'MMER. *ſ.* Movement; machinery. *More.*

GIMP. *ſ.* A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN. *ſ.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a ſnare. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Any thing moved with ſcrews; as an engine of torture. *Spenſer.*
3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails. *Woodw.*
4. [Contracted from GENEVA.] The ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GI'NGER. *ſ.* [*zinziber*, Lat. *gingero*, Ital.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. *Hill.*

GI'NGERBREAD. *ſ.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and ſome other aromaticks. *King.*

GI'NGERLY. *ad.* Cautiouſly; nicely. *Shakſ.*

GI'NGERNESS. *ſ.* Niceneſs; tenderneſs.

GINGI'VAL. *a.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*

To GI'NGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe. *Pope.*
2. To make an affected ſound in periods of cadence.

To GI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſhake, ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made. *Pope.*

GI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.
2. Affectation in the ſound of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID. *a.* [γίγγλυμος, a hinge, and εἶδος.]

εἶδος.] Reſembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GI'NGLYMUS. *ſ.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an inſtance.

GI'NNET. *ſ.* [γένος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GI'NSENG. *ſ.* [Chineſe.] A root of a very agreeable aromatick ſmell, though not very ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. *Hill.*

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.

GI'PSY. *ſ.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian.*]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretel futurity, commonly by palmeſtry or phyſiognomy.
2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A name of ſlight reproach to a woman.

GI'RASOLE. *ſ.* [*giraſol*, French.]

1. The herb turnſol.
2. The opal ſtone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [ȝyrdan, Saxon.]

1. To bind round. 1 *Mac.*
2. To put on ſo as to ſurround or bind. *Sw.*
3. To faſten by binding. *Milton.*
4. To inveſt. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To dreſs; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel.*
6. To cover round as a garment. *Milton.*
7. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To furniſh; to equip. *Milton.*
9. To encloſe; to encircle. *Milton.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a ſcornful jeſt; to gibe; to ſneer. *Shakſpeare.*

GIRD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotſon. Goodman.*

GI'RDER. *ſ.* [from *gird*] The largeſt piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*

GI'RDLE. *ſ.* [ȝyndel, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled. *Brown.*
2. Encloſure; circumference. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The equator; the torrid zone. *Bacon.*

To GI'RDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakſ.*
2. To encloſe; to ſhut in; to environ. *Shakſ.*

GI'RDLEBELT. *ſ.* [*girdle* and *belt.*] The belt that encircles the waiſt. *Dryden.*

GI'RDLER. *ſ.* [from *girdle.*] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion.

GIRL. *ſ.* [Iſlandick, *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or female child. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'RLISH. *a.* [from *girl.*] Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY. *ad.* In a girliſh manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* It ſeems to be a corruption of *grin.*

GI'RROCK. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

GIRT. *part. paſſ.* [from *To gird.*]

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To gird; to encompaſs; to encircle. *Thompſon.*

GIRT. } *ſ.* from *gird.*
GIRTH. }

1. A band by which the ſaddle or burden is fixed upon the horſe. *Milton.*
2. A circular bandage. *Wiſeman.*
3. The compaſs meaſured by the girdle. *Ad.*

To GIR'TH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground. v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own ſtock, but takes other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GI'SLE. Among the Engliſh Saxons, ſignifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgiſle* is a pledge of peace; *giſlebert* an illuſtrious pledge. *Gibſon.*

GITH. *ſ.* An herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. paſſ. *given.* [ȝiꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To beſtow; to confer without any price or reward. *Hooker.*
2. To tranſmit from himſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate. *Burnet.*
3. To put into one's poſſeſſion; to conſign.
4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.*
6. To quit; to yield as due. *Eccles.*
7. To confer; to impart. *Bramhall.*
8. To expoſe: *the ſhip was* given *to the waves.* *Dryden.*
9. To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.*
10. To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.*
11. To afford; to ſupply. *Hooker.*
12. To empower; to commiſſion. *Pope.*
13. To enable; to allow. *Hooker.*
14. To pay. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Sw.*
16. To exhibit; to ſhow. *Hale.*
17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbuthnot.*
18. To do any act of which the conſequence reaches others: *he* gave *no offence.* *Burnet.*
19. To exhibit; to ſend forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.*
20. To addict; to apply. *Sidney.*
21. To reſign; to yield up. *Herbert.*
22. To conclude, to ſuppoſe. *Garth.*
23. *To* GIVE *away.* To alienate from one's ſelf. *Sidney. Taylor.*
24. *To* GIVE *back.* To return; to reſtore.
25. *To* GIVE *forth.* To publiſh; to tell.
26. *To* GIVE *the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being ſubordinate or inferiour.
27. *To* GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; to ceaſe. *Hooker.*
28. *To* GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach to. *Sidney. Grew.*
29. *To* GIVE *over.* To conclude loſt. *Arb.*
30. *To* GIVE *over.* To abandon. *Hudibras.*
31. *To* GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to publiſh; to utter. *Knolles.*
32. *To* GIVE *out.* To ſhow in falſe appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
33. *To* GIVE *up.* To reſign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney.*
34. *To* GIVE *up.* To abandon. *Stillingfleet.*
35. *To* GIVE *up.* To deliver. *Swift.*

36. *To* GIVE *way.* To yield; not to reſiſt; to make room for. *Collier.*

To GIVE. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſſault. A French phraſe. *Hooker.*
2. To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ſoften; to thaw. *Bacon.*
3. To move. A French phraſe. *Daniel.*
4. *To* GIVE *in.* To go back; to give way. Not in uſe. *Hayward.*
5. *To* GIVE *into.* To adopt; to embrace. A French phraſe. *Addiſon.*
6. *To* GIVE *off.* To ceaſe; to forbear.
7. *To* GIVE *over.* To ceaſe to act no more.
8. *To* GIVE *out.* To ceaſe; to yield.

GI'VER. *ſ.* [from *to give.*] One that gives; donor; beſtower; diſtributor; granter. *Pope.*

GI'ZZARD. *ſ.* [*goſier*, French; *gigeria*, Lat. It is ſometimes called *gizzern.*]

1. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl. *More.*
2. He *frets his gizzard*, he haraſſes his imagination. *Hudibras.*

GLA'BRITY. *ſ.* [from *glaber*, Lat.] Smoothneſs; baldneſs.

GLA'CIAL. *a.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA[illegible]ON. *ſ.* [from *glaciate.*] The act of turning to ice; ice formed. *Brown.*

GLA'CI[illegible] *a.* [*glacio*, Lat.] Icy; reſembling ice. *Brown.*

GLA'CIS. ſ. [French.] In fortification, a ſloping bank. *Harris.*

GLAD. *a.* [ꝥæð, Saxon; *glad*, Daniſh.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a ſtate of hilarity.
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; ſhowy. *Iſaiah.*
3. Pleaſed; elevated with joy. *Proverbs.*
4. Pleaſing; exhilarating. *Sidney.*
5. Expreſſing gladneſs. *Pope.*

To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addiſon.*

GLA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *glad.*] That which makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *ſ.* [from gladan, Saxon.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Pope.*

GLA'DEN. } *ſ.* [from *gladius*, Lat. a ſword.]
GLA'DER. } Swordgraſs; a general name of plants that riſe with a broad blade like ſedge.

GLA'DFULNESS. *ſ.* [*glad* and *fulneſs.*] Joy; gladneſs. *Spenſer.*

GLADIA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A ſwordplayer; a prizefighter. *Denham.*

GLA'DLY. *ad.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment. *Shakſpeare.*

GLA'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulneſs; joy; exultation. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME. *a.* [from *glad.*]

1. Pleaſed; gay; delighted. *Spenſer.*
2. Cauſing joy; having an appearance of gayety. *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY. *ad.* [from *gladſome.*] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *gladſome.*] Gayety; ſhowineſs; delight.

GLAIRE. *ſ.* [ȝlep, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Daniſh, glaſs.]

1. The white of an egg. *Peacham.*
2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſmear with the white of an egg.

GLANCE. *ſ.* [*glantz*, German.]

1. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour. *Mil.*
2. A ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight. *Dry.*
3. A ſnatch of ſight; quick view. *Watts.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour. *Rowe.*
2. To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shakſ.*
3. To ſtrike in an oblique direction. *Pope.*
4. To view with a quick caſt of the eye; to play the eye. *Pope.*
5. To cenſure by oblique hints. *Shakſpeare.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely. *Shakſpeare.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken manner; tranſiently. *Hakew.*

GLAND. *ſ.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.] The *glands* are reduced to two ſorts, conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate *gland* is compoſed of many little conglobate *glands* all tied together. *Wiſeman.*

GLA'NDERS. *ſ.* [from *gland.*] In a horſe is the running of a corrupt matter from the noſe.

GLANDI'FEROUS. *a.* [*glans* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing maſt; bearing acorns. *Mortimer.*

GLA'NDULE. *ſ.* [*glandula*, Latin.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *glandulous.*] A collection of glands. *Brown.*

GLA'NDULOUS. *a.* [*glanduloſus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands. *Brown.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle. *Fairfax.*
2. To look with fierce piercing eyes. *Shak.*
3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly. *Felton.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eyes cannot bear. *Milton.*

GLARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eyes. *Pope.*
2. A fierce piercing look. *Milton.*

GLA'REOUS. *a.* [*glarieux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Latin; from *glaire.*] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING. *a.* Applied to any thing very ſhocking: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *ſ.* [ȝlær, Saxon.]

1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing ſalt and

and flint of ſand together, with a vehement fire. *Peacham.*
2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A looking-glaſs; a mirror. *Dryden.*
4. *An Hour-*GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in. *Philips.*
6. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs. *Taylor.*
7. A perſpective glaſs. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *a.* Vitreous; made of glaſs. *Shakſp.*

To GLASS. *v. a.*
1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent as in a glaſs or mirror. *Sidney.*
2. To caſe in a glaſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To cover with glaſs; to glaze. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSFURNACE. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction. *Locke.*

GLA'SSGAZING. *a.* [*glaſs* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himſelf in a mirror. *Shakſpeare.*

GLA'SSGRINDER. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *grinder.*] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

GLA'SSHOUSE. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *houſe.*] A houſe where glaſs is manufactured. *Addiſon.*

GLA'SSMAN. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *man.*] One who ſells glaſs. *Swift.*

GLA'SSMETAL. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *metal.*] Glaſs in fuſion. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORK. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *work.*] Manufactory of glaſs. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLA'SSY. *a.* [from *glaſs.*]
1. Made of glaſs; vitreous. *Bacon.*
2. Reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs. *Sandys.*

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn. ſ.* A ſpecies of MEDLAR.

GLAUCO'MA. *ſ.* [γλαύκωμα; *glaucome*, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a grayiſh colour. *Quincy.*

GLAVE. *ſ.* [*glaive*, Fr.] A broad ſword; a falchion. *Fairfax.*

To GLA'VER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welſh, flattery.] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Eſtrange.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*to glaſs*, only accidentally varied.]
1. To furniſh with windows of glaſs. *Bacon.*
2. To cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware.
3. To overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid. *Grew.*

GLA'ZIER. *ſ.* [corrupted from *glaſier.*] One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. *Gay.*

GLEAM. *ſ.* [ȝeliома, Saxon.] Sudden ſhoot of light; luſtre; brightneſs. *Milton.*

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhine with ſudden coruſcation. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſhine. *Thomſon.*

GLE'AMY. *a.* [from *gleam.*] Flaſhing; darting ſudden coruſcations of light. *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French.]
1. To gather what the reapers of the harveſt leave behind. *Dryden.*
2. To gather any thing thinly ſcattered. *Sh.*

GLEAN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriouſly by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*

GLEA'NER. *ſ.* [from *glean.*]
1. One who gathers after the reapers. *Thom.*
2. One who gathers any thing ſlowly and laboriouſly. *Locke.*

GLEA'NING. *ſ.* [from *glean.*] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE. *ſ.* [*gleba*, Latin.]
1. Turf; ſoil; ground. *Dryden.*
2. The land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Spelman.*

GLE'BOUS. } *a.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy. *Prior.*
GLE'BY. }

GLEDE. *ſ.* [ȝlıꝺaghꝺe, Saxon.] A kind of hawk. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEE. *ſ.* [ȝlıȝȝe, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. *Gay.*

GLEED. *ſ.* [from ȝlopan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal.

GLE'EFUL. *a.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful. *Shakſpeare.*

GLEEK. *ſ.* [ȝlıȝȝe, Saxon.] Muſick; or muſician. *Shakſpeare.*

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [ȝlıȝman, in Saxon.] To ſneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shakſpeare.*

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To ſhine with heat or poliſh. *Prior.*

GLEET. *ſ.* [ȝlıꝺan, Saxon.] A ſanious ooze; a thin ichor from a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor. *Wiſeman.*
2. To run ſlowly. *Cheyne.*

GLE'ETY. *a.* [from *gleet.*] Ichorous; thinly ſanious. *Wiſeman.*

GLEN. *ſ.* [*gleann*, Erſe.] A valley; a dale; a depreſſion between two hills. *Spenſer.*

GLEW. *ſ.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB. *a.* [from λειος. *Skinner.*]
1. Smooth; ſlippery; ſo formed as to be eaſily moved. *Burnet.*
2. Smooth; voluble. *Shakſpeare.*

GLIB. *ſ.* Thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenſer.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To caſtrate. *Shakſpeare.*

GLI'BLY. *ad.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLI'BNESS. *ſ.* [from *glib.*] Smoothneſs; ſlipperineſs. *Chapman.*

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [ȝlıꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To flow gently and ſilently. *Fairfax.*
2. To paſs on without change of ſtep. *Dryd.*
3. To move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along. *Sh.*

GLIDE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Lapſe; act or manner of paſſing ſmoothly. *Shakſpeare.*

GLI'DER. *ſ.* [from *glide.*] One that glides.

GLIKE. *ſ.* [ȝlıȝ, Saxon, See GLEEK.] A ſneer; a ſcoff. *Shakſpeare.*

To GLI'MMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Daniſh.]
1. To ſhine faintly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly. *Wotton.*

GLI'MMER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint ſplendour; weak light.
2. A kind of foſſil. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *ſ.* [*glimmen*, Dutch.]
1. A weak faint light. *Locke.*
2. A quick flaſhing light. *Milton.*
3. Tranſitory luſtre. *Dryden.*
4. Short fleeting enjoyment. *Prior.*
5. A ſhort tranſitory view. *Hakewell.*
6. The exhibition of a faint reſemblance. *Sh.*

To GLI'STEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To ſhine; to ſparkle with light. *Thomſon.*

To GLI'STER. *v. n.* [*gliſteren*, Dutch.] To ſhine; to be bright. *Spenſer.*

GLI'STER. *ſ.* See CLYSTER.

To GLI'TTER. *v. n.* [Ꝿhtıman, Saxon.]
1. To ſhine; to exhibit luſtre; to gleam. *Dry.*
2. To be ſpecious; to be ſtriking. *Young.*

GLI'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Luſtre; bright ſhow. *Collier.*

GLI'TTERAND. *part.* Shining; ſparkling.

GLI'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *glitter.*] With ſhining luſtre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.] To ſquint; to look aſkew. *Skinner.*

To GLOAT. *v. n.* To caſt ſide glances as a timorous lover. *Rowe.*

GLO'BARD. *ſ.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.

GLO'BATED. *a.* [from *globe.*] Formed in ſhape of a globe; ſpherical; ſpheroidical.

GLOBE. *ſ.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]
1. A ſphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre.
2. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.*
3. A ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky. *Creech.*
4. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle.

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlaſting flower. ſ.*

GLOBE *Daiſy. ſ.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *fiſh. ſ.* A kind of orbicular fiſh.

GLOBE *Thiſtle. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBO'SE. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *globoſe.*] Sphericity; ſphericalneſs. *Ray.*

GLO'BOUS. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLO'BULAR. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round; ſpherical.

GLOBULA'RIA. ſ. [Latin, *globulaire*, Fr.] A floſculous flower. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE. *ſ.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Latin.] Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure; as the red particles of the blood. *Newton.*

GLO'BULOUS. *a.* [from *globule.*] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round. *Boyle.*

To GLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball.

GLOMERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *glomerate.*] A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLO'MEROUS. *a.* [*glomeroſus*, Lat.] Gathered in a ball or ſphere.

GLOOM. *ſ.* [Ꝿloman Ꝿ, Saxon, twilight.]
1. Imperfect darkneſs; diſmalneſs; obſcurity; defect of light. *Milton.*
2. Cloudineſs of aſpect; heavineſs of mind; ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight. *Spen.*
2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
3. To be melancholy; to be ſullen.

GLOO'MILY. *ad.* [from *gloomy.*]
1. Obſcurely; dimly; without perfect light; diſmally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aſpect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*

GLOO'MINESS. *ſ.* [from *gloomy.*]
1. Want of light; obſcurity; imperfect light; diſmalneſs.
2. Want of cheerfulneſs; cloudineſs of look; heavineſs of mind; melancholy. *Collier.*

GLOO'MY. *a.* [from *gloom.*]
1. Obſcure; imperfectly illuminated; almoſt dark; diſmal for want of light. *Dryden.*
2. Dark of complexion. *Milton.*
3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *a.* [from *glory.*] Illuſtrious; honourable. Not in uſe. *Milton.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*glorification*, French; from *glorify.*] The act of giving glory. *Taylor.*

To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French.]
1. To procure honour or praiſe to one. *Daniel.*
2. To pay honour or praiſe in worſhip. *Hook.*
3. To praiſe; to honour; to extol. *Donne.*
4. To exalt to glory or dignity. *Romans.*

GLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*glorioſus*, Latin.]
1. Noble; illuſtrious; excellent. *Addiſon.*
2. Boaſtful; proud; haughty. *Bacon.*

GLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *glorious.*] Nobly; ſplendidly; illuſtriouſly. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *ſ.* [*gloria*, Latin.]
1. Praiſe paid in adoration. *Luke.*
2. The felicity of heaven parpared for thoſe that pleaſe God. *Milton.*
3. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.*
4. Splendour; magnificence. *Matth. w.*
5. Luſtre; brightneſs. *Pope.*
6. A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in pictures. *South.*
7. Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance, *Young.*
8. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boaſt in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*

To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue.

GLOSS. *ſ.* [γλώσσα; *gloſe*, French.]
1. A ſcholium; a comment. *Davies.*
2. An interpretation artfully ſpecious; a ſpecious repreſentation. *Hooker.*
3. Superficial luſtre. *Addiſon.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, French.]
1. To comment. *Dryden.*
2. To make ſly remarks. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*
1. To explain by comment. *Donne.*
2. To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation. *Hooker.*

3. To

3. To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre. *Dry.*

GLO'SSARY. *ſ.* [*gloſſarium*, Latin.] A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words. *Baker.*

GLOSSA'TOR. *ſ.* [*gloſſateur*, Fr.] A writer of gloſſes; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*

GLO'SSER. *ſ.* [*gloſſarius*, Latin.]
1. A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.
2. A poliſher.

GLO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *gloſſy*.] Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre. *Boyle.*

GLOSSO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY. *a.* [from *gloſs*.] Shining; ſmoothly poliſhed. *Dryden.*

GLOVE. *ſ.* [ȝlope, Sax.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Cleaveland.*

GLO'VER. *ſ.* [from *glove*.] One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves. *Shakſpeare.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* To pout; to look ſullen. *Chapman.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [ȝlopan, Saxon.]
1. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame. *Hakewell.*
2. To burn with vehement heat. *Smith.*
3. To feel heat of body. *Addiſon.*
4. To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour. *Miſton.*
5. To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Prior.*
6. To rage or burn as a paſſion. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to ſhine. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

GLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of paſſion.
2. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour. *Shakſp.*

GLO'W-WORM. *ſ.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A ſmall creeping grub with a luminous tail. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [ȝlerran, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to wheedle; to inſinuate; to fawn. *South.*
2. To comment. *Shakſpeare.*

GLOZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; inſinuation. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Specious ſhow; gloſs. *Sidney.*

GLUE. *ſ.* [*glu*, French.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly; a cement. *Blackmore.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viſcous cement. *Ecclus.*
2. To hold together. *Newton.*
3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate. *Tillotſon.*

GLU'EBOILER. *ſ.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER. *ſ.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *a.* [A low cant word.] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*, Latin.]
1. To ſwallow; to devour. *Milton.*
2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency. *Bacon.*
3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety. *Dryd.*
4. To overfill; to load. *Arbuthnot.*
5. To ſaturate. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. *Milt.*
2. Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety. *Miit.*
3. More than enough; overmuch. *B. Jonſon.*
4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage. *Woodw.*

GLU'TINOUS. *a.* [*glutineux*, French.] Gluy; viſcous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *glutinous*.] Viſcoſity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON. *ſ.* [*glouton*, French.]
1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating. *Prior.*
2. One eagar of any thing to exceſs. *Cowley.*

To GLU'TTONISE. *v. a.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton.

GLU'TTONOUS. *a.* [from *glutton*.] Given to exceſſive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. *ſ.* [*glutonnie*, French.] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *a.* [from *glue*.] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous. *Addiſon.*

GLYN. ſ. [Iriſh.] A hollow between two mountains; a glen. *Spenſer.*

To GNAR. } *To* GNARL. } *v. n.* [ȝnyrran, Saxon.] To growl; to murmur; to ſnarl. *Spenſer.*

GNA'RLED. *a.* Knotty. *Shakſpeare.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaſchen*, Dut.] To ſtrike together; to claſh. *Dryden.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*
1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Matthew.*
2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth; to fume; to growl. *Dryden.*

GNAT. *ſ.* [ȝnæt, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect. *Shakſp.*
2. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Matthew.*

GNA'TFLOWER. *ſ.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] The beeflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. *ſ.* [*gnat* and *ſnap*.] A bird ſo called. *Hakewell.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [ȝnaȝan, Saxon.]
1. To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow corroſion. *Dryden.*
2. To bite in agony or rage. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To wear away by biting. *Sandys.*
4. To fret; to waſte; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth. *Sh.*

GNA'WER. *ſ.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *ſ.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *ſ.* [γνωμονικὴ.] A ſcience which teaches to find the juſt proportion of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all kinds of ſun and moon dials.

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [ȝan, Saxon.]
1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep. *Shakſp.*
2. To move, not ſtand ſtill. *Matthew.*
3. To walk ſolemnly. *Hooker.*
4. To walk leiſurely, not run. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To travel; to journey afoot. *Milton.*

6. To

6. To proceed; to make a progreſs. *Dryden.*
7. To remove from place to place. *Shakſp.*
8. To depart from a place; to move from a place. *Cowley.*
9. To move or paſs in any manner, or to any end. *Herbert.*
10. To paſs in company with others. *Temple.*
11. To proceed in any courſe of life good or bad. *Ezekiel.*
12. To proceed in mental operation. *Digby.*
13. To take any road. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To march in a hoſtile or warlike manner. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To change ſtate or opinion for better or worſe: *affairs* go *to ruin.* *Knolles.*
16. To apply one's ſelf: *he* went *to his ſtudies.* *Bentley.*
17. To have recourſe to. *Corinthians.*
18. To be about to do: *I am* going *to live.* *Locke.*
19. To ſhift; to paſs life not quite well: *I* go *forward as I can.* *Locke.*
20. To decline; to tend toward death or ruin: *we thought his credit* going. *Shakſpeare.*
21. To be in party or deſign. *Dryden.*
22. To eſcape. *2 Mac.*
23. To tend to any act. *Shakſpeare.*
24. To be uttered. *Addiſon.*
25. To be talked of; to be known. *Addiſon.*
26. To paſs; to be received. *Sidney.*
27. To move by mechaniſm. *Otway.*
28. To be in motion from whatever cauſe. *Shakſpeare.*
29. To move in any direction. *Shakſpeare.*
30. To flow; to paſs; to have a courſe.
31. To have any tendency. *Dryden.*
32. To be in a ſtate of compact or partneriſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*
33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Sprott.*
34. To be pregnant: *women* go *commonly nine months.* *Bacon.*
35. To paſs; not to remain. *Judges.*
36. To paſs; not to be retained. *Shakſpeare.*
37. To be expended. *Felton.*
38. To be in order of time or place: *this name* goes *firſt.* *Watts.*
39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*
40. To extend to conſequences. *L'Eſtrange.*
41. To reach by effects. *Wilkins.*
42. To extend in meaning. *Dryden.*
43. To ſpread; to be diſperſed; to reach further. *Tate.*
44. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value. *Temple.*
45. To be rated one with another; to be conſidered, with regard to greater or leſſer worth. *Arbuthnot.*
46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. *Collier.*
47. To fall out, or terminate; to ſucceed. *Sb.*
48. To be in any ſtate. *Chronicles.*
49. To proceed in train or conſequence. *Shak.*
50. *To* Go *about.* To attempt; to endeavour. *Shakſpeare.*
51. *To* Go *aſide.* To err; to deviate from the right. *Numbers.*
52. *To* Go *between.* To interpoſe; to moderate between two. *Shakſpeare.*
53. *To* Go *by.* To paſs away unnoticed. *Sb.*
54. *To* Go *by.* To find or get in the concluſion. *Milton.*
55. *To* Go *by.* To obſerve as a rule. *Sharp.*
56. *To* Go *down.* To be ſwallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden.*
57. *To* Go *in and out.* To do the buſineſs of life. *Pſalms.*
58. *To* Go *in and out.* To be at liberty. *John.*
59. *To* Go *off.* To die; to go out of life; to deceaſe. *Tatler.*
60. *To* Go *off.* To depart from a poſt. *Sb.*
61. *To* Go *on.* To make attack. *Ben Jonſon.*
62. *To* Go *on.* To proceed. *Sidney.*
63. *To* Go *over.* To revolt; to betake himſelf to another party. *Swift.*
64. *To* Go *out.* To go upon an expedition. *Sb.*
65. *To* Go *out.* To be extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*
66. *To* Go *through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute. *Sidney.*
67. *To* Go *through.* To ſuffer; to undergo. *Arbuthnot.*

GO-TO. *interject.* Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation. *Spenſer.*

GO-BY. *ſ.* Deluſion; artifice; circumvention; overreach. *Collier.*

GO-CART. *ſ.* [*go* and *cart.*] A machine in which children are encloſed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*

GOAD. *ſ.* [ȝaꝺ, Saxon.] A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Pope.*

To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prick or drive with a goad.
2. To incite; to ſtimulate; to inſtigate. *Dry.*

GOAL. *ſ.* [*gaule*, French.]
1. The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run. *Milton.*
2. The ſtarting poſt. *Dryden.*
3. The final purpoſe; the end to which a deſign tends. *Pope.*

GOAR. *ſ.* [*goror*, Welſh.] Any edging ſewed upon cloth to ſtrengthen it.

GOAT. *ſ.* [ȝat, Saxon.] A ruminant animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep. *Peacham.*

GOA'TBEARD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

GOA'TCHAFER. *ſ.* A kind of beetle.

GOA'THERD. *ſ.* [ȝat and hynꝺ, Sax.] One whoſe employment is to tend goats. *Spenſer.*

GOA'TMARJORAM. *ſ.* Goatbeard.

GOAT-RUE. *ſ.* A plant. *Hill.*

GOATS-THORN. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

GOA'TISH. *a.* [from *goat.*] Reſembling a goat in any quality: as, rankneſs; luſt. *More.*

GOB. *ſ.* [*gobe*, French.] A ſmall quantity.

GO'BBET. *ſ.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be ſwallowed at once. *Sandys.*

To GO'BBET. *v. a.* To ſwallow at a mouthful. *L'Eſtrange.*

To GO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*gober*, Fr.] To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe. *Prior.*

GO'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *gobble.*] One that devours in

in haſte; a gormond; a greedy eater.

GO-BETWEEN. *ſ.* [*go* and *between*.] One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'BLET. *ſ.* [*gobelet*, Fr.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught. *Denham.*

GO'BLIN. *ſ.* [French; *gobelina*, Latin.]
1. An evil ſpirit; a walking ſpirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf. *Shakſpeare.*

GOD. *ſ.* [ȝoꝺ, Saxon, which likewiſe ſignifies *good*.]
1. The Supreme Being. *John.*
2. A falſe god; an idol. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any perſon or thing deified or too much honoured. *Shakſpeare.*

To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'DCHILD. *ſ.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of ſpiritual relation; one for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm, and promiſed to ſee educated as a Chriſtian.

GO'DDAUGHTER. *ſ.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became ſponſor in baptiſm.

GO'DDESS. *ſ.* [from *god*.] A female divinity. *Dryden.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE. *a.* Reſembling a goddeſs. *Pope.*

GO'DFATHER. *ſ.* [*god* and *father*.] The ſponſor at the font. *Bacon.*

GO'DHEAD. *ſ.* [from *god*.]
1. Godſhip; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton.*
2. A deity in perſon; a god or goddeſs. *Dry.*

GO'DLESS. *a.* [from *god*.] Without ſenſe of duty to God; atheiſtical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *a.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; reſembling a divinity; ſupremely excellent. *Milton.*

GO'DLING. *ſ.* [from *god*.] A little divinity.

GO'DLINESS. *ſ.* [from *godly*.]
1. Piety to God.
2. General obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion. *Hooker.*

GO'DLY. *a.* [from *god*.]
1. Pious toward God, *Common Prayer.*
2. Good; righteous; religious. *Pſalms.*

GO'DLY. *ad.* Piouſly; righteouſly. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *ſ.* [from *godly*.] Goodneſs; righteouſneſs. *Spenſer.*

GO'DMOTHER. *ſ.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has become ſponſor in baptiſm.

GO'DSHIP. *ſ.* [from *god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *ſ.* [*god* and *ſon*.] One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'DWARD. *a.* To *Godward* is *toward God*.

GO'DWIT. *ſ.* [ȝoꝺ, good, and pıꝉa, Saxon.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. } *ad.* [*corrupted* from *God*
GO'DYIELD. } *ſhield*, or protect.]

GO'EL. *a.* [ȝolen, Saxon.] Yellow. *Tuſſer.*

GO'ER. *ſ.* [from *go*.]
1. One that goes; a runner. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton.*

To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look aſquint. *Hudib.*

GO'GGLE-EYED. *a.* [ꝓoeȝl eȝen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking ſtraight. *Aſcham.*

GO'ING. *ſ.* [from *go*.]
1. The act of walking. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Pregnancy. *Grew.*
3. Departure. *Milton.*

GO'LA. *ſ.* The ſame with CYMATIUM.

GOLD. *ſ.* [ȝolꝺ, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welſh.]
1. *Gold* is the heavieſt, the moſt denſe, the moſt ſimple, the moſt ductile, and moſt fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air or fire, and ſeeming incorruptible. It is ſoluble by ſea-ſalt; but is injured by no other ſalt. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rare in a ſtate of ore. *Hill.*
2. Money. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'LDBEATER. *ſ.* [*gold* and *beat*.] One whoſe occupation is to beat or foliate gold.

GO'LDBEATER's *Skin*. *ſ.* The inteſtinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or ſmall freſh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

GO'LDBOUND. *a.* [*gold* and *bound*.] Encompaſſed with gold. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'LDEN. *a.* [from *gold*.]
1. Made of gold; conſiſting of gold. *Dryden.*
2. Shining; bright; ſplendid; reſplendent. *Craſhaw.*
3. Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.*
4. Excellent; valuable. *Dryden.*
5. Happy; reſembling the age of gold. *Shak.*

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage*. *ſ.* [*chryſoplenium*, Lat.]

GO'LDENLY. *ad.* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; ſplendidly. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'LDFINCH. *ſ.* [ȝolꝺꝼınc, Sax.] A ſinging bird, ſo named from its golden colour. *Dry.*

GO'LDFINDER. *ſ.* [*gold* and *find*.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty jakes. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. *ſ.* A kind of bird.

GO'LDING. *ſ.* A ſort of apple.

GO'LDNEY. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

GO'LDPLEASURE. *ſ.* An herb.

GO'LDSIZE. *ſ.* A glue of a golden colour.

GO'LDSMITH. *ſ.* [ȝolꝺ and ꝼmıꝺ, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS. *ſ.* A plant.

GOLL. *ſ.* Hands; paws. *Sidney.*

GOME. *ſ.* The black and oily greaſe of a cart wheel. *Bentley.*

GOMPHO'SIS. *ſ.* [γομφος, *a nail*.] A particular form of articulation, by which the teeth ſtand in the jaw. *Wiſeman.*

GO'NDOLA. *ſ.* [*gondole*, Fr.] A boat much uſed in Venice; a ſmall boat. *Spenſer.*

GONDOLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *gondola*.] A boatman; one that rows a gondola. *Shakſpeare.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go*.]
1. Advanced; forward in progreſs. *Swift.*
2. Ruined; undone. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Paſt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Loſt;

4. Loſt; departed. *Holder.*
5. Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*

GO'NFALON. } *ſ.* [*gonfanon*, French.] An
GO'NFANON. } enſign; a ſtandard. *Milt.*

GONORRHOE'A. *ſ.* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts. *Woodward.*

GOOD. *a.* comp. *better*; ſuperl. *beſt*. [ȝoꝺ, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]
1. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired; not bad; not evil. *Dryden.*
2. Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.*
3. Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.*
4. Wholeſome; ſalubrious. *Prior.*
5. Medicinal; ſalutary. *Bacon.*
6. Pleaſant to the taſte. *Bacon.*
7. Complete; full. *Addiſon.*
8. Uſeful; valuable. *Collier.*
9. Sound; not falſe; not fallacious. *Atterb.*
10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.
11. Confirmed; atteſted; valid. *Smith.*
12. Sufficient; not too little. *Clarendon.*
13. Well qualified; not deficient. *Locke.*
14. Skilful; ready; dexterous. *South.*
15. Happy; proſperous. *Pſalms.*
16. Honourable. *Pope.*
17. Cheerful; gay. *Pope.*
18. Conſiderable; not ſmall though not very great. *Bacon.*
19. Elegant; decent; delicate: with *breeding*. *Addiſon.*
20. Real; ſerious; earneſt. *Shakſpeare.*
21. Religious; virtuous; pious. *Matthew.*
22. Kind; ſoft; benevolent. *Sidney.*
23. Favourable; loving. 1 *Sam.*
24. Companionable; ſociable; merry. *Clar.*
25. Hearty; earneſt; not dubious. *Sidney.*
26. *In* Good *time.* Not too faſt. *Collier.*
27. *In* Good *ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly. *Shak.*
28. Good. [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Dryd.*
29. Good. [*To make.*] To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Smalridge.*
30. Good. [*To make.*] To perform. *Waller.*
31. Good. [*To make.*] To ſupply. *L'Eſtra.*

GOOD. *ſ.*
1. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs; the contrary to evil. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Proſperity; advancement. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Earneſt; not jeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſirable; virtue; righteouſneſs; piety. *South.*

GOOD. *ad.*
1. Well; not ill; not amiſs.
2. *As* Good. No worſe.

GOOD. *interjection.* Well; right.

GOOD-CONDITIONED. *a.* Without ill qualities or ſymptoms. *Sharp.*

GOOD-NOW. *interjection.*
1. In good time: a low word. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A ſoft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*

GO'ODLINESS. *ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*

GO'ODLY. *a.* [from *good.*]
1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. *Sh.*
2. Bulky; ſwelling; affectedly turgid. *Dry.*
3. Happy; deſirable; gay. *Spenſer.*

GO'ODLY. *ad.* Excellently. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

GO'ODMAN. *ſ.* [*good* and *man.*]
1. A ſlight appellation of civility. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A ruſtick term of compliment; gaffer.

GO'ODNESS. *ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical. *Hooker.*

GOODS. *ſ.* [from *good.*]
1. Moveables in a houſe. *Chapman.*
2. Perſonal or moveable eſtate. *Shakſp.*
3. Wares; freight; merchandiſe. *Raleigh.*

GO'ODY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons. *Gay.*

GOOSE. *ſ.* plural *geeſe*. [ȝoſ, Saxon.]
1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for fooliſhneſs. *Peacham.*
2. A tailor's ſmoothing iron. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'OSEBERRY. *ſ.* A tree and fruit.

GO'OSECAP. *ſ.* A ſilly perſon.

GO'OSEFOOT. *ſ.* [*chenopodium*, Latin.] Wild orach. *Miller.*

GO'OSEGRASS. *ſ.* Clivers; an herb.

GO'RBELLIED. *a.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat; big-bellied. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'RBELLY. *ſ.* [from ȝoꝛ, dung, and *belly.*] A big paunch; a ſwelling belly.

GORD. *ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming. *Warbur.*

GORE. *ſ.* [ȝoꝛe, Saxon.]
1. Blood effuſed from the body. *Spenſer.*
2. Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton.*

To GORE. *v. a.* [ȝebeꝛnan, Saxon.]
1. To ſtab; to pierce. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To pierce with a horn. *Dryden.*

GORGE. *ſ.* [*gorge*, French.]
1. The throat; the ſwallow. *Sidney.*
2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. *Spen.*

To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]
1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to ſatiate. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſwallow: as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the hook.*

GO'RGEOUS. *a.* [*gorgias*, old French.] Fine; glittering in various colours; ſhowy; ſplendid; magnificent; gaudy. *Milton.*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Wotton.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendour; magnificence; ſhow.

GO'RGET. *ſ.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Knolles.*

GO'RGON. *ſ.* [γοργὸς.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GO'RMAND. *ſ.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand.*] To feed ravenouſly; to eat greedily.

GORMANDI'ZER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *ſ.* [ȝoꝛſ, Sax.] Furz; a thick prickly ſhrub.

GO'RY. *a.* [from *gore.*]
1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenſer.*
2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'SHAWK. *ſ.* [ȝoꝛ, gooſe, and hapoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind. *Fairfax.*

GO'SLING. *ſ.* [from *gooſe.*]

1. A

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown. *Swift.*
2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *ſ.* [ȝoꝺeꝛ ꝛpel, or God's or good tidings; ἐυαγγελιον.]
1. God's word; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation. *Waller.*
2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with ſentiments of religion. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'SPELLER. *ſ.* [from *goſpel.*] A name of the followers of *Wickliſ*, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papiſts in reproach. *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER. *ſ.* [*goſſipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'SSIP. *ſ.* [from ȝoꝺ and ꝛyꝑ, relation, Sax.]
1. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm.
2. A tippling companion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying in. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To chat; to prate; to be merry. *Shakſp.*
2. To be a pot-companion. *Shakſpeare.*

GO'SSIPRED. *ſ.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip.*] *Goſſipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is ſpiritual affinity. *Davies.*

GO'STING. *ſ.* An herb.

GOT. *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *get.*

GO'TTEN. *part. paſſ.* of *get.*

GOUD. *ſ.* Woad, a plant.

GOVE. *ſ.* A mow. *Tuſſer.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goſſ, or mow. *Tuſſer.*

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* [*gouverner*, French.]
1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate. *Spenſer.*
2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Att.*
3. To manage; to reſtrain. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax: as, *amo governs* the accuſative caſe.
4. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority; to behave with haughtineſs. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *a.* [from *govern.*] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *ſ.* [from *govern.*]
1. Government; rule; management. 1 *Mac.*
2. Controul, as that of a guardian. *Spenſer.*
3. Behaviour; manners. Obſolete.

GO'VERNANTE. *ſ.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GO'VERNESS. *ſ.* [*gouverneſſe*, old French.]
1. A female inveſted with authority. *Shakſp.*
2. A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Clarendon.*
3. An inſtructreſs; a directreſs. *More.*

GO'VERNMENT. *ſ.* [*gouvernment*, French.]
1. Form of community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority. *Temple.*
2. An eſtabliſhment of legal authority. *Dryd.*
3. Adminiſtration of public affairs. *Young.*
4. Regularity of behaviour. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Management of the limbs or body. *Spenſer.*
7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction.

GO'VERNOUR. *ſ.* [*gouvernour*, French.]
1. One who has the ſupreme direction.
2. One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate. *South.*
3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Pilot; regulator; manager. *James.*

GOUGE. ſ. [French.] A chiſſel having a round edge. *Moxon.*

GOURD. *ſ.* [*gouhorde*, Fr.] A plant. *Milton.*

GOU'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *gourd.*] A ſwelling in a horſe's leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOU'RNET. *ſ.* A fiſh.

GOUT. *ſ.* [*goutte*, French.]
1. The arthritis; a periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*goutte*,, French.] A drop. *Shakſpeare.*

GOUT. ſ. [French.] A taſte. *Woodward.*

GO'UTWORT. *ſ.* An herb.

GO'UTY. *a.* [from *gout.*]
1. Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout. *Dryd.*
2. Relating to the gout. *Blackmore.*

GOWN. *ſ.* [*gonna*, Italian.]
1. A long upper garment. *Abbot.*
2. A woman's upper garment. *Pope.*
3. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law. *Young.*
4. The dreſs of peace. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED. *a.* Dreſſed in a gown. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *ſ.* [*gown* and *man.*] A man devoted to the arts of peace. *Rowe.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To grope. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To lie proſtrate on the ground.

GRACE. *ſ.* [*grace*, French.]
1. Favour; kindneſs. *Sidney.*
2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. *Milton. Common Prayer.*
3. Virtue; effect of God's influence. *Pope.*
4. Pardon; mercy. *Milton.*
5. Favour conferred. *Prior.*
6. Privilege. *Dryden.*
7. A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty. *Prior.*
8. Behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming. *Temple.*
9. Adventitious or artificial beauty. *Dryden.*
10. Natural excellence. *Hooker.*
11. Embelliſhment; recommendation; beauty. *Dryden.*
12. Single beauty. *Dryden.*
13. Ornament; flower; higheſt perfection. *Shakſpeare.*
14. Single virtue. *Shakſpeare.*
15. Virtue phyſical. *Shakſpeare.*
16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs*, or *your clemency.* *Bacon.*
17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat. *Swift.*

GRACE-CUP. *ſ.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.*
1. To adorn; to dignify; to embelliſh. *Pope.*
2. To dignify or raiſe by an act of favour. *Sh.*
3. To favour. *Dryden.*

GRA'CED. *a.* [from *grace*.] Not in uſe.
1. Beautiful; graceful. *Sidney.*
2. Virtuous; regular; chaſte. *Shakſpeare.*

GRA'CEFUL. *a.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity. *Pope.*

GRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleaſing dignity. *Swift.*

GRA'CEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty. *Dryd.*

GRA'CELESS. *a.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; abandoned. *Spenſer.*

GRA'CES. *ſ.* *Good graces* for favour is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular. *Hudibras.*

GRA'CILE. *a.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; ſmall.

GRA'CILENT. *a.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

GRACI'LITY. *ſ.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderneſs; ſmallneſs.

GRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*gracieux*, French.]
1. Merciful; benevolent. *South.*
2. Favourable; kind. *2 Kings.*
3. Acceptable; favoured. *Clarendon.*
4. Virtuous; good. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Excellent. *Hooker.*
6. Graceful; becoming. *Camden.*

GRA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gracious*.]
1. Kindly; with kind condeſcenſion. *Dryden.*
2. In a pleaſing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gracious*.]
1. Kind condeſcenſion. *Clarendon.*
2. Pleaſing manner.

GRADA'TION. *ſ.* [*gradation*, French.]
1. Regular progreſs from one degree to another. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Regular advance ſtep by ſtep. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Order; arrangement. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Regular proceſs of argument. *South.*

GRA'DATORY. *ſ.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloiſter into the church.

GRA'DIENT. *a.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking; moving by ſteps. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL. *a.* [*graduel*, French] Proceeding by degrees; advancing ſtep by ſtep. *Milton.*

GRA'DUAL. *ſ.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of ſteps. *Dryden.*

GRADUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progreſſion. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY. *ad.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular progreſſion. *Newton.*

To GRA'DUATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, French.]
1. To dignify with a degree in the univerſity. *Carew.*
2. To mark with degrees. *Derham.*
3. To raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals: a chymical term. *Bacon.*
4. To heighten; to improve. *Brown.*

GRA'DUATE. *ſ.* [*gradué*, French.] One dignified with an academical degree. *Bramſton.*

GRADUA'TION. *ſ.* [*graduation*, French.]
1. Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees. *Grew.*
2. Exaltation of qualities. *Brown.*
3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *ſ.* A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF. } *ſ.* [*greffe*, French.] A ſmall
GRAFT. } branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree, and nouriſhed by its ſap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*graffer*, French.]
To GRAFT. }
1. To inſert a cyon or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another. *Dryden.*
2. To propagate by inſertion or inoculation.
3. To inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans.*
4. To fill with an adſcititious branch. *Shakſ.*
5. To join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another. *Swift.*

GRA'FTER. *ſ.* [from *graff*, or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *ſ.* [from *gréle*, French.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenſer.*

GRAIN. *ſ.* [*grain*, French; *granum*, Latin.]
1. A ſingle ſeed of corn. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Corn. *Dryden.*
3. The ſeed of any fruit.
4. Any minute particle; any ſingle body. *Sh.*
5. The ſmalleſt weight, of which in phyſick twenty make a ſcruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight; and ſo named becauſe it is ſuppoſed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Holder.*
6. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Wiſdom.*
7. GRAIN *of allowance*. Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.*
8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shakſpeare.*
9. The body of the wood. *Dryden.*
10. The body conſidered with reſpect to the form or direction of the conſtituent particles. *Brown.*
11. Died or ſtained ſubſtance. *Spenſer.*
12. Temper; diſpoſition; inclination; humour. *Hudibras.*
13. The heart; the bottom. *Hayward.*
14. The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs. *Newton.*

GRAI'NED. *a.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made leſs ſmooth. *Shakſpeare.*

GRAINS. *ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing, *Ben Jonſon.*

GRA'INY. *a.* [from *grain*.]
1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *interj.* [contracted for *grant me mercy*.] An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe. *Sh.*

GRAMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Graſſy.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Graſs-eating. *Sharp.*

GRA'MMAR. *ſ.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin.]
1. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Locke.*
2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech. *Dryden.*
3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School. ſ.* A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN. *ſ.* [*grammarian*, Fr. from *grammar.*] One who teaches grammar; a philologer. *Holder.*

GRAMMA'TICAL *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.]
1. Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.*
2. Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *grammatical.*] According to the rules or ſcience of grammar. *Watts.*

GRAMMATICA'STER. ſ. [Latin.] A verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer.*

GRA'MPLE. *ſ.* A crab-fiſh.

GRA'MPUS. *ſ.* A large fiſh of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY. *ſ.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A ſtore-houſe for thraſhed corn. *Addiſon.*

GRA'NATE. *ſ.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble ſo called. See GRANITE.

GRAND. *a.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.]
1. Great; illuſtrious; high in power. *Ral.*
2. Great; ſplendid; magnificent. *Young.*
3. Noble; ſublime; lofty; conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.
4. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *ſ.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame.*]
1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An old withered woman. *Dryden.*

GRAN'DCHILD. *ſ.* [*grand* and *child.*] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter. *Bacon.*

GRA'NDAUGHTER. *ſ.* [*grand* and *daughter.*] The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'E. *ſ.* [*grand*, French.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity, *Wotton.*

GRANDE'VITY. *ſ.* [from *grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *a.* [*grandævus*, Lat.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR. ſ. [French.]
1. State; ſplendour of appearance; magnificence. *South.*
2. Elevation of ſentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER. *ſ.* [*grand* and *father.*] The father of my father or mother. *Bacon.*

GRANDI'FICK. *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS. *a.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail; conſiſting of hail. *Dict.*

GRA'NDITY. *ſ.* [from *grandis*, Lat.] Greatneſs; grandeur; magnificence. *Camden.*

GRA'NDMOTHER. *ſ.* [*grand* and *mother.*] The father's or mother's mother. *Tim.*

GRAN'DSIRE. *ſ.* [*grand* and *ſire.*]
1. Grandfather. *Denham. Prior.*
2. Any anceſtor, poetically. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON. *ſ.* [*grand* and *ſon.*] The ſon of a ſon or daughter. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *ſ.* [*grange*, French.] A farm; generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRA'NITE. *ſ.* [*granite*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted. The white granite with black ſpots, commonly called moorſtone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated maſs. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardneſs and beauty, and capable of a moſt elegant poliſh. *Hill.*

GRANI'VOROUS. *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'NNAM. *ſ.* [for *grandam.*] Grandmother. *Gay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *gratia*, or *gratificor*, Latin.]
1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. *Addiſon.*
2. To beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right. *Pope.*

GRANT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of granting or beſtowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. *Dryd.*
3. [In law.] A gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only. *Cowel.*
4. Admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute. *Dryd.*

GRA'NTABLE. *a.* [from *grant.*] That may be granted. *Ayliffe.*

GRANTE'E. *ſ.* [from *grant.*] He to whom any grant is made. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR. *ſ.* [from *grant.*] He by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NULARY. *a.* [from *granule.*] Small and compact; reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed. *Bro.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, French.] To be formed into ſmall grains. *Spratt.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.*
1. To break into ſmall maſſes.
2. To raiſe into ſmall aſperities. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION. *ſ.* [*granulation*, French.]
1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may congeal into ſmall grains. Gunpowder and ſome ſalts are likewiſe ſaid to be granulated, from their reſemblance to grain. *Quincy.*
2. The act of ſhooting or breaking in ſmall maſſes. *Sharp.*

GRA'NULE. *ſ.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A ſmall compact particle. *Boyle.*

GRA'NULOUS. *a.* [from *granule.*] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *ſ.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters.

GRA'PHICAL. *a.* [γραφω.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*

GRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *graphical.*] In a picturеſque manner; with good deſcription or delineation. *Brown.*

GRA'PNEL. *ſ.* [*grapin*, French.]
1. A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel.
2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

To GRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [*krappeln*, German.]
1. To contend by ſeizing each other. *Milton.*
2. To conteſt in cloſe fight. *Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.*
1. To faſten; to fix. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To

2. To ſeize; to lay faſt hold of. *Heylyn.*

GRA'PPLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Conteſt, in which the combatants ſeize each other. *Milton.*
2. Cloſe fight. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Iron inſtrument by which one ſhip faſtens on another. *Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *grapple.*] Cloſe fight. *Spenſer.*

GRA'SSHOPPER. *ſ.* [*graſs* and *hop.*] A ſmall inſect that hops in the ſummer graſs.

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graſpere*, Italian.]
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.*
2. To ſeize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*
1. To catch; to endeavour to ſeize. *Swift.*
2. To ſtruggle; to ſtrive. Not in uſe. *Sh.*
3. To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand. *Milton.*
2. Poſſeſſion; hold. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Power of ſeizing. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPER. *ſ.* [from *graſp.*] One that graſps.

GRASS. *ſ.* [ȝnæꝛ, Saxon.] The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed. *Temple.*

GRASS *of Parnaſſus. ſ.* [*parnaſſia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* To breed graſs. *Tuſſer.*

GRASS-PLOT. *ſ.* [*graſs* and *plot.*] A ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs. *Mortimer.*

GRA'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *graſſy.*] The ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRA'SSY. *a.* [from *graſs.*] Covered with graſs; abounding in graſs. *Dryden.*

GRATE. *ſ.* [*crates*, Latin.]
1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another. *Addiſon.*
2. The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]
1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenſer.*
2. To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious. *Swift.*
3. To form a ſound by colliſion of aſperities or hard bodies. *Milton.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*
1. To rub ſo as to injure or offend. *L'Eſtran.*
2. To make a harſh noiſe. *Hooker.*

GRA'TEFUL. *a.* [*gratus*, Latin.]
1. Having a due ſenſe of benefits. *Milton.*
2. Pleaſing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*

GRA'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *grateful.*]
1. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits. *Dryden.*
2. In a pleaſing manner. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *grateful.*]
1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*
2. Quality of being acceptable; pleaſantneſs.

GRA'TER. *ſ.* [*gratoir*, French.] A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*gratificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pleaſing. *South.*
2. Pleaſure; delight. *Rogers.*
3. Reward; recompence.

To GRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]
1. To indulge; to pleaſe by compliance. *Dry.*
2. To delight; to pleaſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To require with a recompence.

GRA'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *grate.*] Harſhly; offenſively.

GRA'TIS. ad. [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]
1. Duty to benefactors. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Deſire to return benefits. *South.*

GRATU'ITOUS. *a.* [*gratuitus*, Latin.]
1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Aſſerted without proof. *Ray.*

GRATU'ITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gratuitous.*]
1. Without claim or merit.
2. Without proof. *Cheyne.*

GRATU'ITY. *ſ.* [*gratuité*, French.] A preſent or acknowledgment; a free gift. *Swift.*

To GRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]
1. To congratulate; to ſalute with declarations of joy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To declare joy for. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRATULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *gratulatio*, Lat.] Salutations made by expreſſing joy. *Hooker.*

GRA'TULATORY. *a.* [from *gratulate.*] Congratulatory; expreſſing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final ſyllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon ȝnæꝛ, a grove or cave. *Gibſon.*

GRAVE. *ſ.* [ȝnæꝛ, Sax.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repoſited. *Milton.*

GRA'VE-CLOTHS. *ſ.* [*grave* and *cloths.*] The dreſs of the dead. *Spenſer. John.*

GRA'VE-STONE. *ſ.* [*grave* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone that is laid over the grave. *Shakſpeare.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. paſſ. *graven.* [*graver*, French; γεαφω.]
1. To inſculp; to carve a figure or inſcription in any hard ſubſtance. *Prior.*
2. To carve or form. *Hebrews.*
3. [from the noun.] To entomb. *Shakſp.*
4. To clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip. *Ainſ.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances. *Exodus.*

GRAVE. *a.* [*grave*, French.]
1. Solemn; ſerious; ſober. *More.*
2. Not futile; credible. *Grew.*
3. Not ſhowy; not tawdry.
4. Not ſharp of ſound; not acute. *Holder.*

GRA'VEL. *ſ.* [*graveel*, Dutch.]
1. Hard ſand. *Woodward.*
2. [*gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.*
2. To ſtick in the ſand. *Camden.*
3. To puzzle; to ſtop; to put to a ſtand. *Sh.*
4. [In horſemanſhip.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRA'VELESS. *a.* [from *grave.*] Wanting a tomb; unburied. *Shakſpeare.*

GRA'VELLY. *a.* [*graveleux*, French.] Full of

of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey.*

GRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *grave.*]

1. Solemnly; ſeriouſly; ſoberly; without lightneſs. *Spectator.*

2. Without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRA'VENESS. *ſ.* [from *grave.*] Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity and ſobriety. *Denham.*

GRA'VEOLENT. *a.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong ſcented.

GRA'VER. *ſ.* [*graveur*, French.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtyle or tool uſed in graving. *Boyle.*

GRA'VIDITY. *ſ.* [from *gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'VING. *ſ.* [from *grave*] Carved work. *Chronicles.*

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] To tend to the centre of attraction. *Bentley.*

GRAVITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *gravitate.*] Act of tending to the centre. *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *ſ.* [*gravitas*, Latin.]

1. Weight; heavineſs; tendency to the centre. *Brown.*

2. Atrociouſneſs; weight of guilt. *Hooker.*

3. Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity. *Bacon.*

GRA'VY. *ſ.* The ſerous juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

GRAY. *a.* [ȝnæȝ, Saxon; *grau*, Daniſh.]

1. White with a mixture of black. *Newton.*

2. White or hoary with old age. *Walton.*

3. Dark, like the opening or cloſe of day; of the colour of aſhes. *Gay.*

GRAY. *ſ.* A badger.

GRA'YBEARD. *ſ.* [*gray* and *beard.*] An old man. *Shakſpeare.*

GRA'YLING. *ſ.* The umber, a fiſh. *Walton.*

GRA'YNESS. *ſ.* [from *gray.*] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *graſs.*]

1. To eat graſs; to feed on graſs. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To ſupply with graſs. *Bacon.*

3. [from *raſer*, Fr.] To touch lightly. *Bacon.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle. *Daniel.*

2. To feed upon. *Milton.*

3. To ſupply with graſs. *Swift.*

GRA'ZER. *ſ.* [from *graze.*] One that feeds on graſs. *Philips.*

GRA'ZIER. *ſ.* [from *graze.*] One who feeds cattle. *Howel.*

GREASE. *ſ.* [*graiſſe*, French.]

1. The ſoft part of the fat. *Shakſpeare.*

2. [In horſemanſhip.] A ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with preſents. *Dry.*

GRE'ASINESS. *ſ.* [from *greaſe.*] Oilineſs; fatneſs. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *a.* [from *greaſe.*]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Smeared with greaſe. *Mortimer.*

3. Fat of body; bulky. *Shakſpeare.*

GREAT. *a.* [ȝneat, Saxon.]

1. Large in bulk or number. *Locke.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree. *Tillot.*

3. Conſiderable in extent or duration. *Sam.*

4. Important; weighty. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Chief; principal. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Of high rank; of large power. *Pope.*

7. Illuſtrious; eminent. *Jeremiah.*

8. Grand of aſpect; of elevated mien. *Dryd.*

9. Noble; magnanimous. *Sidney.*

10. Swelling; proud. *Knolles.*

11. Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.*

12. Pregnant; teeming. *May.*

13. It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity: as, *great* grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon. *Addiſon.*

14. Hard; difficult; grievous. *Taylor.*

GREAT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the groſs; the whole in a lump. *Raleigh.*

GRE'ATBELLIED. *a.* [*great and belly.*] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*

To GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Raleigh.*

GREATHEA'RTED. *a.* [*great* and *heart.*] High-ſpirited; undejected. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *great.*]

1. In a great degree. *Milton.*

2. Nobly; illuſtriouſly. *Dryden.*

3. Magnanimouſly; generouſly; bravely. *Ad.*

GRE'ATNESS. *ſ.* [from *great.*]

1. Largeneſs of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected ſtate. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleneſs of mind. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence. *Pope.*

GREAVE. *ſ.* A grove. *Spenſer.*

GREAVES. *ſ.* [from *gréves*, French.] Armour for the legs. *Samuel.*

GRE'CISM. *ſ.* [*græciſmus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *ſ.* Good will; favour. *Spenſer.*

GREECE. *ſ.* [corrupted from *degrees.*] A flight of ſteps. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

GRE'EDILY. *ad.* [from *greedy.*] Eagerly; ravenouſly; voraciouſly. *Denham.*

GRE'EDINESS. *ſ.* [from *greedy.*] Ravenouſneſs; voracity; hunger; eagerneſs of appetite or deſire. *Denham.*

GRE'EDY. *a.* [ȝnæðig, Saxon.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *K. Charles.*

2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. *Fairfax.*

GREEN. *a.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. *Pope.*

2. Pale; ſickly. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed. *Dryden.*

4. New; freſh: as, *a* green *wound.* *Shakſp.*

5. Not dry. *Hooker.*

6. Not roaſted; half raw. *Watts.*

7. Unripe; immature; young. *Shakſpeare.*

GREEN. *ſ.*

1. The green colour. *Dryden.*
2. A graſſy plain. *Milton.*
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths. *Dryden.*

To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. *Thomſon.*

GRE'ENBROOM. *ſ.* A ſhrub. *Miller.*

GRE'ENCLOTH. *ſ.* A board or court of juſtice held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſehold, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court-royal.

GRE'ENEYED. *a.* [*green* and *eye.*] Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakſpeare.*

GRE'ENFINCH. *ſ.* A kind of bird. *Mortimer.*

GRE'ENFISH. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

GRE'ENGAGE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of plum.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *ſ.* [*green* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered. *Addiſon.*

GRE'ENISH. *a.* [from *green.*] Somewhat green; tending to green. *Spenſer.*

GRE'ENLY. *ad.* [from *green.*]

1. With a greeniſh colour.
2. Newly; freſhly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

GRE'ENNESS. *ſ.* [from *green.*]

1. The quality of being green; viridity.
2. Immaturity; unripeneſs. *Sidney.*
3. Freſhneſs; vigour. *South.*
4. Newneſs.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. *ſ.* [*green* and *ſickneſs.*] The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces. *Arbuthnot.*

GRE'ENSWARD. } *ſ.* [*green* and *ſward.*]
GRE'ENSWORD. } The turf on which graſs grows. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED. *ſ.* [*green* and *weed.*] Diers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. *ſ.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood conſidered as it appears in the ſpring or ſummer. *Dryden.*

To GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; ȝnetan, Saxon.]

1. To addreſs at meeting. *Donne.*
2. To addreſs in whatever manner. *Shakſp.*
3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect. *Dryden.*
4. To congratulate. *Spenſer.*
5. To pay compliments at a diſtance. *Shakſ.*
6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and ſalute. *Shakſ.*

GREE'TER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREE'TING. *ſ.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance. *Shakſ.*

GREEZE. *ſ.* A flight of ſteps; a ſtep.

GRE'GAL. *a.* [*grex*, *gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *a.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL. *a.* [*gremium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRE'NADE. *ſ.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as ſoon as it is kindled, flies into ſhatters, to the damage of all that ſtands near. *Harris*

GRE'NADIER. *ſ.* [*grenadier*, French; from *grenade.*] A tall foot-ſoldier of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GRENA'DO. *ſ.* See GRENADE. *Watts.*

GREUT. *ſ.* A kind of foſſil body. *Grew.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow.*

GREY. *a.* [*gris*, French.] See GRAY.

GRE'YHOUND. *ſ.* [ȝnighund, Sax.] A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight. *Sidney.*

GRICE. *ſ.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greeze.* *Shakſpeare.*

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. *Milton.*

GRI'DELIN. *ſ.* A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*

GRI'DIRON. *ſ.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate. *Spectator.*

GRIEF. *ſ.* [from *grieve.*]

1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt. *Add.*
2. [*grief*, Fr.] Diſeaſe; grievance; harm.

GRI'EVANCE. *ſ.* [from *grief.*]

1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs. *South.*
2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. *Swift.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French.] To afflict; to hurt. *Pſalms.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for ſomething paſt; to mourn; to ſorrow, as for the death of friends. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

GRIE'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *grieve.*] In ſorrow; ſorrowfully. *Shakſpeare.*

GRIE'VOUS. *a.* [*gravis*, Latin.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. *Hooker.*
2. Such as cauſes ſorrow. *Watts.*
3. Expreſſing a great degree of uneaſineſs. *Sh.*
4. Atrocious; heavy. *Shakſpeare.*

GRIE'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *grievous.*]

1. Painfully; with pain. *Spenſer.*
2. With diſcontent; with ill-will. *Knolles.*
3. Calamitouſly; miſerably. *Hooker.*
4. Vexatiouſly. *Ray.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *grievous.*] Sorrow; pain. *Iſaiah.*

GRI'FFIN. } *ſ.* [γρύψ.] A fabled animal, ſaid
GRI'FFON. } to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peath.*

GRIG. *ſ.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. A ſmall eel.
2. A merry creature. [Suppoſed from *Greek.*]

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a gridiron.

GRI'LLADE. *ſ.* [from *grill.*] Any thing broiled on a gridiron.

To GRI'LLY. *v. a.* [from *grill.*] To haraſs; to hurt. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *a.* [ȝrimma, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Denham.*
2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shakſpeare.*

GRI'MACE. *ſ.* [French; from *grim.*]

1. A diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence. *Southl*
2. Air of affectation. *Granville.*

GRIMALKIN.

GRIMA'LKIN. *ſ.* [*gris*, French, and *malkin.*] An old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME. *ſ.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply inſinuated. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to ſully deeply. *Shakſpeare.*

GRI'MLY. *ad.* [from *grim.*]
1. Horribly; hideouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Sourly; ſullenly. *Shakſpeare.*

GRI'MNESS. *ſ.* [from *grim.*] Horrour; frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [ȝnennan, Saxon.]
1. To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To fix the teeth as in anguiſh. *Shaſp.*

GRIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of cloſing the teeth. *Watts.*

GRIN. *ſ.* [ȝnȳn, ȝȳnene, Saxon.] A ſnare; a trap. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. paſſ. *ground.* [ȝnindan, Saxon.]
1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction. *Bentley.*
2. To ſharpen or ſmooth. *Herbert.*
3. To rub one againſt another. *Bacon.*
4. To haraſs; to oppreſs. *Addiſon.*

To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in grinding.

GRI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *grind.*]
1. One that grinds.
2. The inſtrument of grinding. *Sandys.*
3. The back tooth. *Bacon.*

GRI'NDLESTONE. } *ſ.* [from *grind* and
GRI'NDSTONE. } *ſtone.*] The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

GRI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *grin*] He that grins. *Ad.*

GRI'NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP. *ſ.* A ſmall ditch.

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*griepan*, Gothick.]
1. To hold with the fingers cloſed. *Drayton.*
2. [*gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to ſeize. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To cloſe; to clutch. *Pope.*
4. To pinch; to preſs; to ſqueeze. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE. *v. n.* To feel the colick. *Locke.*

GRIPE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Graſp; hold; ſeizure of the hand or paw. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Squeeze; preſſure. *Dryden.*
3. Oppreſſion; cruſhing power. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Affliction; pinching diſtreſs. *Otway.*
5. [Plural.] Bellyach; colick. *Floyer.*

GRI'PER. *ſ.* [from *gripe.*] Oppreſſor; uſurer; extortioner. *Burton.*

GRI'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*

GRI'PLE. *ſ.* A griping miſer. *Spenſer.*

GRI'SAMBER. *ſ.* Ambergriſe. *Milton.*

GRISE. *ſ.* A ſtep, or ſcale of ſteps. *Shakſpeare.*

GRI'SKIN. *ſ.* [*griſgin*, roaſt meat, Iriſh.] The vertebres of a hog broiled

GRI'SLY. *a.* [ȝnipt, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Addiſon.*

GRIST. *ſ.* [ȝnipt, Saxon.]
1. Corn to be ground. *Tuſſer.*
2. Supply; proviſion. *Swift.*

GRI'STLE. *ſ.* [ȝnipele, Sax.] A cartilage. *Ray.*

GRI'STLY. *a.* [from *griſtle.*] Cartilaginous.

GRIT. *ſ.* [ȝnȳtta, Saxon.]
1. The coarſe part of meal.
2. Oats huſked, or coarſely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles. *Phillips.*
4. *Grits* are foſſils found in minute maſſes, forming together a powder; the ſeveral particles or which are of no determinate ſhape, but ſeem the rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes; not to be diſſolved by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a maſs. *Hill.*

GRI'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *gritty.*] Sandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*

GRI'TTY. *a.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles. *Newton.*

GRI'ZELIN. *a.* [More properly *gridelen.*] Pale red. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *ſ.* [from *gris*, gray; *griſaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRI'ZZLED. *a.* [from *grizzle.*] Interperſed with gray. *Dryden.*

GRI'ZZLY. *a.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

To GROAN *v. n.* [ȝnanan, Sax.] To breathe with a hoarſe noiſe, as in pain or agony. *Pope.*

GROAN *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty.
2. Any hoarſe dead ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

GRO'ANFUL. *a.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; agonizing. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

GROAT. *ſ.* [*groot*, Dutch.]
1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a ſmall ſum. *Swift.*
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainſworth.*

GRO'CER. *ſ.* [from *groſs*, a large quantity.] A man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar, and plums, and ſpices, for gain. *Watts.*

GRO'CERY. *ſ.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers ware, ſuch as tea, ſugar, ſpice. *Clarendon.*

GRO'GERAM. } *ſ.* [*gros grain*, Fr.] Stuff
GRO'GRAM. } woven with a large woof
GRO'GRAN. } and a rough pile.

GROIN. *ſ.* The part next the thigh. *Dryden.*

GRO'MWELL. *ſ.* Gromill, or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *ſ.* [*grom*, Dutch.]
1. A boy; a waiter; a ſervant. *Spenſer.*
2. A young man. *Fairfax.*
3. A man newly married. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *ſ.* [from *grave.*]
1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines. *Boyle.*
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow. *Swift.*

To GROPE. *v. n* [ȝnapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot ſee. *Sandys.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To ſearch by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *ſ.* [from *grope.*] One that ſearches in the dark.

GROSS. *a.* [*gros*, French; *groſſo*, Italian.]
1. Thick; bulky. *Baker.*

2. Shameful; unſeemly. *Hooker.*
3. Intellectually coarſe; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Smalridge.*
4. Inelegant; diſproportionate in bulk. *Thom.*
5. Denſe; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.*
6. Stupid; dull. *Watts.*
7. Coarſe; rough; oppoſite to delicate. *Wot.*
8. Thick; fat; bulky. *Fell.*

GROSS. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The main body; the main force. *Addiſon.*
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts. *Hooker.*
3. Not individual, but a body together. *Shak.*
4. The chief part; the main maſs. *Bacon.*
5. The number of twelve dozen. *Locke.*

GRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *groſs.*]
1. Bulky; in bulky parts; coarſely.
2. Without ſubtility; without art; without delicacy. *Newton.*

GRO'SSNESS. *ſ.* [from *groſs.*]
1. Coarſeneſs; thickneſs; denſity. *Sha.*
2. Inelegant fatneſs; unwieldy corpulence.
3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT. *ſ.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure. *Prior.*

GROTE'SQUE. *a.* [*groteſque*, French.] Diſtorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*

GRO'TTO. *ſ.* [*grotte*, French.] A cavern or cave made for coolneſs. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *ſ.* [from *grave.*] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Granville.*

To GRO'VEL. *v. n.* [*gruſde*, Iſlandick, flat upon the face.]
1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenſer.*
2. To be mean; to be without dignity. *Ad.*

GROUND. *ſ.* [ȝrunꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The earth, conſidered as ſuperficially extended. *Milton.*
2. The earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water. *Dryden.*
3. Land; country. *Hudibras.*
4. Region; territory. *Milton.*
5. Farm; eſtate; poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
6. The floor or level of the place. *Matthew.*
7. Dregs; lees; feces. *Sharp.*
8. The firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterward painted. *Hakewill.*
9. The fundamental ſubſtance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported. *Pope.*
10. The plain ſong; the tune on which deſcants are raiſed. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Firſt hint; firſt traces of an invention.
12. The firſt principles of knowledge. *Milton.*
13. The fundamental cauſe. *Sidney*
14. The field or place of action. *Daniel.*
15. The ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. *Dryden.*
16. The intervening ſpace between the flyer and purſuer. *Addiſon.*
17. The ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.*
18. State of progreſs or receſſion. *Dryden.*
19. The foil to ſet a thing off. *Shakſpeare.*

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix on the ground. *Rambler.*
2. To found as upon cauſe or principle. *Dry.*
3. To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Epheſians.*

GROUND. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *grind.*

GRO'UND-ASH. *ſ.* A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground. *Mortimer.*

GROU'ND-BAIT. *ſ.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown where you angle. *Walton.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *ſ.* The lower part of a houſe.

GRO'UND-IVY. *ſ.* Alehoof, or tunhoof.

GRO'UND-OAK. *ſ.* A ſaplin oak. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PINE. *ſ.* A plant. *Hill.*

GRO'UND-PLATE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] The outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tenons. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PLOT. *ſ.*
1. The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.*
2. The ichnography of a building.

GRO'UND-RENT. *ſ.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GRO'UND-ROOM. *ſ.* A room on the level with the ground.

GRO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles. *Glanville.*

GRO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *ground.*] Void of reaſon. *Freeholder.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *groundleſs.*] Without reaſon; without ſucceſs. *Boyle.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *groundleſs.*] Want of juſt reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

GRO'UNDLING. *ſ.* [from *ground.*]
1. A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water.
2. One of the low vulgar. *Shakſpeare.*

GRO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; ſolidly. *Aſcham.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *ſ.* [ȝrunꝺ, and rıle, the baſis, Sax.] The timber next the ground. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *ſ.* [*ſenecio*, Lat.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *ſ.* [*ground* and *work.*]
1. The ground; the firſt ſtratum. *Dryden.*
2. The firſt part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton.*
3. Firſt principles; original reaſon. *Spenſer.*

GROUP. *ſ.* [*grouppe*, French.] A crowd; a cluſter; a huddle. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*groupper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *ſ.* A kind of fowl; a moorcock.

GROUT. *ſ.* [ȝnut, Saxon.]
1. Coarſe meal; pollard. *King.*
2. That which purges off. *Dryden.*
3. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. paſſ. *grown.* [ȝnuꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increaſe by vegetation. *Wiſdom.*
2. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.*
3. To ſhoot in any particular form. *Dryden.*
4. To increaſe in ſtature. *Samuel.*
2. To come to manhood from infancy. *Wake.*

6. To iſſue, as plants from a ſoil. *Dryden.*
7. To increaſe in bulk; to become greater.
8. To improve; to make progeſs. *Pope.*
9. To advance in any ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To come by degrees. *Rogers.*
11. To come forward; to gather ground.
12. To be changed from one ſtate to another; to become either better or worſe. *Dryden.*
13. To proceed as from a cauſe. *Hooker.*
14. To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shakſp.*
15. To adhere; to ſtick together. *Walton.*
16. To ſwell: a ſea term. *Raleigh.*

GRO'WER. *ſ.* [from *grow.*] An increaſer.

To GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemiſh.]
1. To ſnarl like an angry cur. *Ellis.*
2. To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle paſſive of *grow.*
1. Advanced in growth.
2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Proverbs.*
3. Arrived at full growth or ſtature. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *ſ.* [from *grow.*]
1. Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury.*
2. Product; thing produced. *Milton.*
3. Increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency.
4. Increaſe of ſtature; advance to maturity.
5. Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD. } *ſ.* [from *groſs* or *great*
GRO'WTNOL. } *head.*]
1. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
2. An idle lazy fellow. *Tuſſer.*

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grob*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to deſtroy by digging. *Dryden.*

GRUB. *ſ.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]
1. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies. *Sh.*
2. A ſhort thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *ſ.* The name of a ſtreet in London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grub-ſtreet.* *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [*grwgnach*, Welſh.]
1. To envy; to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent. *Sidney.*
2. To give or take unwillingly. *Addiſon.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*
1. To murmur; to repine. *Hooker.*
2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh.*
3. To be envious. *James.*
4. To wiſh in ſecret. *Dryden.*
5. To give or have uneaſy remains. *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. *Sh.*
2. Anger; ill-will. *Swift.*
3. Unwillingneſs to benefit. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Envy; odium; invidious cenſure.
5. Remorſe of conſcience.
6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* [from *grudge.*] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden.*

GRU'EL. *ſ.* [*gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF. *a.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners. *Addiſon.*

GRU'FFLY. *ad.* [from *gruff.*] Harſhly; ruggedly, *Dryden.*

GRU'FFNESS. *ſ.* [from *gruff.*] Ruggedneſs of mien; harſhneſs of look or voice.

GRUM. *a.* [from *grumble.*] Sour; ſurly; ſevere. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRU'MBLE *v. n.* [*grommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To murmur with diſcontent. *Prior.*
2. To growl; to ſnarl. *Dryden.*
3. To make a hoarſe rattle. *Rowe.*

GRU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *grumble.*] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING. *ſ.* [from *grumble.*] A murmuring through diſcontent. *Shakſpeare.*

GRUME. *ſ.* [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid. *Quincy.*

GRU'MLY. *ad.* [from *grum.*] Sullenly; moroſely.

GRU'MOUS. *a.* [from *grume.*] Thick; clotted. *Arbuthnot.*

GRU'MOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *grumous.*] Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor. *Wiſeman.*

GRU'NSEL. *ſ.* [uſually *groundſil.*] The lower part of the building. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Latin.] To
To GRU'NTLE. } murmur like a hog. *Gay.*

GRUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe of a hog. *Dryden.*

GRU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *grunt.*]
1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'NTLING. *ſ.* [from *grunt.*]. A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* To envy; to repine; to be diſcontented. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRUTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *ſ.* Any thing of little value. *Dict.*

GUAIA'CUM. *ſ.* A phyſical wood.

GUARANTE'E. *ſ.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed. *South.*

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, Fr.] To undertake to ſecure the performance of any articles.

To GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward.*]
1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.
2. To protect; to defend. *Waller.*
3. To preſerve by caution. *Addiſon.*
4. To provide againſt objections. *Broome.*
5. To adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of caution or defence. *Collier.*

GUARD. *ſ.* [*garde*, French.]
1. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch. *Milton.*
2. A ſtate of caution; vigilance. *Smalridge.*
3. Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Att.*
4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.
5. Part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUA'RDAGE. *ſ.* [from *guard.*] State of wardſhip. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

GUA'RDER. *ſ.* One who guards.

GUA'RDIAN. *ſ.* [*gardien*, French.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan. *Arb.*
2. One to whom the care and perſervation of any thing is committed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A repoſitory or ſtorehouſe. Not uſed.

GUA'RDIAN *of the Spiritualities.* He to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of any dioceſe is committed, during the vacancy of the ſee.

GUA'RDIAN *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant. *Dryden.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *guardian*] The office of a guardian. *L'Eſtrange.*

GUA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *guard.*] Without defence. *Waller.*

GUA'RDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *guard.*]

1. Care; protection. *Swift.*
2. [*guard* and *ſhip.*] A king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GUA'AVA. } *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
GUA'VA. }

GUBERNA'TION. *ſ.* [*gubernatio*, Latin.] Government; ſuperintendency. *Watts.*

GU'DGEON. *ſ.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers, and eaſily caught. *Pope.*
2. A man eaſily cheated. *Swift.*
3. Something to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage. *Shakſpeare.*

GUE'RDON. *ſ.* [*guerdon*, French.] A reward; a recompence. *Knolles.*

To GUESS. *v. n.* [*giſſen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. *Raleigh.*
2. To conjecture rightly. *Stillingfleet.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident.

GUESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds. *Prior.*

GUE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *gueſs.*] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *gueſſing.*] Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shakſpeare.*

GUEST. *ſ.* [ꝿeꝛt, ꝿꝛt, Saxon.]

1. One entertained in the houſe of another.
2. A ſtranger; one who comes newly to reſide. *Sidney.*

GUE'STCHAMBER. *ſ.* Chamber of entertainment. *Mark.*

To GU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To ſound as water running with intermiſſions out of a narrow-mouthed veſſel.

GUI'DAGE. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] The reward given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] Direction; government. *Rogers.*

To GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]

1. To direct. *South.*
2. To govern by counſel; to inſtruct. *Pſalms.*
3. To regulate; to ſuperintend. *D. of Piety.*

GUIDE. *ſ.* [*guide*, French.]

1. One who directs another in his way.
2. One who directs another in his conduct.
3. Director; regulator. *Hooker.*

GUI'DELESS. *a.* [from *guide.*] Without a guide. *Dryden.*

GUI'DER. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] Director; regulator; guide. *South.*

GUILD. *ſ.* [ꝿildꝛeap, Saxon.] A ſociety; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowel.*

GUILE. *ſ.* [*gulle*, old French.] Deceitful cunning; inſidious artifice. *Milton.*

GUI'LEFUL. *a.* [*guile* and *full.*]

1. Wily; inſidious; miſchievouſly artful. *Dr.*
2. Treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous. *Shak.*

GUI'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *guileful.*] Inſidiouſly; treacherouſly. *Milton.*

GUI'LEFULNESS *ſ.* [from *guileful.*] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS. *a.* [from *guile.*] Free from deceit; without inſidiouſneſs.

GUI'LER. *ſ.* [from *guile.*] One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices. *Spenſer.*

GUILT. *ſ.* [ꝿilt, Saxon.]

1. The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime. *Hammond.*
2. A crime; an offence. *Shakſpeare.*

GUI'LTILY. *ad.* [from *guilty.*] Without innocence. *Shakſpeare.*

GUI'LTINESS. *ſ.* [from *guilty.*] The ſtate of being guilty; conſciouſneſs of crime. *Sid.*

GUI'LTLESS. *a.* [from *guilt.*] Innocent; free from crime. *Pope.*

GUI'LTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from crime. *King Charles.*

GUI'LTY. *a.* [ꝿiltiꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Juſtly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomſon.*

GUI'NEA. *ſ.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

GUI'NEADROPPER. *ſ.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN. *ſ.* A ſmall Indian hen.

GUI'NEAPEPPER. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG. *ſ.* A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout.

GUISE. *ſ.* [*guiſe*, French.]

1. Manner; mien; habit. *Fairfax.*
2. Practice; cuſtom; property. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. External appearance; dreſs. *Temple.*

GUITA'R. *ſ.* [*ghitara*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Prior.*

GULCH. } *ſ.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A ſlittle
GU'LCHIN. } glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES. *a.* [perhaps from *geule*, the throat.] Red, in heraldry. *Shakſpeare.*

GULF. *ſ.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

1. A bay; an opening into land. *Knolles.*
2. An abyſs; an unmeaſurable depth. *Spenſ.*
3. A whirlpool; a ſucking eddy. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Any thing inſatiable. *Shakſpeare.*

GU'LFY. *a.* [from *gulf.*] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope.*

To GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr. to cheat.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

GULL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſea bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A

3. A ſtupid animal; one eaſily cheated. *Sha.*

GU'LLCATCHER. *ſ.* [*gull* and *catch.*] A cheat; a man of trick. *Shakſpeare.*

GU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *gull.*] A cheat; an impoſtor.

GU'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *gull.*] Cheat; impoſture. *Airſworth.*

GU'LLET. *ſ.* [*goulet*, French.] The throat; the oeſophagus. *Denham.*

To GU'LLY. *v. n.* To run with noiſe.

GU'LLYHOLE. *ſ.* The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

GULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *guloſus*, Lat.] Greedineſs; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To ſwallow eagerly; to ſuck down without intermiſſion *Gay.*

GULP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] As much as can be ſwallowed at once. *More.*

GUM. *ſ.* [*gummi*, Lat.]

1. A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid, and diſolving in aqueous menſtruums. *Quincy.*

2. [ȝoma, Saxon.] The fleſhy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*

To GUM. *v. a.* To cloſe with gum. *Wiſeman.*

GU'MMINESS. *ſ.* [from *gummy.*] The ſtate of being gummy. *Wiſeman.*

GUMMO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *gummous.*] The nature of gum; gumminеſs. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS. *a.* [from *gum.*] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

GU'MMY. *a.* [from *gum.*]

1. Conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Dryden.*

2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*

3. Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*

GUN. *ſ.* The general name for firearms; the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire. *Knolles. Granville.*

GU'NNEL. *ſ.* [corrupted fo. *gunwale.*]

GU'NNER. *ſ.* [from *gun.*] Cannonier; he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

GU'NNERY. *ſ.* [from *gunner.*] The ſcience of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GU'NPOWDER. *ſ.* [*gun* and *powder.*] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*

GU'NSHOT. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſhot.*] The reach or range of a gun. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *a.* Made by the ſhot of a gun.

GU'NSMITH. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſmith.*] A man whoſe trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTICK. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtick.*] The rammer of a gun. *Steuart.*

GU'NSTOCK. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtock.*] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTONE. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtone.*] The ſhot of cannon. *Shakſpeare.*

GU'NWALE, or GU'NNEL *of a Ship. ſ.* That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half deck to the forecaſtle; this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ſhip or no. *Harris.*

GURGE. *ſ.* [*gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*

GU'RGION. *ſ.* The coarſer part of the meal, ſifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Ital.] To fall or guſh with a noiſe, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*

GU'RNARD. } *ſ.* [*gournal*, French.] A
GU'RNET. } kind of ſea fiſh. *Shakſp.*

To GUSH *v. n* [*goſtelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or ruſh out with violence; not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a larger body. *Thomſon.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion. *Pope.*

GUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET. *ſ.* [*gouſſet*, French.] Any piece ſewed on cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST. *ſ.* [*gouſt*, French; *guſtus*, Latin.]

1. Senſe of taſting *Pope.*

2. Height of perception. *Milton.*

3. Love; liking. *Tillotſon.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taſte. *Dryden.*

5. [from *guſtick*, Iſlandick.] A ſudden violent blaſt of wind. *Shakſpeare. Addiſon.*

GU'STABLE. *a.* [*guſto*, Latin.]

1. To be taſted. *Harvey.*

2. Pleaſant to the taſte. *Derham.*

GUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*guſto*, Latin.] The act of taſting. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL. *a.* [*guſt* and *full.*] Taſteful; well-taſted. *Decay of Piety.*

GUSTO. ſ. [Italian.]

1. The reliſh of any thing; the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taſte; liking. *Dryden.*

GU'STY. *a.* [from *guſt.*] Stormy; tempeſtuous. *Shakſpeare.*

GUT. *ſ.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially. *Hudibras.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing. *Hakew.*

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviſcerate; to draw; to extenterate.

2. To plunder of contents. *Spectator.*

GU'TTATED. *a.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Beſprinkled with drops; bedropped.

GU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A paſſage for water. *Addiſon.*

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows. *Sandys.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *gut.*] To feed luxuriouſly; to gormandize. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To ſwallow. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

GU'TTLER. *ſ.* [from *guttle.*] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *a.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a ſmall drop. *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL. *a.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT. *ſ.* [*gut* and *wort.*] An herb.

GUY. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] A rope uſed to lift any thing into the ſhip.

To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut* or *guſt.*] To gormandize; to feed immoderately. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To ſwallow with immoderate guſt. *Dryden.*

GU'ZZLER. *ſ.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandizer. *Dryden.*

GYBE. *ſ.* [See GIBE.] A ſneer; a taunt; a ſarcaſm. *Shakſpeare.*

To GYBE. *v. n.* To ſneer; to taunt. *Spenſ.*

GYMNA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *gymnaſtick.*] Athletically; fitly for ſtrong exerciſe. *Brown.*

GYMNA'STICK. *a.* [γυμναστικὸς.] Pertaining to athletick exerciſes. *Arbuthnot.*

GY'MNICK. *a.* [γυμνικὸς.] Such as practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes.

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [γύμνος and σπέρμα.] Having the ſeeds naked.

GY'NECOCRASY. *ſ.* [γυναικοκρατία.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION. *ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*

GYRE. *ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit. *Sandys.*

GYVES. *ſ.* [*gevyn*, Welſh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben Jonſon.*

To GYVE. *v. a.* To fetter; to ſhackle. *Sh.*

H.

HIs in Engliſh, as in other languages, a note of aſpiration, ſounded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of ſpeech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in Engliſh is ſcarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word: as, *houſe.*

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion. *Shakſpeare.*

2. An expreſſion of laughter. *Dryden.*

HAAK. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ which a man, indicted of ſome treſpaſs, being laid in priſon for the ſame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſts. *Cowel.*

HABERDA'SHER. *ſ.* One who ſells ſmall wares; a pedlar. *Bacon.*

HA'BERDINE. *ſ.* A dried ſalt cod. *Ainſw.*

HA'BERGEON *ſ.* [*haubergeon.* French.] Armour to cover the neck and breaſt. *Hudibras.*

HABI'LIMENT. *ſ.* [*habilement*, French.] Dreſs; clothes; garment. *Swift.*

To HABI'LITATE. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, French.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification. *Bacon.*

HABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power: now *ability.*

HA'BIT. *ſ.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.

2. Dreſs; accoutrement. *Dryden.*

3. *Habit* is a power in man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *Locke.*

4. Cuſtom; inveterate uſe. *South.*

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array. *Clarendon.*

HA'BITABLE *a.* [*habitable*, Fr.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*

HA'BITANCE. *ſ.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenſer.*

HA'BITANT. *ſ.* [*habitant*, French.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION. *ſ.* [*habitation*, French.]

1. The act of dwelling; the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.

2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*

HABITA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Broome.*

HABI'TUAL. *a.* [*habituel*, Fr.] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate. *South.*

HABI'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *habitual.*] Cuſtomarily; by habit. *Arbuthnot.*

HABI'TUATE. *v. a.* [*habiteur*, Fr.] To accuſtom; to uſe one's ſelf by frequent repetition. *Tillotſon.*

HA'BITUDE. *ſ.* [*habitudo*, Latin.]

1. Relation; reſpect. *Hale.*

2. Familiarity; converſe; frequent intercourſe. *Dryden.*

3. Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe.

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB. *ad.* [*hap ne hap.*] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon.]

1. To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop. *Sidney.*

2. To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation. *Sh.*

To HACK. *v. n.* To turn hackney or proſtitute. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'CKLE. *ſ.* Raw ſilk; any filmy ſubſtance unſpun. *Walton.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hack.*] To dreſs flax.

HA'CKNEY. *ſ.* [*hacnei*, Welſh.]

1. A pacing horſe.

2. A hired horſe: hired horſes being uſually taught

taught to pace. *Bacon.*
3. A hireling; a proſtitute. *Roſcommon.*
4. Any thing let out for hire. *Pope.*
5. A thing much uſed; common. *Harvey.*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom to the road. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'CQUETON. *ſ.* [*baquet*, old French.] Some piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HAD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *have.*

HA'DDOCK. *ſ.* [*hadot*, French.] A ſea fiſh of the cod kind. *Carew.*

HAFT. *ſ.* [hæꝛt, Saxon.] A handle; that part of an inſtrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet in a haft.

HAG. *ſ.* [hæȝeꝛꝛe, a goblin, Saxon.]
1. A fury; a ſhe monſter.
2. A witch; an enchantreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to haraſs with terrour. *Hudibras.*

HA'GARD. *a.* [*hagard*, French.]
1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable. *Spenſer.*
2. [*hagar*, Ger.] Lean; rugged; ugly. *L'Eſt.*
3. Deformed with paſſion. *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *ſ.*
1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shakſp.*
2. A ſpecies of hawk. *Sandys.*

HA'GGARDLY. *ad.* [from *haggard.*] Deformedly; uglily. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESS. *ſ.* [from *hog* or *back.*] A maſs of meat encloſed in a membrane.

HA'GGISH. *a.* [from *hag.*] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakſpeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle. *Shak.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *haggle.*]
1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGIOGRAPHER. *ſ.* [ἅγιος and γράφω.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy ſcriptures of the Old Teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers.*

HAH. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.

HAIL. *ſ.* [hagel, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Iſaiah.*

HAIL. *interj.* [hœl, health, Saxon.] A term of ſalutation; health. *Milton.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to. *Dryden.*

HA'ILSHOT. *ſ.* [*hail* and *ſhot.*] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE. *ſ.* [*hail* and *ſtone.*] A particle or ſingle ball of hail. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'ILY. *a.* [from *hail.*] Conſiſting of hail.

HAIR. *ſ.* [hæꝛ, Saxon.]
1. One of the common teguments of the body. With a microſcope, we find that hairs have each a round bulbous root which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws their nouriſhment from the ſurrounding humours: that each hair conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegument. *Quincy.*
2. A ſinge hair. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Courſe; order; grain. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'IRBRAINED. *a.* [rather *barebrained.*] Wild; irregular. *Judges.*

HA'IRBEL. *ſ.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRBREADTH. *ſ.* [*hair and breadth.*] A very ſmall diſtance. *Judges.*

HA'IRCLOTH. *ſ.* [*hair* and *cloth.*] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification. *Grew.*

HA'IRINESS. *ſ.* [from *hairy.*] The ſtate of being covered with hair.

HAIRLA'CE. *ſ.* [*hair* and *lace.*] The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HA'IRLESS. *a.* [from *hair.*] Without hair.

HA'IRY. *a.* [from *hair.*]
1. Overgrown with hair. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Conſiſting of hair. *Dryden.*

HAKE. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

HA'KOT. *ſ.* [from *hake.*] A kind of fiſh.

HAL, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon healle, *i. e.* a hall.

HA'LBERD. *ſ.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*

HA'LBERDIER. *ſ.* [*halebardier*, French.] One who is armed with a halberd.

HA'LCYON. *ſ.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird that breeds in the ſea: there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'LCYON. *a.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill. *Denham.*

HALE. *a.* Healthy; ſound; hearty. *Spenſer.*

To HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently. *Sandys. Brown.*

HA'LER. *ſ.* [from *hale.*] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *ſ.* [healf, Saxon.]
1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

HALF. *ad.* In part; equally. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *ſ.* One not born of the ſame father and mother. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *a.* Mean; degenerate. *Sh.*

HALF-FACED. *a.* Showing only part of the face. *Shakſpeare.*

HALF-HEARD. *a.* Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON. *ſ.* The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.

HALF-PENNY. *ſ.* [plural *half-pence.*] A copper coin, of which two make a penny. *Dr.*

HALF-PIKE. *ſ.* The ſmall pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*

HALF-SEAS *over.* A proverbial expreſſion for any one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk. *Dryden.*

HALF-SPHERE. *ſ.* Hemiſphere. *Ben Jonſon.*

HALF-STRAINED. *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *ſ.* Cloſe fight. *Shakſpeare.*

HALF-WAY. *ad.* In the middle. *Granville.*
HALF-WIT. *ſ.* A blockhead; a fooliſh fellow. *Dryden.*
HA'LIBUT. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.
HA'LIDOM. *ſ.* Our bleſſed lady. *Spenſer.*
HA'LIMASS. *ſ.* [halig and *maſs.*] The feaſt of All Souls. *Shakſpeare.*
HA'LITUOUS. *a.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vapourous; fumous. *Boyle.*
HALL. *ſ.* [hal, Saxon.]
1. A court of juſtice.
2. A manor houſe ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addiſon.*
3. The publick room of a corporation.
4. The firſt large room of a houſe. *Milton.*
HALLELU'JAH. *ſ.* [הללויה] *Praiſe ye the Lord.* A ſong of thankſgiving. *Milton.*
HA'LLOO. *interj.* [*allons*, let us go! Fr.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on the game. *Dryden.*
To HA'LLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, French.] To cry as after the dogs. *Sidney.*
To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*
1. To encourge with ſhouts. *Prior.*
2. To chaſe with ſhouts. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To call or ſhout to. *Shakſpeare.*
To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [halgian, halig, Saxon, holy.]
1. To conſecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.*
2. To reverence as holy: as, *hallowed* be thy name.
HALLUCINA'TION. *ſ.* [*hallucinatio*, Latin.] Errour; blunder; miſtake. *Addiſon.*
HALM. *ſ.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw.
HA'LO. *ſ.* A red circle round the ſun or moon. *Newton.*
HA'LSENING. *a.* [*hals*, German.] Sounding harſhly. *Carew.*
HA'LSER. *ſ.* [from halr, neck, and ræel, Sax. a rope.] A rope leſs than a cable.
To HALT. *v. n.* [healt, Saxon, lame.]
1. To limp; to be lame. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtop in a march. *Addiſon.*
3. To heſitate; to ſtand dubious. *Kings.*
4. To fail; to faulter. *Shakſpeare.*
HALT. *a.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.
HALT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
2. [*alte*, Fr.] A ſtop in a march. *Milton.*
HA'LTER. *ſ.* [from *halt.*] He who limps.
HA'LTER. *ſ.* [healrtre, Saxon.]
1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A cord; a ſtrong ſtring. *Sandys.*
To HA'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury.*
To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves.*] To divide into two parts.
HALVES. *interj.* [from *half.*] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare.
HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon ham, a houſe, farm, or village.
HAM. *ſ.* [ham, Saxon.]
1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. *Wiſeman.*
2. The thigh of a hog ſalted. *Pope.*

HA'MATED. *a.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; ſet with hooks.
To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham.*] To cut the ſinews; to hamſtring.
HAME. *ſ.* [hama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.
HA'MLET. *ſ.* [ham, Sax. and the termination *let.*] A ſmall village. *Bacon.*
HA'MMER. *ſ.* [hamep, Saxon.]
1. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown.*
2. Ang thing deſtructive. *Hakewill.*
To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.*
2. To forge or form with a hammer. *Dryden.*
3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Shakſpeare.*
To HA'MMER. *v. n.*
1. To work; to be buſy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be in agitation. *Shakſpeare.*
HA'MMERER. *ſ.* [from *hammer.*] He who works with a hammer.
HA'MMERHARD. *ſ.* [*hammer* and *hard.*] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or ſteel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*
HA'MMOCK. *ſ.* [hamaca, Saxon.] A ſwinging bed. *Temple.*
HA'MPER. *ſ.* [*hanaperium*, low Latin.] A large baſket for carriage. *Swift.*
To HA'MPER. *v. a.*
1. To ſhackle; to entangle in chains. *Herb.*
2. To enſnare; to inveigle. *Hudibras.*
3. To complicate; to entangle. *Blackmore.*
4. To perplex; to embarraſs by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*
HA'MS-RING. *ſ.* [*ham* and *ſtring.*] The tendon of the ham. *Shakſpeare.*
To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hamſtrung.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*
HA'NAPER. *ſ.* [*hanaperium*, low Latin.] A treaſury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*
HA'NCES. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Falls of the ſife-rails placed on banniſters on the poop and quarterdeck down to the gangway. *Harris.*
HA'NCES. *ſ.* [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris. Moxon.*
HAND. *ſ.* [hand, honb, Saxon.]
1. The palm with the fingers. *Berkly.*
2. Meaſure of four inches.
3. Side, right or left. *Exodus.*
4. Part; quarter; ſide: *this is allowed on all* hands. *Swift.*
5. Ready payment: *he had his money in* hand, *and gave no credit.* *Tillotſon.*
6. Rate; price: *he ſold at a good* hand. *Bacon.*
7. Terms; conditions: *this will be ſuffered at no* hand. *Taylor.*
8. Act; deed; external action: *his* hand *went not with his wiſhes.* *King Charles.*
9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addiſon.*
10. Performance. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Power of performance. *Addiſon.*
12. Attempt; undertaking. *Spenſer.*
13. Manner of gathering or taking: *he gathered*

thered his due with a gentle hand. *Bacon.*
14. Workmanſhip; power or act of manufacturing or making. *Cheyne.*
15. Manner of acting or performing. *Dry.*
16. Agency; part in action. *South.*
17. The act of giving or preſentiag. *Samuel.*
18. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand. *Locke.*
19. Care; neceſſity of managing. *Pope.*
20. Diſcharge of duty. *Hooker.*
21. Reach; nearneſs: as, at *hand*, within reach. *Boyle.*
22. Manual management. *Dryden.*
23. State of being in preparation. *Shakſp.*
24. State of being in preſent agitation. *Shak.*
25. Cards held at a game. *Bacon.*
26. That which is uſed in oppoſition to another. *Hudibras.*
27. Scheme of action. *Ben Jonſon.*
28. Advantage; gain; ſuperiority. *Hayw.*
29. Competition; conteſt. *Shakſpeare.*
30. Tranſmiſſion; conveyance. *Col.*
31. Poſſeſſion; power. *Hooker.*
32. Preſſure of the bridle. *Shakſpeare.*
33. Method of government; diſcipline; reſtraint. *Bacon.*
34. Influence; management. *Daniel.*
35. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.*
36. Agent; perſon employed. *Swift.*
37. Giver and receiver. *Tillotſon.*
38. An actor, a workman; a ſoldier.
39. Catch or reach without choice. *Milton.*
40. Form or caſt of writing. *Felton.*
41. HAND *over head.* Negligently; raſhly. *L'Eſtrange.*
42. HAND *to* HAND. Cloſe fight. *Shak.*
43. HAND *in* HAND. In union; conjointly. *Swift.*
44. HAND *in* HAND. Fit; pat. *Shakſp.*
45. HAND *to mouth.* As want requires.
46. *To bear in* HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shakſpeare.*
47. *To be* HAND *and Glove.* To be intimate and familiar; to ſuit one another.

To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give or tranſmit with the hand. *Brown.*
2. To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne.*
3. To ſeize; to lay hands on. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To manage; to move with the hand.
5. To tranſmit in ſucceſſion; to deliver down from one to another. *Woodward.*

HAND is much uſed in compoſition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-ſaw*; or borne in the hand, as a *handborrow.*

HA'NDBARROW. *ſ.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground. *Tuſſer.*
HAND-BASKET. *ſ.* A portable baſket.
HAND-BELL. *ſ.* A bell rung by the hand.
HAND-BREADTH. *ſ.* A ſpace equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. *Arbuthnot.*
HA'NDED. *a.* [from *hand.*]
1. Having the uſe of the hand left or right.
2. With hands joined. *Milton.*

HA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *hand.*] Tranſmitter; conveyor in ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*
HA'NDFAST. *ſ.* [*hand* and *faſt.*] Hold; cuſtody. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
HA'NDFUL *ſ.* [*hand* and *full.*]
1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain. *Addiſon.*
2. A palm; a hand's breadth. *Bacon.*
3. A ſmall number or quantity. *Clarendon.*

HAND-GALLOP. *ſ.* A ſlow eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder increaſe of ſpeed. *Dryden.*
HAND-GUN. *ſ.* A gun wielded by the hand.
HA'NDICRAFT. *ſ.* [*hand* and *craft.*] Manual occupation. *Swift.*
HANDICRA'FTSMAN. *ſ.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*
HA'NDILY. *ad.* [from *handy.*] With ſkill; with dexterity.
HA'NDINESS. *ſ.* [from *handy.*] Readineſs; dexterity.
HA'NDIWORK. *ſ.* [*handy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Eſtrange.*
HA'NDKERCHIEF. *ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbuthnot.*

To HA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch.]
1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke.*
2. To manage; to wield. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.*
4. To treat in diſcourſe. *Atterbury.*
5. To deal with; to practiſe. *Jeremiah.*
6. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*
7. To practiſe upon; to do with. *Shakſp.*

HA'NDLE. *ſ.* [handle, Saxon.]
1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. *Taylor.*
2. That of which uſe is made. *South.*

HA'NDLESS. *a.* Without a hand. *Shakſp.*
HA'NDMAID. *ſ.* A maid that waits at hand.
HA'NDMILL. *ſ.* A mill moved by the hand.
HANDS *off.* A vulgar phraſe for keep off; forbear. *L'Eſtrange.*
HA'NDSAILS. *ſ.* Sails managed by the hand.
HA'NDSAW. *ſ.* A ſaw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*
HA'NDSEL. *ſ.* [*hanſel*, Dutch.] The firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt act of ſale.

To HA'NDSEL. *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time. *Cowley.*

HA'NDSOME. *a.* [*handſaem*, Dutch.]
1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Add.*
3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton.*
4. Ample; liberal: as, *a* handſome *fortune.*
5. Generous; noble: as, *a* handſome *action.*

To HA'NDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. *ad.* [from *handſome.*]
1. Conveniently; dexterouſly. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautifully; gracefully.
3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wiſdom.*
4. Liberally; generouſly. *Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *handſome.*] Beauty;

Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. *ſ.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING. *ſ.* A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY. *a.* [from *hand.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.
2. Ready; dexterous; ſkilful. *Dryden.*
3. Convenient. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *ſ.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakſpeare.*

To HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hanged*, or *hung*, anciently *hong.*

1. To ſuſpend; to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above. *South.*
2. To place without any ſolid ſupport. *Sandys.*
3. To choke and kill by ſuſpending by the neck. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To diſplay; to ſhow aloft. *Addiſon.*
5. To let fall below the proper ſituation. *Dr.*
6. To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable. *Maccabees.*
7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden.*
8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall. *Bacon.*

To HANG. *v. n.*

1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below. *Spenſer.*
2. To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle. *Dryden.*
3. To bend forward. *Addiſon.*
4. To float; to play. *Prior.*
5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground. *Addiſon.*
6. To reſt upon by embracing. *Peacham.*
7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*
8. To be looſely joined. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined
10. To be compact or united. *Addiſon.*
11. To adhere. *Addiſon.*
12. To reſt. *Shakſpeare.*
13. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*
15. To be dependant on. *Shakſpeare.*
16. To be fixed or ſuſpended with attention.
17. To have a ſteep declivity. *Mortimer.*
18. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.*
19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] That by which any thing hangs: as, *the pot* hangers.

HA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] A ſhort broad ſword.

HA'NGER-ON. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] A dependant. *Brown. Swift.*

HA'NGING. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms. *Dryd.*

HA'NGING. *participial a.* [from *hang.*]

1. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shakſp.*
2. Requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.

HA'NGMAN. *ſ.* [*hang* and *man.*] The publick executioner. *Sidney.*

HANK. *ſ.* [*hank*, Iſlandick.] A ſkein of thread.

To HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Addiſon.*

HANT, for *has not*, or *have not.* *Addiſon.*

HAP. *ſ.* [*anhap*, in Welſh, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune. *Hooker.*
2. That which happens by chance. *Sidney.*
3. Accident; caſual event. *Fairfax.*

HAP-HAZARD. *ſ.* Chance; accident; fortuitous event. *Locke.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*

HA'PLESS. *a.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckleſs. *Smith.*

HA'PLY. *ad.* [from *hap.*]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Rowe.*
2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]

1. To fall out: to chance; to come to paſs. *Tillotſon.*
2. To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY. *ad.* [from *happy.*]

1. Fortunately; luckily; ſucceſsfully. *Dryd.*
2. Addreſsfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*
3. In a ſtate of felicity: as, he lives *happily.*

HA'PPINESS. *ſ.* [from *happy.*]

1. Felicity; ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied. *Hooker.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*

HA'PPY. *a.* [from *hap.*]

1. Being in a ſtate of felicity. *Sidney.*
2. Lucky; ſucceſsful; fortunate. *Boyle.*
3. Addreſsful; ready. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *ſ.* A piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HARA'NGUE. *ſ.* [*harangue*, French.] A ſpeech; a popular oration. *Swift.*

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] To make a ſpeech.

HARA'NGUER. *ſ.* [from *harangue.*] An orator; a publick ſpeaker.

To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [*haraſſer*, French.] To weary; to fatigue. *Addiſon.*

HA'RASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; diſturbance. *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER. *ſ.* [*herberger*, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precurſor. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR. *ſ.* [*herberge*, French.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dr.*
2. A port or haven for ſhipping. *Shakſp.*
3. An aſylum; a ſhelter.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to ſojourn. *Dryden.*

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reſide. *Rowe.*
2. To ſhelter; to ſecure. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE. *ſ.* [*herbergage*, French.] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakſpears.*

HA'RBOURER. *ſ.* [from *harbour.*] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS. *a.* [from *harbour.*] Wanting harbour; being without lodging.

HARD. *a.* [heapd, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]

1. Firm; reſiſting penetration or ſeparation; not ſoft. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Difficult; not eaſy to the intellect. *Arb.*
3. Difficult of accompliſhment. *Dryden*
4. Painful; diſtreſsful; laborious. *Claren.*

5. Cruel;

5. Cruel; oppreſſive; rigorous. *Atterbury.*
6. Sour; rough; ſevere. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.*
8. Inſenſible; untouched. *Dryden.*
9. Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.*
10. Vehement; keen; ſevere: as, *a hard winter.*
11. Unreaſonable; unjuſt. *Swift.*
12. Forced; not eaſily granted. *Burnet.*
13. Powerful; forcible. *Watts.*
14. Auſtere; rough, as liquids. *Bacon.*
15. Harſh; ſtiff; conſtrained. *Dryden.*
16. Not plentiful; not proſperous. *Dryden.*
17. Avaricious; faultily ſparing.

HARD. *ad.* [*hardo*, German.]
1. Cloſe; near. *Judges.*
2. Diligently; laboriouſly; inceſſantly. *Dry.*
3. Uneaſily; vexatiouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Vehemently; diſtreſsfully. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. Faſt; nimbly. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. With difficulty. *Bacon.*
7. Tempeſtuouſly; boiſterouſly. *Taylor.*

HA'RDBOUND. *a.* [*hard* and *bound.*] Coſtive. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard.*]
1. To make hard; to indurate. *Woodward.*
2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.
3. To confirm in wickedneſs; to make obdurate. *Addiſon.*
4. To make inſenſible; to ſtupify. *Swift.*
5. To make firm; to endue with conſtancy. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER. *ſ.* [from *harden.*] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *favour.*] Coarſe of feature. *Dryden.*

HARDHA'NDED. *a.* [*hard* and *hand.*] Coarſe; mechanick. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'RDHEAD. *ſ.* [*hard* and *head.*] Claſh of heads. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED. *a.* [*hard* and *heart.*] Cruel; inexorable; mercileſs; pitileſs. *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *hardhearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderneſs.

HA'RDIHEAD. } *ſ.* [from *hardy.*] Stoutneſs;
HA'RDIHOOD. } bravery. Obſolete. *Mil.*

HA'RDIMENT. *ſ.* [from *hardy.*] Courage; ſtoutneſs; bravery. Not in uſe. *Fairfax.*

HA'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *hardy.*]
1. Hardſhip; fatigue. *Spenſer.*
2. Stoutneſs; courage; bravery. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate; ſtudied. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY. *ad.* [from *hard.*]
1. With difficulty; not eaſily. *South.*
2. Scarcely; ſcant; not lightly. *Swift.*
3. Grudgingly, as an injury. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*
5. Rigorouſly; oppreſſively. *Swift.*
6. Unwelcomely; harſhly. *Locke.*
7. Not ſoftly; not tenderly. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED. *a.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Diſobedient to the rein; not ſenſible of the bit. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS. *ſ.* [from *hard.*]
1. Durity; power of reſiſtance in bodies.
2. Difficulty to be underſtood. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Difficulty to be accompliſhed. *Sidney.*
4. Scarcity; penury. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; profligateneſs. *South.*
6. Coarſeneſs; harſhneſs of look. *Ray.*
7. Keenneſs; vehemence of weather or ſeaſons. *Mortimer.*
8. Cruelty of temper; ſavageneſs. *Shakſp.*
9. Stiffneſs; harſhneſs. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parſimony; ſtingineſs.

HA'RDOCK. *ſ.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with *burdock.* *Shakſpeare.*

HARDS. *ſ.* The refuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *hard.*]
1. Injury; oppreſſion. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Spratt.*

HA'RDWARE. *ſ.* [*hard* and *ware.*] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *ſ.* A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*

HA'RDY. *a.* [*hardi*, French.]
1. Bold; brave; ſtout; daring. *Bacon.*
2. Strong; hard; firm. *South.*

HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, ſignify both an army and a lord.

HARE. *ſ.* [hara, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. *More.*
2. A conſtellation. *Creech.*

To HARE. *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terrour. *Locke.*

HA'REBEL. *ſ.* [*hare* and *bell.*] A blue flower campaniform. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'REBRAINED. *a.* [from *hare*, the verb, and *brain.*] Unſettled; wild. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT. *ſ.* [*hare* and *foot.*]
1. A bird.
2. An herb.

HA'RELIP. *ſ.* A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

HA'RESEAR. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RIER. *ſ.* [from *hare.*] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainſworth.*

To HARK. *v. a.* [contracted from *hearken.*] To liſten. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark.*] Liſt! hear! liſten!

HARL. *ſ.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous ſubſtance. *Mortimer.*

HA'RLEQUIN. *ſ.* [*Menage* derives it from a famous comedian that frequented M. *Harley's* houſe, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a jack-pudding. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT. *ſ.* [*berlodes*, Welſh, a girl.] A whore; a ſtrumpet. *Dryden.*

HA'RLOTRY. *ſ.* [from *harlot.*]
1. The trade of a harlot; fornication. *Dryd.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Shak.*

HARM. *ſ.* [heanm, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedneſs.
2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Waller.*

HA'RMFUL

HA'RMFUL. *a.* [*harm* and *full.*] Hurtful; miſchievous. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMFULLY. *ad.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfully; noxiouſly. *Aſcham.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfulneſs; miſchievouſneſs.

HA'RMLESS. *a.* [from *harm.*]
1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shak.*
2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *ad.* Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Walton.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. *ſ.* Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt. *Donne.*

HA'RMONICAL. } *a.* [ἁρμονικὸς; *harmonique*,
HA'RMONICK. } French.] Adapted to each other; muſical; concordant. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*harmonieux*, French; from *harmony.*]
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*
2. Muſical; ſymphonious. *Dryden.*

HARMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *harmonious.*]
1. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*
2. Muſically; with concord of ſounds.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; muſicalneſs.

To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjuſt in fit proportions. *Dryden.*

HA'RMONY. *ſ.* [ἁρμονία.]
1. The juſt adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon.*
2. Juſt proportion of ſound. *Watts.*
3. Concord; correſpondent ſentiment. *Milt.*

HA'RNESS. *ſ.* [*harnois*, French.]
1. Armour; defenſive furniture of war. *Sh.*
2. The traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure. *Dryden.*

To HA'RNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in armour. *Rowe.*
2. To fix horſes in their traces. *Hale.*

HARP. *ſ.* [heapp, Saxon.]
1. A lyre; an inſtrument ſtrung with wire, and ſtruck with the finger. *Dryden.*
2. A conſtellation. *Creech.*

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French.]
1. To play on the harp. *Cor.*
2. To touch any paſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'RPER. *ſ.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp. *Tickel.*

HA'RPING *Iron. ſ.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A harpoon. *Waller.*

HARPONE'ER. *ſ.* [*harponeur*, French.] He that throws the harpoon.

HARPO'ON. *ſ.* [*harpon*, French.] A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught.

HA'RPSICORD. *ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſtrung with wire, and played by ſtriking keys.

HARPY. *ſ.* [*harpyia*, Latin.]
1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women and foul long claws, very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.*
2. A ravenous wretch. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS. *ſ.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A hand-gun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *ſ.* [from *harquebuſs.*] One armed with a harquebuſs. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N. *ſ.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, French, a worn-out worthleſs horſe.] A decayed ſtrumpet. *Swift.*

HA'RROW. *ſ.* [*charroue*, French.] A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth *Mortimer.*

To HA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break with the harrow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To tear up; to rip up. *Rowe.*
3. To pillage; to ſtrip; to lay waſte. *Bacon.*
4. [from hepgian, Saxon.] To invade; to haraſs with incurſions. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
5. To diſturb; to put into commotion. *Sh.*

HA'RROW. *interj.* An exclamation of ſudden diſtreſs. Now out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

HA'RROWER. *ſ.* [from *harrow.*]
1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

To HA'RRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]
1. To teaze; to hare; to ruffle. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs: as, *he* harried *a neſt.*

HARSH. *a.* [*herviſche*, German. *Skinner.*]
1. Auſtere; roughly ſour. *Denham.*
2. Rough to the ear, *Dryden.*
3. Crabbed; moroſe; peeviſh. *Taylor.*
4. Rugged, or ſtiff to the touch. *Boyle.*
5. Unpleaſing; rigorous. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY. *ad.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourly; auſterely to the palate.
2. With violence; in oppoſition to gentleneſs. *Milton.*
3. Severely; moroſely; crabbedly. *Addiſon.*
4. Unpleaſantly to the ear. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'RSHNESS. *ſ.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourneſs; auſtere taſte. *Bacon.*
2. Roughneſs to the ear. *Pope.*
3. Ruggedneſs to the touch. *Bacon.*
4. Crabbedneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

HART. *ſ.* [heopt, Saxon.] A he deer; the male of the roe. *May.*

HA'RT-ROYAL. *ſ.* A plant.

HA'RTSHORN. *ſ.* Spirit drawn from horn.

HA'RTSHORN. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HA'RTSTONGUE. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

HA'RTWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RVEST. *ſ.* [hæpreſt, Saxon.]
1. The ſeaſon of ripening and gathering the corn. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The corn ripened, gathered, and inned. *Sh.*
3. The product of labour. *Dryden.*

HA'RVEST-HOME. *ſ.*
1. The ſong which reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt. *Dryden.*
2. The time of gathering harveſt. *Dryden.*
3. The opportunity of gathering treaſure. *Sh.*

HA'RVEST-LORD. *ſ.* The head reaper at the harveſt. *Tuſſer.*

HA'RVESTER. *ſ.* [from *harveſt.*] One who works at the harveſt.

HA'RVESTMAN. *ſ.* A labourer in harveſt.

To HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into ſmall pieces, and mingle. *Garth.*

HASK. *ſ.* This ſeems to ſignify a caſe or habitation

ſtation made of ruſhes or flags. *Spenſer.*

HA'SLET. } *ſ.* [*haſla*, Iſlandick, a bundle;
HA'RSLET. } *haſtier*, French.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *ſ.* [hæſp, Saxon.] A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a padlock. *Morti.*

To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a haſp.

HA'SSOCK. *ſ.* [*haſeck*, German.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Addiſon.*

HAST. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have.*

HASTE. *ſ.* [*haſte*, French.]

1. Hurry; ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipitation. *Dryden.*
2. Paſſion; vehemence.

To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haſter*, French.]
To HA'STEN. }

1. To make haſte; to be in a hurry. *Jerem.*
2. To move with ſwiftneſs. *Denham.*

To HASTE. } *v. a.* To puſh forward; to
To HA'STEN. } urge on; to precipitate; to drive a ſwifter pace. *Dryden.*

HA'STENER. *ſ.* [from *haſten.*] One that haſtens or hurries.

HA'STILY. *ad.* [from *haſty.*]

1. In a hurry; ſpeedily, nimbly; quickly. *Sp.*
2. Raſhly; precipitately. *Swift.*
3. Paſſionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *haſty.*]

1. Haſte; ſpeed.
2. Hurry; precipitation. *Sidney.*
3. Raſh eagerneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS. *ſ.* [from *haſty.*] Peaſe that come early. *Mortimer.*

HA'STY. *a.* [*haſtif*, French.]

1. Quick; ſpeedy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Paſſionate; vehement. *Proverbs.*
3. Raſh; precipitate. *Eccleſ.*
4. Early ripe. *Iſaiah.*

HA'STY-PUDDING. *ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together.

HAT. *ſ.* [hæ , Sax.] A cover for the head. *Dr.*

HA'TBAND. *ſ.* [*hat* and *band.*] A ſtring tied round the hat. *Bacon.*

HA'TCASE. *ſ.* [*hat* and *caſe.*] A ſlight box for a hat. *Addiſon.*

To HATCH. *v. a.* [*hecken*, German.]

1. To produce young from eggs. *Milton.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation. *Addiſ.*
3. To produce by precedent action. *Hooker.*
4. To form by meditation; to contrive.
5. [from *hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden.*

To HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a ſtate of growing quick. *Boyle.*
2. To be in a ſtate of advance toward effect.

HATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of excluſion from the egg.
3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [hecca, Saxon.] A half door. *Shakſp.*
5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another. *Dryden.*
6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion. *Locke.*

To HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL. *ſ.* [*hachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER. *ſ.* [from *hatchel.*] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET. *ſ.* [*hachette*, French.] A ſmall axe. *Craſhaw.*

HA'TCHET-FACE. *ſ.* An ugly face. *Dryd.*

HA'TCHEMENT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *achievement.*] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'TCHWAY. *ſ.* [*hatches* and *way.*] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a.* [hatian, Saxon.] To deteſt; to abhor; to abominate. *Shakſpeare.*

HATE. *ſ.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; deteſtation. *Broome.*

HA'TEFUL *a.* [*hate* and *full.*]

1. That cauſes abhorrence; odious. *Peacham.*
2. Abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hateful.*]

1. Odiouſly; abominably.
2. Malignantly; maliciouſly. *Chapman.*

HA'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hateful.*] Odiouſneſs.

HA'TER. *ſ.* [from *hate.*] One that hates.

HA'TRED. *ſ.* [from *hate.*] Hate; ill-will; malignity; abhorrence. *South.*

To HA'TTER. *v. n.* To haraſs; to weary; to tire out. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *hat.*] A maker of hats.

HA'TTOCK. *ſ.* [*attock*, Erſe.] A ſhock of corn. *Dict.*

HAU'BERK. *ſ.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breaſtplate. *Spenſer.*

To HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *had.* [habban, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch.]

1. Not to be without: *miſers* have *money.* *Acts.*
2. To carry; to wear. *Sidney.*
3. To make uſe of. *Judges.*
4. To poſſeſs: *he* has *it, if he can keep it. Ex.*
5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.
6. To obtain; to enjoy. *John.*
7. To take; to receive: *this quality he* has *from his father.* *Dryden.*
8. To be in any ſtate. *Samuel.*
9. To put; to take. *Tuſſer.*
10. To procure; to find. *Locke.*
11. Not to neglect; not to omit: *let him* have *attention.* *Shakſpeare.*
12. To hold; to regard: *he* has *his friend in eſteem.* *Pſalms.*
13. To maintain; to hold opinion: *they would* have *the ſun ſtand ſtill.* *Bacon.*
14. To contain. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To require; to claim. *Dryden.*
16. To be a huſband or wife to another. *Sh.*
17. To be engaged, as in a taſk. *Addiſon.*
18. To buy. *Collier.*

19. It

19. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to makes the tenſes. *Have* the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.

20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt. *Dryden.*

HA'VEN. *ſ.* [*haven*, Dutch.]

1. A port; a harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips. *Denham.*

2. A ſhelter; an aſylum. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'VENER. *ſ.* [from *haven.*] An overſeer of a port. *Carew.*

HA'VER. *ſ.* [from *have.*] Poſſeſſor; holder. *Sh.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *a.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; inſolent; proud. *Shakſpeare.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenſer.*

HA'UGHTILY. *ad.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY. *a.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; inſolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clarendon.*

2. Proudly great. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous. *Spenſer.*

HA'VING. *ſ.* [from *have.*]

1. Poſſeſſion; eſtate; fortune. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing. *Sidney.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [for *behaviour.*] Conduct; manners. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. *Pope.*

HAUL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. *Thomſon.*

HAUM. *ſ.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw. *Tuſſer.*

HAUNCH. *ſ.* [*hanche*, Dutch; *hanche*, Fr.]

1. The thigh; the hip. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part. *Shakſpeare.*

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or perſon. *Sidney.*

2. It is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently uſed of apparitions. *Pope.*

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shakſpeare.*

HAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

2. Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbuth.*

HA'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *haunt.*] Frequenter; one often found in any place. *Wotton.*

HA'VOCK. *ſ.* [*bafog*, Welſh.] Waſte; wide and general devaſtation. *Addiſon.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* A word of encouragement to ſlaughter. *Shakſpeare.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſte; to deſtroy. *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. *ſ.* [*haut* and *bois*, Fr.] A wind inſtrument. *Shakſpeare.*

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *ſ.* [hag, Saxon.]

1. The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn.

2. An excreſcence in the eye.

3. [haga, Sax.] A ſmall piece of ground joining to a houſe. *Carew.*

HA'WTHORN. *ſ.* [hægðopn, Sax.] A ſpecies of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller.*

To HAW. *v. n.* To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent intermiſſion and heſitation. *L'Eſtrange.*

HAWK. *ſ.* [*hæbeg*, Welſh.]

1. A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds. *Peacham.*

2. [*hoch*, Welſh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden.*

3. [*hoch*, Welſh.] To force up phlegm with a noiſe. *Wiſeman.*

4. To ſell by proclaiming in the ſtreets.

HA'WKED. *a.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*

HA'WKER. *ſ.* [from *hock*, German.] One who ſells his wares by proclaming them in the ſtreet. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *ſ.* [of a ſhip.] Two round holes under the ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs. *Harris.*

HAY. *ſ.* [hiez, hig, Saxon.] Graſs dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden. May.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring. *Shak.*

HAY. *ſ.* [from *haie*, French.] A net which encloſes the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

HA'YMAKER. *ſ.* [*hay* and *make.*] One employed in drying graſs for hay. *Pope.*

HA'ZARD. *ſ.* [*hazard*, French.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expoſe to chance. *Hayward.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To adventure. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *a.* [from *hazard.*] Venturesome; liable to chance. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *ſ.* [from *hazard.*] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *ſ.* [from *hazard.*] Temerity; precipitation. *Spenſer.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *a.* [*hazardeux*, French, from *hazard.*] Dangerous; expoſed to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *ad.* [from *hazardous.*] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *ſ.* Fog; miſt.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or miſty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainſworth.*

HA'ZEL. *ſ.* A nut tree. *Miller.*

HA'ZEL. *a.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

HA'ZELLY. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *a.* [from *haze.*] Dark; foggy; miſty. *Burnet.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [he, Saxon.]

1. The man that was named before. *Milton.*

2. The man; the perſon. *Daniel.*

3. Man;

3. Man, or male being. *Dryden.*
4. Male; as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. *Bacon.*

HEAD. *ſ.* [heapo, heapo, Saxon.]
1. That part of the animal that contains the brain, or the organ of ſenſation and ſeat of thought. *Dryden.*
2. Perſon as expoſed to any danger or penalty: *the penalty was on his* head. *Milton.*
3. Denomination of any animals: *the* head *of oxen.* *Arbuthnot.*
4. Chief; principal perſon; one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate. *Tillotſon.*
5. Place of honour; the firſt place. *Addiſon.*
6. Place of command. *Addiſon.*
7. Countenance; preſence. *Dryden.*
8. Underſtanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Eſtrange.*
9. Face; front; forepart. *Dryden.*
10. Reſiſtance; hoſtile oppoſition. *South.*
11. Spontaneous reſolution. *Davies.*
12. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Individual. *Graunt.*
14. The top of any thing bigger than the reſt. *Watts.*
15. Place of chief reſort. *Clarendon.*
16. The forepart of any thing, as of a ſhip. *Raleigh.*
17. That which riſes on the top. *Mort.*
18. The blade of an axe. *Deuteronomy.*
19. Upper part of a bed. *Geneſis.*
20. The brain. *Pope.*
21. Dreſs of the head. *Swift.*
22. Principal topick of diſcourſe. *Atterbury.*
23. Source of a ſtream. *Raleigh.*
24. Criſis; pitch. *Addiſon.*
25. Power; influence; force; ſtrength; dominion: *they gather* head. *South.*
26. Body; conflux. *Bacon.*
27. Power; armed force. *Shakſpeare.*
28. Liberty in running a horſe. *Shakſpeare.*
29. It is very improperly applied to roots; as, *a* head *of garlick.* *Gay.*
30. HEAD *and ſhoulders.* By force; violently. *Felton.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior.*
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenſer.*
4. To lop trees. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *ſ.* Pain in the head. *Sidney.*

HE'ADBAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *band.*]
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Iſaiah.*
2. The band to each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable. *Camden.*

HE'ADDRESS. *ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*]
1. The covering of a woman's head. *Pope.*
2. Any thing reſembling a headdreſs. *Addiſ.*

HE'ADER. *ſ.* [from *head.*]
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The firſt brick in the angle. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in cattle.

HE'ADINESS. *ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *land.*]
1. Promontory; cape. *Dryden.*
2. Ground under hedges. *Tuſſer.*

HE'ADLESS. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Without a head; beheaded. *Spenſer.*
2. Without a chief. *Raleigh.*
3. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLONG. *a.*
1. Raſh; thoughtleſs.
2. Sudden; precipitate. *Sidney.*

HE'ADLONG. *ad.* [*head* and *long.*]
1. With the head foremoſt. *Pope.*
2. Raſhly; without thought; precipitately. *Dryden.*
3. Haſtily; without delay or reſpite. *Dryden.*
4. It is very negligently uſed by *Shakſpeare.*

HE'ADMOULD SHOT. *ſ.* [*head*, *mould*, and *ſhot.*] This is when the ſutures of the ſkull, generally the coronal, ride, or have their edges ſhot over one another. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*]
1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion. *Sw.*
2. Underſtanding; force of mind. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *ſ.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *ſ.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads. *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTALL. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'ADSTONE. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone.*] The firſt or capital ſtone. *Pſalms.*

HE'ADSTRONG. *a.* [*head* and *ſtrong.*] Unreſtrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *ſ.* [*head* and *workman.*] The foreman. Properly two words. *Swift.*

HE'ADY. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Raſh; precipitate; haſty; violent. *Add.*
2. Apt to affect the head. *Boyle.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [hælan, Saxon.]
1. To cure a perſon; to reſtore from hurt or ſickneſs. *Watts.*
2. To cure a wound or diſtemper. *Wiſeman.*
3. To perform the act of making a ſore to cicatrize. *Wiſeman.*
4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all diſſenſions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. *Sharp.*

HE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *heal.*] One who cures or heals. *Iſaiah.*

HE'ALING. *participial a.* [from *heal.*] Mild; mollifying; gentle; aſſuaſive.

HEALTH. *ſ.* [from hæl, Saxon.]
1. Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs.
2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodneſs. *Bac.*
3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal. *Pſalms.*
4. Wiſh of happineſs in drinking. *Shakſp.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *a.* [*health* and *full.*]
1. Free from ſickneſs. *South.*
2. Well diſpoſed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Wholeſome; ſalubrious. *Bacon.*

4. Salutary; productive of ſalvation. *C. Pray.*

HE'ALTHFULLY. *ad.* [from *healthful.*]
1. In health.
2. Wholeſomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *healthful.*]
1. State of being well.
2. Wholeſomeneſs; ſalubrious qualities. *Add.*

HE'ALTHILY. *ad.* [from *healthy.*] Without ſickneſs or pain.

HE'ALTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *healthy.*] The ſtate of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *a.* [from *health.*]
1. Weak; ſickly; infirm. *Taylor.*
2. Not conducive to health.

HE'ALTHSOME. *a.* [from *health.*] Wholeſome; ſalutary. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'ALTHY. *a.* [from *health.*]
1. In health; free from ſickneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Conducive to health; wholeſome. *Locke.*

HEAM. *ſ.* In beaſts, the ſame as the afterbirth in women.

HEAP. *ſ.* [heap, Saxon.]
1. Many ſingle things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation. *Dryden.*
2. A crowd; a rabble. *Bacon.*
3. Cluſter; number driven together. *Dryden.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezekiel.*
2. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job.*
3. To add to ſomething elſe. *Shakſpeare.*

HEA'PER. *ſ.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps.

HEA'PY. *a.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps. *Gay.*

To HEAR. *v. n.* [hyran, Saxon.]
1. To enjoy the ſenſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed. *Holder.*
2. To liſten; to hearken. *Denham.*
3. To be told; to have an account. *Acts.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the ear. *Chronicles.*
2. To give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak. *Acts.*
3. To attend; to liſten to; to obey. *Ezekiel.*
4. To attend favourably. *Matthew.*
5. To try; to attend judicially. *Deuteron.*
6. To acknowledge a title. *Prior.*

HEARD ſignifies a keeper: as *heard-bearht*, a glorious keeper. Now written *herd.* *Gibſon.*

HE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *hear.*] One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe. *Ben Jonſon.*

HE'ARING. *ſ.* [from *hear.*]
1. The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.
2. Audience. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Judicial trial. *Addiſon.*
4. Reach of the ear. *Hooker.*

To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [heapcnian, Saxon.]
1. To liſten by way of curioſity. *Rogers.*
2. To attend; to pay regard. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *ſ.* [from *hearken.*] Liſtener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY. *ſ.* [*hear* and *ſay.*] Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*

HEARSE. *ſ.* [See HERSE.]
1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
2. A temporary monument ſet over a grave. *Shakſpeare.*

HEART. *ſ.* [heopt, Saxon.]
1. The muſcle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion.
2. The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.*
3. The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.*
4. Perſon; character. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Courage; ſpirit. *Clarendon.*
6. Seat of love. *Pope.*
7. Affection; inclination. *Dryden.*
8. Memory. *South.*
9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *Clarendon.*
10. Paſſions; anxiety; concern. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Secret thoughts; receſſes of the mind. *Davies.*
12. Diſpoſition of mind. *Sidney.*
13. A *hard heart* is cruelty. *Rowe.*
14. *To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averſe. *Sidney.*
15. Secret meaning; hidden intention. *Sh.*
16. Conſcience; ſenſe of good or ill. *Hooker.*
17. Strength; power. *Bacon.*
18. Utmoſt degree. *Shakſpeare.*
19. It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *ſ.* Sorrow; pang; anguiſh of mind. *Shakſpeare.*

HEART-BREAK. *ſ.* Overpowering ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

HEART-BREAKER. *ſ.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *a.* Overpowering with ſorrow. *Spenſer.*

HEART-BREAKING. *ſ.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*

HEART-BURNED. *a.* Having the paſſions inflamed. *Shakſpeare.*

HEART-BURNING. *ſ.*
1. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward.*
2. Diſcontent; ſecret enmity. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR. *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shak.*

HEART-EASE. *ſ.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shak.*

HEART-EASING. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT. *a.* Felt in the conſcience.

HEART-PEAS. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *a.* Conquering the affection. *Spenſer.*

HEART-RENDING. *a.* Killing with anguiſh. *Waller.*

HEART-SICK. *a.*
1. Pained in mind. *Taylor.*
2. Mortally ill; hurt in the conſtitution. *Sh.*

HEART's-EASE. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

HEART-STRING. *ſ.* The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart. *Spenſer. Taylor.*

HEART-STRUCK. *a.*
1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Shocked with fear or diſmay. *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenſer.*

HEART-

HEART-WHOLE. *a.*
1. With the affections yet unfixed. *Dryden.*
2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *a.* Filled with paſſion of love or grief. *Pope.*

HE'ARTED. *a.* It is only uſed in compoſition: as, hard *hearted.*

To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]
1. To encourage; to animate; to ſtir up. *Sh.*
2. To meliorate with manure. *May.*

HEARTH. *ſ.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY. *ad.* [from *hearty.*]
1. From the heart; fully. *Prior.*
2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorouſly. *Atterbury.*
3. Eagerly; with deſire. *Addiſon.*

HE'ARTINESS. *ſ.* [from *hearty.*]
1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy. *Shak.*
2. Vigour; diligence; ſtrength. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *a.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; ſpiritleſs. *Cowley.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heartleſs.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *heartleſs.*] Want of courage or ſpirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *a.* [from *heart.*]
1. Sincere; undiſſembled; warm; zealous. *Clarendon.*
2. In full health.
3. Vigorous; ſtrong. *Pope.*
4. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*

HE'ARTY-HALE. *a.* [*hearty* and *hale.*] Good for the heart. *Spenſer.*

HEAT. *ſ.* [heat, hæt, Saxon.]
1. The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire. *Locke.*
2. The cauſe of the ſenſation of burning.
3. Hot weather. *Addiſon.*
4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Moxon.*
5. One violent action unintermitted. *Dryden.*
6. The ſtate of being once hot. *Dryden.*
7. A courſe at a race. *Dryden.*
8. Pimples in the face; fluſh. *Addiſon.*
9. Agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion; vehemence of action. *Sidney.*
10. Faction; conteſt; party rage. *K. Charles.*
11. Ardour of thought or elocution. *Addiſon.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Daniel.*
2. To cauſe to ferment. *Mortimer.*
3. To make the conſtitution feveriſh. *Arb.*
4. To warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire. *Dryden.*
5. To agitate the blood and ſpirits with action. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH. *ſ.* [*erica*, Latin.]
1. A ſhrub of low ſtature. *Miller.*
2. A place overgrown with heath. *Shakſp.*
3. A place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *ſ.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heath. *Carew.*

HEATH-PEAS. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HEA'THEN. *ſ.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. *Addiſon.*

HEA'THEN. *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addiſon.*

HE'ATHENISH. *a.* [from *heathen.*]
1. Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker.*
2. Wild; ſavage; rapacious; cruel. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *ad.* [from *heathen.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *ſ.* [from *heathen.*] Gentiliſm; paganiſm. *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY. *a.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven.*
1. To lift; to raiſe from the ground. *Mil.*
2. To carry. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To raiſe; to lift. *Dryden.*
4. To cauſe to ſwell. *Thomſon.*
5. To force up from the breaſt. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To exalt; to elevate. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To pant; to breathe with pain. *Dryden.*
2. To labour. *Atterbury.*
3. To riſe with pain; to ſwell and fall. *Dry.*
4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Lift; exertion or effort upward. *Dryden.*
2. Riſing of the breaſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to riſe. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE *Offering. ſ.* An offering among the Jews. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN. *ſ.* [heopon, Saxon.]
1. The regions above; the expanſe of the ſky. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure ſouls departed. *Milton.*
3. The ſupreme power; the ſovereign of heaven. *Temple.*
4. The pagan gods; the celeſtials. *Shakſp.*
5. Elevation; ſublimity. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'AVEN-BORN. Deſcended from the celeſtial regions. *Dryden.*

HE'AVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'AVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*

HE'AVEN-DIRECTED.
1. Raiſed toward the ſky. *Pope.*
2. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*

HE'AVENLY. *a.* [from *heaven.*]
1. Reſembling heaven; ſupremely excellent. *Sid.*
2. Celeſtial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryden.*

HE'AVENLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner reſembling that of heaven.
2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

HE'AVENWARD. *ad.* [*heaven* and peapo, Saxon.] Toward heaven. *Prior.*

HE'AVILY. *ad.* [from *heavy.*]
1. With great ponderouſneſs.
2. Grievouſly; afflictively. *Collier.*

3. Sorrowfully; with grief. *Clarendon.*

HE'AVINESS. *ſ.* [from *heavy.*]

1. Ponderouſneſs; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depreſſion of ſpirit.
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbuth.*
4. Oppreſſion; cruſh; affliction.
5. Deepneſs or richneſs of ſoil. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'AVY. *a.* [heaꝛ ȝ, Saxon.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending ſtrongly to the centre. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depreſſed. *Shakſp.*
3. Grievous; oppreſſive; afflictive. *Swift.*
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briſkneſs of appearance. *Prior.*
5. Wanting ſpirit or rapidity of ſentiment; unanimated. *Swift.*
6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryd.*
7. Drouſy; dull; torpid. *Luke.*
8. Slow; ſluggiſh. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Stupid; fooliſh. *Knolles.*
10. Burdenſome; troubleſome; tedious. *Sw.*
11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened. *Bacon.*
12. Not eaſily digeſted. *Arbuthnot.*
13. Rich in ſoil; fertile: as *heavy* lands.
14. Deep; cumberſome: as *heavy* roads.

HE'AVY. *ad.* As an adverb it is only uſed in compoſition; heavily. *Matthew.*

HE'BDOMAD. *ſ.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a ſpace of ſeven days. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *a.* [from *hebdomas.*
HEBDO'MADARY. } Lat.] Weekly; conſiſting of ſeven days. *Brown.*

To HE'BETATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin.] To dull; to blunt; to ſtupify. *Arbuthnot.*

HEBETA'TION. *ſ.* [from *hebetate.*]

1. The act of dulling.
2. The ſtate of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE. *ſ.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; bluntneſs. *Harvey.*

HE'BRAISM. *ſ.* [*hebraiſme*, French; *hebraiſmus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom. *Addiſon.*

HE'BRAIST. *ſ.* [*hebræus*, Latin.] A man ſkilled in Hebrew.

HEBRI'CIAN. *ſ.* [from *Hebrew.*] One ſkilled in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*

HE'CATOMB. *ſ.* [*hecatombe*, French.] A ſacrifice of a hundred cattle. *Donne.*

HE'CTICAL. } *a.* [*hectique*, French.]
HE'CTICK. }

1. Habitual; conſtitutional. *Donne.*
2. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor.*

HE'CTICK. *ſ.* A hectick fever. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *Hector*, the great *Homerick* warriour] A bully; a bluſtering, turbulent, pervicacious, noiſy fellow. *Prior.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with inſolent terms. *Arb.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully.

HEDERA'CEOUS. *a.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE. *ſ.* [hæȝȝe, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes. *Pope.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes ſomething mean. *Swift.*

To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encloſe with a hedge. *Bacon.*
2. To obſtruct. *Hoſea.*
3. To encircle for defence. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſhut up within an encloſure. *Locke.*
5. To force into a place already full. *Dryden.*

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To ſhift; to hide the head. *Shakſpeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *a.* Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakſpeare.*

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſw.*

HEDGE-HOG. *ſ.*

1. An animal ſet with prickles, like thorns in a hedge. *Ray.*
2. A term of reproach. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A plant; trefoil. *Ainſworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *ſ.* A ſpecies of willowwort. *Hill.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEDGE-NETTLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE. *ſ.* A word of contempt for low-writing. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. *ſ.* A young hedge-hog. *Shakſp.*

HEDGE-ROW. *ſ.* The ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for encloſures. *Milton.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *ſ.* A ſparrow that lives in buſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'DGING-BILL. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting hook uſed in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [he ꝺan, Sax.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*

HEED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention. *Addiſon.*
2. Caution; fearful attention; ſuſpicious watch. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Care to avoid. *Tillotſon.*
4. Notice; obſervation. *Bacon.*
5. Serioufneſs; ſtaidneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Regard; reſpectful notice. *L'Eſtrange.*

HEED'FUL. *a.* [from *heed.*]

1. Watchful; cautious; ſuſpicious. *Shakſ.*
2. Attentive; careful; obſerving. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY. *ad.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiouſly. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY. *ad.* Cautiouſly; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS. *ſ.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HE'EDLESS. *a.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſſneſs; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL. *ſ.* [hele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Wiſeman.*
2. The whole foot of animals. *Addiſon.*
3. The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Eſtr.*
4. *To be at the* HEELS. To purſue cloſely; to follow hard. *Milton.*
5. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to ſhackle, to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*
6. The back part of a ſtocking: whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To lean on one ſide: as, the ſhip *heels.*

HE'ELER. *ſ.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *ſ.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe.

To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe heel.

HEFT. *ſ.* [from *heave.*]
1. Heaving; effort. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [For *haft.*] Handle. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *ſ.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians, who begin from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to eſcape from Mecca, July 16, *A. D.* 622.

HE'IFER. *ſ.* [heahfore, Saxon.] A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH HO. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſlight languor and uneaſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

HEIGHT. *ſ.* [from *high.*]
1. Elevation above the ground. *Addiſon.*
2. Altitude; ſpace meaſured upward. *Dryd.*
3. Degree of latitude. *Abbot.*
4. Summit; aſcent; towering eminence; high place. *Dryden.*
5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity. *Sh.*
6. The utmoſt degree; full completion. *Bac.*
7. Utmoſt exertion. *Shakſpeare.*
8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection. *Addiſon.*

To HE'IGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height.*]
1. To raiſe higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate; to exalt. *Addiſon.*
4. To improve by decorations. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS. *a.* [*haineux*, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree. *Tillotſon.*

HE'INOUSLY. *ad.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſly; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſneſs; wickedneſs. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *ſ.* [*heire*, old Fr.] One that is inheritor to any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor. *Swift.*

To HEIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit. *Dryden.*

HE'IRESS. *ſ.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits. *Wall.r.*

HE'IRLESS. *a.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'IRLOOM. *ſ.* [*heir* and ȝeloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveables decreed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold. *Swift.*

HE'IRSHIP. *ſ.* [from *heir.*] The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

HELD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *hold.*

HELI'ACAL. *a.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from ἥλιος.] Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it. *Brown.*

HE'LICAL. *a.* [*helice*, Fr. from ἕλιξ.] Spiral: with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr.] ἥλιος and κέντρον.] Belonging to the centre of the ſun. *Harris.*

HE'LIOID *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick ſpiral, is a curve which ariſes from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the ſaid circle. *Harris.*

HE'LIOSCOPE. *ſ.* [*helioſcope*, Fr. ἥλιος, and σκοπέω.] A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE. *ſ.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω.] A plant that turns toward the ſun; but more particularly the turnſol, or ſunflower. *G. of T.*

HE'LISPHERICAL. *a.* [*helix* and *ſphere.*] The *heliſpherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation. *Harris.*

HE'LIX. *ſ.* [*helice*, Fr. ἕλιξ.] A ſpiral line; a circumvolution. *Wilkins.*

HELL. *ſ.* [helle, Saxon.]
1. The place of the devil and wicked ſouls. *Cowley.*
2. The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad. *Apoſtles Creed.*
3. The place at a running play to which thoſe who are caught are carried. *Sidney.*
4. The place into which a tailor throws his ſhreds. *Hudibras.*
5. The infernal powers. *Cowley.*

HELL-BLACK. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakſpeare.*

HELL-BROTH. *ſ.* A compoſition boiled up for infernal purpoſes. *Shakſpeare.*

HELL-DOOMED. *a.* Conſigned to hell. *Mil.*

HELL-HATED. *a.* Abhored like hell. *Shak.*

HELL-HOUND. *ſ.* [helle hund, Saxon.]
1. Dog of hell. *Dryden.*
2. Agent of hell. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE. *ſ.* Kite of infernal breed. *Sh.*

HE'LLEBORE, *ſ.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Chriſtmas flower. *Miller.*

HE'LLEBORE *White. ſ.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HE'LLENISM. *ſ.* [ἑλληνισμὸς.] An idiom of the Greek. *Ainſworth.*

HE'LLISH. *a.* [from *hell.*]
1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sidney.*
2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked. *South.*

HE'LLISHLY. *ad.* [from *helliſh.*] Infernally; wickedly; deteſtably.

HE'LLISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *helliſh.*] Wickedneſs; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *ad.* [from *hell.*] Toward hell. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibſon.*

HELM. *ſ.* [helm, Saxon.]
1. A covering for the head in war. *Dryden.*
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt. *Camden.*
3. The upper part of the retort. *Boyle.*
4. [helma, Saxon.] The ſteerage; the rudder. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. The ſtation of government. *Swift.*

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide;

to conduct. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'LMED. *a.* [from *helm.*] Furniſhed with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HE'LMET. *ſ.* A helm; a headpiece. *Dryden.*

HELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [from ἕλμινθ.] Relating to worms.

To HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. [helpan, Saxon.]

1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid. *Fairfax.*
2. To remove, or advance by help: *the operation is* helped *by air.* *Locke.*
3. To free from pain or diſeaſe: *the pain is* helped *by medicine.* *Locke.*
4. To cure; to heal. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To remedy; to change for the better: *you cannot* help *your former loſſes.* *Shakſpeare.*
6. To forbear; to avoid: *he cannot* help *loving her.* *Pope.*
7. *To* HELP *to.* To ſupply with; to furniſh with. *Pope.*

To HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*
2. To bring a ſupply. *Rymer.*

HELP. *ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour. *Locke.*
2. That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon.*
3. That which gives help. *Wilkins.*
4. Remedy. *Holder.*

HE'LPER. *ſ.* [from *help.*]

1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary. *Kings.*
2. One that adminiſters remedy. *More.*
3. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſupernumerary ſervant. *Swift.*

HE'LPFUL. *a.* [*help* and *full.*]

1. Uſeful; that which gives aſſiſtance. *Dry.*
2. Wholeſome; ſalutary. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS. *a.* [from *help.*]

1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf. *Dry.*
2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance. *Pope.*
3. Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenſer.*
4. Unſupplied; void. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *ad.* [from *helpleſs.*] Without ability; without ſuccour.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *helpleſs.*] Want of ability; want of ſuccour.

HE'LTER-SKELTER. *ad.* In a hurry; without order; tumultuouſly. *L'Eſtrange.*

HELVE. *ſ.* [helge, Saxon.] The handle of an axe. *Raleigh.*

To HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *ſ.* [hem, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading. *Wiſeman.*
2. [*hemmen*, Dutch.] The noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addiſon.*

To HEM. *v. a.*

1. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together.
2. To border; to edge. *Spenſer.*
3. To encloſe; to environ; to confine; to ſhut. *Fairfax.*

To HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe by a violent expulſion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *ſ.* [ἥμισυ half, and κρανίον.] the ſkull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *ſ.* [ἡμίκυκλ.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *ſ.* An ancient meaſure; now uſed in medicine to ſignify about ten ounces. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *ſ.* [ἥμισυ half, and πλήσσω, to ſtrike.] A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time.

HE'MISPHERE. *ſ.* [ἡμισφαίριον.] The half of a globe, where it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *hemiſphere.*]
HEMISPHE'RICK. } Half round } containing half a globe. *Boyle.*

HE'MISTICK. *ſ.* [ἡμιστίχιον; *hemiſtiche*, Fr.] Half a verſe. *Dryden.*

HE'MLOCK. *ſ.* [hemloc, Saxon.] An herb. *Miller.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *ſ.* [αἱμορῤῥαγία.] A vio-
HE'MORRHAGY. } lent flux of blood.

HE'MORRHOIDS. *ſ.* [αἱμορῥοΐδες.] The piles; the emrods. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *a.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray.*

HEMP. *ſ.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer.*

HEMP *Agrimony. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN. *a.* [from *hemp.*] Made of hemp.

HEN. *ſ.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. The female of a houſe-cock.
2. The female of any land fowl. *Addiſon.*

HEN-DRIVER. *ſ.* [*hen* and *driver.*] A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN-HARM. } *ſ.* A kind of kite. *Ainſ.*
HEN-HARRIER. }

HEN-HEARTED. *a.* [*hen* and *heart.*] Daſtardly; cowardly.

HEN-PECKED. *a.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *ſ.* [*hen* and *rooſt.*] The place where the poultry reſt. *Addiſon.*

HE'NBANE. *ſ.* [*hyoſoyamus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HE'NBIT. *ſ.* A plant. *Derham.*

HENCE. *ad.* or *interj.* [heonan, Saxon; *hennes*, old Engliſh.]

1. From this place to another. *Roſcommon.*
2. Away; to a diſtance. *Milton.*
3. At a diſtance; in another place. *Shakſp.*
4. From this time; in the future. *Arbuthnot.*
5. For this reaſon; in conſequence of this; becauſe of this. *Tillotſon.*
6. From this cauſe; from this ground. *Arb.*
7. From this ſource; from this original; from this ſtore. *Suckling.*
8. *From hence* is a vitious expreſſion.

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To ſend off; to diſpatch to a diſtance. *Sidney.*

HENCEFO'RTH. *ad.* [henonforð, Saxon.] From this time forward. *Milton.*

HENCEFO'RWARD. *ad.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From

From this time to futurity. *Dryden.*

HE'NCHMAN. *ſ.* [hync, Saxon, a ſervant, and *man*, *Skinner.*] A page; an attendant. *Shak.*

To HEND. *v. a.* [hendan, Saxon.]
1. To ſeize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax.*
2. To crowd; to ſurround. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'NDECAGON. *ſ.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

HEPA'TICAL. } *a.* [*hepaticus*, Latin.] Be-
HEPA'TICK. } longing to the liver. *Arb.*

HEPS. *ſ.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly called *hips*. *Ainſworth.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [ἑπτὰ and *capſula*, Latin.] Having ſeven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON. *ſ.* [ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *heptagon.*] Having ſeven angles or ſides.

HE'PTARCHY. *ſ.* [ἑπτὰ and ἀρχὴ.] A ſevenfold government. *Camden.*

HER. *pron.*
1. Belonging to a family; of a ſhe; of a woman. *Cowley.*
2. The oblique caſe of *ſhe*.

HERS. *pronoun.* This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, *ſuch are* her *charms, ſuch charms as* hers. *Cowley.*

HE'RALD. *ſ.* [*herault*, French.]
1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *B. Jonſ.*
2. A precurſor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Sb.*
3. A proclaimer; a publiſher. *Shakſpeare.*

To HE'RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by a herald. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'RALDRY. *ſ.* [*heraulderie*, French.]
1. The art or office of a herald. *Peacham.*
2. Regiſtry of genealogies. *Denham.*
3. Blazonry. *Cleaveland.*

HERB. *ſ.* [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Latin.] *Herbs* are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs and hemlock. *Locke.*

HERB *Chriſtopher*, or *Bane-berries*. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HERBA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *herba*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to herbs. *Brown.*
2. Feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE. *ſ.* [*herbage*, French.]
1. Herbs collectively; graſs; paſture. *Wood.*
2. The tithe and right of paſture. *Ainſ.*

HE'RBAL. *ſ.* [from *herb.*] A book containing the names and deſcriptions of plants. *Bacon.*

HE'RBALIST. *ſ.* [from *herbal.*] A man ſkilled in herbs. *Brown.*

HE'RBARIST. *ſ.* [*herbarius*, Lat.] One ſkilled in herbs. *Boyle.*

HE'RBELET. *ſ.* [diminutive of *herb.*] A ſmall herb. *Shakſpeare.*

HERBE'SCENT. *a.* [*herbeſcens*, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID. *a.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary reſidence. *Ben Jonſon.*

HE'RBOUS. *a.* [*herboſus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT. *a.* [from *herbula*, Lat.] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBWOMAN. *ſ.* [*herb* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells herbs. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'RBY. *a.* [from *herb.*] Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon.*

HERD. *ſ.* [heopꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A number of beaſts together. *Flocks* and *herds* are *ſheep* and *oxen* or *kine*. *Addiſon.*
2. A company of men, in contempt or deteſtation. *Dryden.*
3. It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, a ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition: as, *goatherd.*

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run in herds or companies. *Dryden.*
2. To aſſociate. *Walſh.*

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd.

HE'RDGROOM. *ſ.* [*herd* and *groom.*] A keeper of herds. *Spenſer.*

HE'RDMAN. } *ſ.* [*herd* and *man.*] One em-
HE'RDSMAN. } ployed in tending herds.

HERE. *ad.* [hep, Saxon.]
1. In this place. *Milton.*
2. In the preſent ſtate. *Bacon.*
3. It is often oppoſed to *there*. *Spratt.*

HEREABO'UTS. *ad.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place. *Addiſon.*

HEREA'FTER. *ad.* In a future ſtate. *Shakſp.*

HEREA'FTER. *ſ.* A future ſtate. *Addiſon.*

HEREA'T. *ad.* At this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY'. *ad.* By this. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance. *Locke.*

HE'REDITAMENT. *ſ.* [*hæredium*, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY. *ad.* [from *hereditary.*] By inheritance. *Pope.*

HERE'DITARY. *a.* [*hereditaire*, French.] Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance. *Dryden.*

HEREI'N. *ad.* [*here* and *in.*] In this. *South.*

HEREI'NTO. *ad.* Into this. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F. *ad.* From this; of this. *Shakſp.*

HEREO'N. *ad.* Upon this. *Brown.*

HEREO'UT. *ad.* Out of this place. *Spenſer.*

HEREMI'TICAL. *a.* [ἔρημος, a deſert; *heremitique*, French.] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit. *Pope.*

HE'RESIARCH. *ſ.* [*hereſiarque*, French.] A leader in hereſy. *Stilling fleet.*

HE'RESY. *ſ.* [*hereſie*, French; *hæreſis*, Lat.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. *Bacon.*

HE'RETICK. *ſ.* [*heretique*, Fr.] One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church. *Davies.*

HERE'TICAL. *a.* [from *heretick.*] Containing hereſy. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *heretical.*] With hereſy.

HERETO'. *ad.* [*here* and *to.*] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *ad.* [*here* to add *fore.*] Formerly;

merly; anciently. *Sidney. South.*

HEREUNTO'. *ad.* [*here* and *unto.*] To this. *Locke.*

HEREWI'TH. *ad.* With this. *Hayward.*

HE'RIOT. *ſ.* [heneȝeld, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Dryd.*

HE'RITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Latin.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale.*

HE'RITAGE. *ſ.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion; eſtate in general. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

HERMA'PHRODITE. *ſ.* [from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two ſexes.

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hermaphrodite.*] Partaking of both ſexes. *Brown.*

HERME'TICAL. } *a.* [from *Hermes* or *Mercary.*] Chymical.
HERME'TICK. }

HERME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hermetical.*] According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HE'RMIT. *ſ.* [ἐρημίτης.]

1. A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion. *Ad.*

2. A beadſman; one bound to pray for another. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'RMITAGE. *ſ.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Addiſon.*

HE'RMITESS. *ſ.* [from *hermit.*] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hermit*] Suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL. *ſ.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.] *Hermodactyl* is a root, and repreſents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge. *Hill.*

HERN. *ſ.* [contracted from HERON.]

HE'RNHILL. [*hern* and *hill.*] An herb.

HE'RNIA. ſ. [Latin.] Any kind of rupture.

HE'RO. *ſ.* [*hero*, Latin.]

1. A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley.*

1. A man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.

HE'ROESS. *ſ.* [from *hero.*] A heroine; a female hero. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL. *a.* [from *hero.*] Befitting a hero; heroick. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICALLY. *ad.* [from *heroical.*] After the way of a hero. *Sidney.*

HERO'ICK. *a.* [from *hero.*]

1. Productive of heroes. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Noble; ſuitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. *Cowley.*

HERO'ICKLY. *ad.* [from *heroick.*] Suitably to a hero. *Milton.*

HE'ROINE. *ſ.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, French.] A female hero. *Addiſon.*

HE'ROISM. *ſ.* [*heroïſme*, French.] The qualities or character of a hero. *Broome.*

HE'RON. *ſ.* [*heron*, French.] A bird that feeds upon fiſh. *Bacon.*

HE'RONRY. } *ſ.* [from *heron.*] A place
HE'RONSHAW. } where herons breed. *Dict.*

HE'RPES. *ſ.* [ἕρπης.] A cutaneous inflammation. *Wiſeman.*

HE'RRING. *ſ.* [*haring*, Fr. hæpinȝ, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea fiſh. *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female poſſeſſive: as, *this is her houſe, this houſe is* hers. *Roſcommon.*

HERSE. *ſ.* [*herſia*, low Latin.]

1. A temporary monument raiſed over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave. *Pope.*

To HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a herſe. *Craſhaw.*

HERSE'LF. *pronoun.* The female perſonal pronoun, in the oblique caſes reciprocal.

HE'RSELIKE. *a.* [*herſe* and *like.*] Funereal; ſuitable to funerals. *Bacon.*

To HE'RY. *v. a.* [herian, Saxon.] To guard as holy. *Spenſer.*

HE'SITANCY. *ſ.* [from *heſitate.*] Dubieuſneſs; uncertainty. *Atterbury.*

To HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hæſito*, Latin.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pauſe. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *heſitate.*]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

2. Intermiſſion of ſpeech; want of volubility. *Swift.*

HEST. *ſ.* [hæſt, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. *Shakſpeare.*

HE'TEROCLITE. *ſ.* [*heteroclitum*, Latin.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenſion. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *a.* [from *heteroclite.*] Deviating from the common rule. *Brown.*

HE'TERODOX. *a.* [ἕτερος and δόξα.] Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion; not orthodox. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *ſ.* An opinion peculiar.

HETEROGE'NEAL. *a.* [*heterogene*, French; ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the ſame nature; not kindred. *Newton.*

HETEROGENE'ITY. *ſ.* [from *heterogeneous.*]

1. Oppoſition of nature; contrariety or diſſimilitude of qualities.

2. Oppoſite or diſſimilar part. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *a.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature. *Woodward.*

HETERO'SCIANS. *ſ.* [ἕτερος and σκία.] Thoſe whoſe ſhadows fall only one way; as the ſhadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the north.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed.* [heapan, Saxon.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged inſtrument; to hack. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut. *Dryden.*

3. To fell, as with an axe. *Sandys.*

4. To form or ſhape with an axe. *Addiſon.*

5. To form laboriouſly. *Dryden.*

HE'WER. *ſ.* [from *hew.*] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone. *Brown.*

HE'XAGON. *ſ.* [ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of ſix ſides or angles; the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL.

HEXA'GONAL. *a.* [from *hexagon.*] Having six sides. *Brown.*

HEXA'GONY. *ſ.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of six angles. *Bramhall.*

HEXA'METER. *ſ.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verſe of ſix feet. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *a.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Latin.] Having ſix corners. *Woodward.*

HE'XAPOD. *ſ.* [ἕξ and ποῦς.] An animal with ſix feet. *Ray.*

HEXA'STICK. *ſ.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of ſix lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expreſſion of joy, or mutual exhortation. *Prior.*

HE'YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day.*] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation. *Hudibras.*

HE'YDAY. *ſ.* A frolick; wildneſs. *Shakſp.*

HE'YDEGIVES. *ſ.* A wild frolick dance. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

HIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*

HIA'TUS. *ſ.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a breach. *Woodward.*
2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL. *a.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. ſ. A cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe. *Hudibras.*

HICCO'UGH. *ſ.* [*hicken*, Daniſh.] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs. *Cleaveland.*

To HICCO'UGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough.*] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach. *Hudibras.*

HI'CKWALL. } *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
HI'CKWAY. }

HID. } The part. paſſ. of *hide.*
HI'DDEN. }

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. paſſ. *hid.* or *hidden.* [hýdan, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge. *Sha.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK. *ſ.* A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

HIDE. *ſ.* [hýðe, Saxon, *haude*, Dutch.]

1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed. *Pope.*
2. The human ſkin: in contempt. *Dryden.*
3. A certain quantity of land. *Wotton.*

HIDEBO'UND. *a.* [*hide* and *bound.*]

1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. [In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth. *Swift.*
3. Harſh; untractable. *Hudibras.*

HI'DEOUS *a.* [*hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; ſhocking. *Woodward.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *hideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully. *Shakſpeare.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *hideous.*] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs; terrour.

HI'DER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon.] To haſten; to go in haſte. *Dryden.*

HI'ERARCH. *ſ.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχή.] The chief of a ſacred order. *Milton.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *a.* [*hierarchique*, French.] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *ſ.* [from *hierarch.*]

1. A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings. *Fairfax.*
2. Eccleſiaſtical government. *South.*

HI'EROGLYPH. } *ſ.* [*hieroglyphe*, Fr.
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } ἱερὸς, ſacred, and γλύφω, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Pope.*
2. The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *a.* [*hieroglyphique*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } Fr.] Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *hieroglyphical.*] Emblematically. *Brown.*

HIERO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT. *ſ.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a prieſt. *Hale.*

To HI'GGLE. *v. n.*

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale.*
2. To go ſelling proviſions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *ad.* A cant word corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs.

HI'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *higgle.*] One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH. *a.* [heah, Saxon.]

1. Long upward; riſing above. *Burnet.*
2. Elevated in place; raiſed aloft. *Locke.*
3. Exalted in nature. *Baxter.*
4. Elevated in rank or condition. *Dryden.*
5. Exalted in ſentiment. *Milton.*
6. Difficult; abſtruſe. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Boaſtful; oſtentatious. *Clarendon.*
8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Clarendon.*
9. Severe; oppreſſive. *Bacon.*
10. Noble; illuſtrious. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Violent; tempeſtuous; loud. Applied to the wind. *Denham.*
12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. *Dryden.*
13. Full; complete. *Clarendon.*
14. Strong taſted; guſtful. *Baker.*
15. Advancing in latitude from the line. *Ab.*
16. At the moſt perfect ſtate; in the meridian. *Geneſis.*
17. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.*
18. Dear; exorbitant in price. *South.*
19. Capital; great; oppoſed to little: as *high* treaſon, in oppoſition to *petty.*

HIGH. *ſ.* High place; elevation; ſuperiour region. *Dryden.*

On HIGH. *ad.* Aloft; above; into ſuperiour regions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-BLE'ST. *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HI'GH-BLOWN. *a.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakſpeare.*

HIGH-

HI'GH-BORN. *a.* Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH-CO'LOURED. *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour. *Fleyer.*

HIGH-DESI'GNING. *a.* Having great ſchemes. *Dryden.*

HIGH-FED. *a.* Pampered. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLI'ER. *ſ.* One that carries his opinion to extravagance. *Swift.*

HI'GH-FLOWN. *a.*
1. Elevated; proud. *Denham.*
2. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLY'ING. *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-HE'APED. *a.* Covered with high piles *Pope.*

HIGH-ME'TTLED. *a.* Proud or ardent of ſpirit. *Garth.*

HIGH-MI'NDED. *a.* Proud; arrogant. *Shak.*

HIGH-RE'D. *a.* Deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED. *a* Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*

HIGH-SPI'RITED. *a.* Bold; daring; inſolent.

HIGH-STO'MACHED. *a.* Obſtinate; lofty.

HIGH-TA'STED. *a.* Guſtful; piquant.

HIGH-VI'CED *a.* Enormouſly wicked. *Shak.*

HI'GH-WROUGHT. *a.* Accurately finiſhed.

HI'GH-LAND. *ſ.* [*high* and *land*] Mountainous region. *Addiſon.*

HIGHLA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *highland.*] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addiſon.*

HI'GHLY. *ad.* [from *high.*]
1. With elevation as to place and ſituation.
2. In a great degree. *Atterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiouſly. *Shak.*
4. With eſteem; with eſtimation. *Romans.*

HI'GH-MOST. *a.* Higheſt; topmoſt. *Shakſp.*

HI'GHNESS. *ſ.* [from *high.*]
1. Elevation above the ſurface; loftineſs.
2. Dignity of nature; ſupremacy. *Job.*
3. The title of princes, anciently of kings.

HIGHT. *imperf. verb.* Uſed in the pret. only.
1. Was named; was called. *Dryden.*
2. Called; named. *Hubberd's Tale.*

HIGHWA'TER. *ſ.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmoſt flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWA'Y. *ſ.* [*high* and *way.*] Great road; publick path. *Child.*

HI'GHWAYMAN. *ſ.* [*highway* and *man.*] A robber that plunders on the publick road.

HI'GLAPER. *ſ.* An herb.

HILA'RITY. *ſ.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety. *Brown.*

HI'LDING. *ſ.*
1. A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shak.*
2. It is uſed likewiſe for a mean woman.

HILL. *ſ.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground leſs than a mountain. *Granville.*

HI'LLOCK. *ſ.* [from *hill.*] A little hill. *Sid.*

HI'LLY. *a.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; unequal in the ſurface. *Howel.*

HILT. *ſ.* [hilt, Saxon.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a ſword. *Pope.*

HIM. *ſ.* [him, Saxon.] The oblique caſe of *he.*

HIMSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *ſelf.*]
1. In the nominative, *he.* *Bacon.*
2. In ancient authors, *itſelf.* *Shakſpeare.*
3. In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification. *Samuel.*

HIN. *ſ.* [חין] A meaſure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus.*

HIND. *a.* compar. *hinder*; ſuperl. *hindmoſt.* [hynban, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in poſition to the face. *Ray.*

HIND. *ſ.* [hinde, Saxon.]
1. The ſhe to a ſtag. *Spenſer.*
2. [hine, Saxon.] A ſervant. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [hineman, Sax.] A peaſant; a boor. *Dry.*

HINDBE'RRIES. *ſ.* The ſame as raſpberries.

To HI'NDER. *v. a.* [hindpian, Saxon.] To obſtruct; to ſtop; to impede. *Taylor.*

HI'NDER. *a.* [from *hind.*] That is in a poſition contrary to that of the face. *Sidney.*

HI'NDERANCE. *ſ.* [from *hinder.*] Impediment; let; ſtop; obſtruction. *Atterbury.*

HI'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *hinder.*] He or that which hinders or obſtructs. *May.*

HI'NDERLING. *ſ.* [from *hind* or *hinder.*] A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HI'NDERMOST. *a.* Hindmoſt; laſt; in the rear. *Shakſpeare.*

HI'NDMOST. *a.* [*hind* and *moſt.*] The laſt; the lag. *Pope.*

HINGE. *ſ.*
1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns. *Dryden.*
2. The cardinal points of the world. *Creech.*
3. A governing rule or principle. *Temple.*
4. *To be off the* HINGES. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder *Tillotſon.*

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with hinges.
2. To bend as a hinge. *Shakſpeare.*

To HINT. *v. n.* [*enter*, French. *Skinner.*] To bring to mind by a ſlight motion or remote alluſion. *Pope.*

To HINT *at.* To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon. *Addiſon.*

HINT. *ſ.* [from the noun.]
1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion; diſtant inſinuation. *South.*
2 Suggeſtion; intimation. *Addiſon.*

HIP. *ſ.* [hype, Saxon.]
1. The joint of the thigh; the fleſhy part of the thigh. *Brown.*
2. *To have on the* HIP. [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage over another. *Shakſpeare.*

HIP. *ſ* [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar. *Bacon.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip. *Shakſpeare.*
2. HIP HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.* *Congreve.*

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one. *Ainſworth.*

HIP. } *a.* A corruption of *hypochon-*
HI'PPISH. } *driack.*

HIPPOCE'NTAUR. *ſ.* [ἱππος and κένταυρος.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man.

HI'PPOCRASS. *ſ.* [*vinum Hippocratis*, Lat.] A medicated wine. *King.*

HI'PPOCRATES's *Sleeve. ſ.* A woollen bag made

made by joining the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to ſtrain ſyrups and decoctions for clarifications. *Quincy.*

HI'PPOGRIFF. *ſ.* [ἵππος and γρὺψ.] A winged horſe. *Milton.*

HIPPOPO'TAMUS. *ſ.* [ἵππος and ποταμος.] The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT. *a.* [*hip* and *ſhot.*] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip. *L'Eſtrange.*

HI'PWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

To HIRE. *v. a.* [hyꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price. *Dryden.*
2. To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages. *Iſaiah.*
3. To bribe. *Dryden.*
4. To engage himſelf for pay. *Samuel.*

HIRE. *ſ.* [hyꝛe, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.
2. Wages paid for ſervice. *Spenſer.*

HI'RELING. *ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who ſerves for wages. *Sandys.*
2. A mercenary proſtitute. *Pope.*

HI'RELING. *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary. *Dryden.*

HI'RER. *ſ.* [from *hire.*] One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSU'TE. *a.* [*hirſutus*, Latin.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

HIS. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [hyꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned. *Locke.*
2. Anciently *its.* *Bacon.*

To HISS. *v. n.* [*hiſſen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. *Shakſpeare.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [hiꝛcean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hiſſing; to explode. *Dry.*
2. To procure hiſſes or diſgrace. *Shakſpeare.*

HISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a ſerpent. *Milton.*
2. Cenſure; expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* An exclamation commanding ſilence. *Milton.*

HISTO'RIAN. *ſ.* [*hiſtorien*, French.] A writer of facts and events. *Pope.*

HISTO'RICAL. } *a.* [*hiſtoricus*, Lat.] Per-
HISTO'RICK. } taining to hiſtory. *Prior.*

HISTO'RICALLY. *ad.* In the manner of hiſtory; by way of narration. *Hooker.*

To HISTO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *hiſtory.*] To relate; to record in hiſtory. *Brown.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ἱστορία and γράφω.] A hiſtorian; a writer of hiſtory. *Spenſ.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἱστορία and γράφω.] The art or employment of a hiſtorian.

HI'STORY. *ſ.* [ἱστορία.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.*
2. Narration; relation. *Wiſeman.*
3. The knowledge of facts and events.

HI'STORY *Piece.* *ſ.* A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event. *Pope.*

HISTRIO'NICAL. } *a.* [from *hiſtrio*, Lat.]
HISTRIO'NICK. } Befitting the ſtage; ſuitable to a player; becoming a buffoon.

HISTRIO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *hiſtrionical.*] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT. *v. a.* [*hitte*, Daniſh.]

1. To ſtrike; to touch with a blow. *South.*
2. To touch the mark; not to miſs. *Sidney.*
3. To attain; to reach the point. *Atterbury.*
4. To ſtrike a ruling paſſion. *Milton.*
5. *To* HIT *off.* To ſtrike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple.*
6. *To* HIT *out.* To perform by good luck.

To HIT. *v. n.*

1. To claſh; to collide. *Locke.*
2. To chance luckily; to ſucceed by accident. *Bacon.*
3. To ſucceed; not to miſcarry. *Bacon.*
4. To light on. *Tillotſon.*

HIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtroke. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A lucky chance. *Glanville.*

To HITCH. *v. n.* [hiꝛgan, Saxon. or *hocher*, Fr.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Pope.*

To HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *ſ.* [*heckel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *ſ.* [hyðe, Saxon.] A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats.

HI'THER. *ad.* [hiðep, Saxon.]

1. To this place from ſome other. *Milton.*
2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
3. To this end; to this deſign. *Tillotſon.*

HI'THER. *a.* ſuperl. *hithermoſt.* Nearer; toward this part. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST. *a.* [of *hither*, adv.] Neareſt on this ſide. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. *ad.* [from *hither.*]

1. To this time; yet. *Dryden.*
2. In any time till now. *Spenſer.*
3. At every time till now. *Dryden.*

HI'THERWARD. } *ad.* [hyðeꝛpeaꝛd, Saxon.]
HI'THERWARDS. } Saxon.] This way; toward this place. *Milton.*

HIVE. *ſ.* [hyꝛe, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees. *Addiſon.*
2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A company being together. *Swift.*

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden.*
2. To contain in hives. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take ſhelter together; to reſide collectively. *Pope.*

HI'VER. *ſ.* [from *hive.*] One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer.*

HO. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a ſud-
HOA. } den exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe. *Shakſpeare.*

HOAR. *a.* [haꝛ, Saxon.]

1. White. *Fairfax.*
2. Gray with age. *Pope.*

HOAR-

HOAR-FROST. *ſ.* [*hoar* and *froſt.*] The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs. *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD. *ſ.* [hopd, Saxon.] A ſtore laid up in ſecret; a hidden ſtock; a treaſure. *Shakſ.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up ſtore. *Shakſpeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to huſband privily. *Rogers.*

HOA'RDER. *ſ.* [from *hoard.*] One that ſtores up in ſecret. *Locke.*

HOA'RHOUND. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HOA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *hoary.*] The ſtate of being whitiſh; the colour of old men's hair. *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *a.* [har, Saxon.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *hoarſe.*] With a rough harſh voice. *Dryden.*

HOA'RSENESS. *ſ.* [from *hoarſe.*] Roughneſs of voice. *Holder.*

HO'ARY. *a.* [har, harunz, Saxon.]

1. White; whitiſh. *Addiſon.*
2. White or gray with age. *Rowe.*
3. White with froſt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Mouldy; moſſy;ruſty. *Knolles.*

HO'BNOB. This is corrupted from *hab nab.*

To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble.*]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other. *Swift.*
2. To move roughly or unevenly. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait. *Swift.*

HO'BBINGLY. *ad.* [from *hobble.*] Clumſily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *ſ.* [*hobereau*, French.]

1. A ſpecies of hawk. *Bacon.*
2. [*hoppe*, Gothick.] An Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a pacing horſe.
3. A ſtick on which boys get aſtride, and ride. *Prior.*
4. A ſtupid fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

HOBGO'BLIN. *ſ.* A ſprite; a fairy. *Shakſp.*

HO'BIT. *ſ.* A ſmall mortar.

HO'BNAIL. *ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*] A nail uſed in ſhoeing a horſe. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'BNAILED. *a.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with hobnails. *Dryden.*

HOCK. *ſ.* [the ſame with *hough.*] The joint between the knees and fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſable in the hock.

HOCK. } *ſ.* [from *Hockheim* on the
HO'CKAMORE. } *Main.*] Old ſtrong Rheniſh. *Floyer.*

HO'CKHERB. *ſ.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; the ſame with mallows.

To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamſtring.

HO'CUS POCUS. [*Junius* derives it from *hocced*, Welſh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag.] A juggle; a cheat. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOD. *ſ.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons. *Tuſſer.*

HODGE-PODGE. *ſ.* [*hachè pochè*, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*

HODIE'RNAL. *a.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HO'DMAN. *ſ.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Bacon.*

HOE. *ſ.* [*houe*, French.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer.*

To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*

HOG. *ſ.* [*hwch*, Welſh.]

1. The general name of ſwine. *Pope.*
2. A caſtrated boar.
3. *To bring* HOGS *to a fine market.* To fail of one's deſign. *Spectator.*

HO'GCOTE. *ſ.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A houſe for hogs. *Mortimer.*

HO'GGEREL. *ſ.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſw.*

HOGH. *ſ.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; riſing ground. *Spenſer.*

HO'GHERD. *ſ.* [*hog* and hypd, Saxon, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

HO'GGISH. *a.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of a hog; brutiſh; ſelfiſh. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

HO'GSBEANS.
HO'GSBREAD.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS.
HO'GSFENNEL. } *ſ.* Plants. *Ainſ.*

HO'GSHEAD. *ſ.* [*hog* and *head.*]

1. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty-three gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any large barrel. *Swift.*

HO'GSTY. *ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty.*] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed. *Swift.*

HO'GSWASH. *ſ.* [*hog* and *waſh.*] The draff which is given to ſwine. *Arbuthnot.*

HOI'DEN. *ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To HOI'DEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift.*

To HOISE. } *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, French.] To
To HOIST. } raiſe up on high. *Chapman.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden.* [haldan, Saxon.]

1. To graſp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt. *Spenſer.*
3. To connect; to keep together. *Exodus.*
4. To have within; to contain.
5. To have capacity of contents: as, *the barrel* holds *ten gallons.*
6. To maintain as an opinion. *Locke.*
7. To conſider as good or bad; to hold in regard. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To have any ſtation. *Milton.*
9. To poſſeſs; to enjoy. *Knolles.*
10. To poſſeſs in ſubordination. *Knolles.*
11. To ſuſpend; to refrain. *Crashaw.*
12. To ſtop; to reſtrain. *Denham.*
13. To fix in any condition. *Shakſpeare.*
14. To preſerve; to keep. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To confine to a certain ſtate: *he was*

held

held *in exile.* *Eſdras.*
16. To detain. *Acts.*
17. To retain; to continue: *he* holds *his purpoſe.* *Dryden.*
18. To ſolemnize; to celebrate: *he* holds *a parliament.* *Samuel.*
19. To offer; to propoſe. *Temple.*
20. To converſe; not to violate. *Dryden.*
21. To manage; to handle intellectually; not to intermit: *he* holds *his ſpeed.* *Bacon.*
22. To maintain: *he* holds *his claim.* *Mac.*
23. To form; to plan. *Matthew.*
24. To carry on; to continue: *he* held *his way.* *Abbot.*
25. *To* HOLD *forth.* To offer to exhibit.
26. *To* HOLD *in.* To govern by the bridle.
27. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain in general.
28. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance.
29. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; to protract.
30. *To* HOLD *out.* To extend; to ſtretch forth. *Eſther.*
31. *To* HOLD *out.* To offer; to propoſe.
32. *To* HOLD *out.* To continue to do or ſuffer. *Shakſpeare.*
33. *To* HOLD *up.* To raiſe aloft. *Locke.*
34. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

To HOLD. *v. n.*
1. To ſtand; to be right; to be without exception. *Stilling fleet.*
2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued. *Sh.*
3. To laſt; to endure. *Bacon.*
4. To remain unchanged: *he* held *long in his reſolution.*
5. To refrain: *he* held *from tears.* *Dryden.*
6. To ſtand up for; to adhere: *he* holds *to his friends.* *Hale.*
7. To be dependent on. *Aſcham.*
8. To derive right: *he* holds *from his anceſtors.* *Dryden.*
9. *To* HOLD *forth.* To harangue; to ſpeak in publick. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain one's ſelf.
11. *To* HOLD *in.* To continue in luck.
12. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers. *Decay of Piety.*
13. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.*
14. *To* HOLD *on.* To proceed. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. *To* HOLD *out.* To laſt; to endure.
16. *To* HOLD *out.* Not to yield; not to be ſubdued. *Collier.*
17. *To* HOLD *together.* To be joined. *Dry.*
18. *To* HOLD *together.* To remain in union.
19. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſupport himſelf.
20. *To* HOLD *up.* Not to be foul weather.
21. *To* HOLD *up.* To continue the ſame ſpeed. *Collier.*

HOLD. *interj.* Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill.

HOLD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure. *Spenſer.*
2. Something to be held; ſupport. *Bacon.*
3. Catch; power of ſeizing or keeping. *Sha.*
4. Priſon; place of cuſtody. *Hooker.*
5. Cuſtody. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Power; influence. *Dryden.*
7. HOLD *of a ſhip.* All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck. *Harris.*
8. A lurking place.
9. A fortified place; a fort. *Spenſer.*

HO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *hold.*]
1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.*
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another. *Carew.*

HOLDERFO'RTH. *ſ.* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick. *Add.*

HO'LDFAST. *ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*

HO'LDING. *ſ.* [from *hold.*]
1. Tenure; farm. *Carew.*
2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burden or chorus of a ſong. *Shakſpeare.*

HOLE. *ſ.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]
1. A cavity, narrow or long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon.*
2. A perforation; a ſmall interſtitial vacuity. *Boyle.*
3. A cave; a hollow place. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A cell of an animal. *Addiſon.*
5. A mean habitation. *Dryden.*
6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift.

HO'LIDAM. *ſ.* Bleſſed lady. *Hanmer.*

HO'LILY. *ad.* [from *holy.*]
1. Piouſly; with ſanctity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney.*

HO'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *holy.*]
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs. *Rog.*
2. The ſtate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
3. The title of the pope. *Addiſon.*

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*hola*, Fr.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance. *Milton.*

To HO'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To cry out loudly. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'LLAND. *ſ.* Fine linen made in Holland.

HO'LLOW. *a.* [from *hole.*]
1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid. *Dryden.*
2. Noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity. *Dryden.*
3. Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears. *Hudibras.*

HO'LLOW. *ſ.*
1. Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.*
2. Cavern; den; hole. *Prior.*
3. Pit. *Addiſon.*
4. Any opening or vacuity. *Geneſis.*
5. Paſſage; canal. *Addiſon.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Spectator.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. n.* To holla; to ſhout; to hoot. *Dryden.*

HO'LLOWLY. *ad.* [from *hollow.*]
1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly.

HO'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *hollow.*]
1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow. *Hakewill.*
2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery. *South.*

HO'LLOWROOT. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſ.*

HO'LLY. *ſ.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A tree. *Gay.*

HO'LLYHOCK.

HO'LLYHOCK. *ſ.* [holihoc, Saxon.] Roſemallow. *Mortimer.*

HO'LLYROSE. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſ.*

HOLME. *ſ.*

1. *Holme* or *bowne.* [holme, Sax.] A river iſland.

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Tuſſer.*

HO'LOCAUST. *ſ.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt ſacrifice. *Brown.*

HOLP. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *help.* *Shakſpeare.*

HO'LPEN. The old participle paſſive of *help.*

HO'LSTER. *ſ.* [heolſtep, Saxon.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol. *Butler.*

HOLT. *ſ.* [holt, Saxon.] A wood. *Gibſon.*

HO'LY. *a.* [halig, Saxon.]

1. Good; pious; religious. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe. *Dry.*

3. Pure; immaculate. *South.*

4. Sacred. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'LY-THURSDAY. *ſ.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK. *ſ.* The week before Eaſter.

HO'LYDAY. *ſ.* [*holy* and *day.*]

1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.

2. Anniverſary feaſt. *Waller.*

3. A day of gayety and joy. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A time that comes ſeldom. *Dryden.*

HO'MAGE. *ſ.* [*hommage,* French; *homagium,* low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperiour a lord. *Davies.*

2. Obeiſance; reſpect paid by external action. *Denham.*

To HO'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HO'MAGER. *ſ.* [*hommager,* Fr.] One who holds by homage of a ſuperiour lord. *Bacon.*

HOME. *ſ.* [ham, Saxon.]

1. His own houſe; the private dwelling. *Dry.*

2. His own country. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The place of conſtant reſidence. *Prior.*

4. United to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick. *Bacon.*

HOME. *ad.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

3. Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs. *Add.*

4. To the point deſigned. *Sanderſon.*

5. United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Stillingfleet.*

HO'MEBORN. *a.* [*home* and *born.*]

1. Native; natural. *Donne.*

2. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Pope.*

HO'MEBREAD. *a.* [*home* and *bred.*]

1. Native; natural. *Hammond.*

2. Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; artleſs; uncultivated. *Dryden.*

3. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Spenſer.*

HO'MEFELT. *a.* [*home* and *felt.*] Inward; private. *Pope.*

HO'MELINESS. *ſ.* [from *homely.*] Plainneſs; rudeneſs; coarſeneſs. *Addiſon.*

HO'MELY. *a.* [from *home.*] Plain; homeſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe. *South.*

HO'MELY. *ad.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden.*

HO'MELIN. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HO'MEMADE. *a.* [*home* and *made.*] Made at home. *Locke.*

HO'MER. *ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure of about three pints. *Leviticus.*

HO'MESPUN. *a.* [*home* and *ſpun.*]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addiſon.*

3. Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys.*

HO'MESPUN. *ſ.* A coarſe, inelegant ruſtick. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'MESTALL. } *ſ.* [ham and ſtede, Sax.]
HO'MESTEAD. } The place of the houſe. *Dryden.*

HO'MEWARD. } *ad.* [ham and peapd,
HO'MEWARDS. } Saxon.] Toward home; toward the native place. *Sidney.*

HO'MICIDE. *ſ.* [*homicidium,* Latin.]

1. Murdering; manqueſting. *Hooker.*

2. Deſtruction. *Dryden.*

3. [*homicidia,* Latin.] A murderer; a manſlayer.

HOMICI'DAL. *a.* [from *homicide.*] Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*

HOMILE'TICAL. *a.* [ὁμιλητικὸς.] Social; converſable. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILY. *ſ.* [ὁμιλία.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation. *Hammond.*

HOMOGE'NEAL. } *a.* [ὁμογενὴς.] Having the ſame nature or principles. *Newton.*
HOMOGE'NEOUS. }

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. }
HOMOGENE'ITY. } *ſ.* Participation of the ſame principles of nature; ſimilitude of kind. *Cheyne.*
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. }

HO'MOGENY. *ſ.* [ὁμογενία.] Joint nature. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS. *a.* [ὁμόλογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

HOMO'NYMOUS. *a.* [ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMO'NYMY. *ſ.* [ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS. *a.* [ὁμοτόνος.] Equable: ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion. *Quincy.*

HONE. *ſ.* [hæn, Saxon.] A whetſtone for a razor. *Tuſſer.*

To HONE. *v. n.* [honzian, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HO'NEST. *a.* [*honeſtus,* Latin.]

1. Upright; true; ſincere. *Watts.*

2. Chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Juſt; righteous; giving to every man his due. *Tate.*

HO'NESTLY. *ad.* [from *honeſt.*]

1. Uprightly; juſtly. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. With chaſtity; modeſtly.

HONE'STY. *ſ.* [*honeſtus,* Latin.] Juſtice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*

HO'NEY. *ſ.* [hunıx, Saxon.]
1. A viſcous ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. Of honey, the fineſt is virgin honey, the firſt produce of the ſwarm. The ſecond is thicker than the firſt, often almoſt ſolid, procured from the combs by preſſure; and the worſt is the common yellow honey. *Hill. Arbuthnot.*
2. Sweetneſs; luſciouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Sweet; a name of tenderneſs. *Shakſ.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'NEY-BAG. *ſ.* The *honey-bag* of the bee is the ſtomach. *Grew.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *ſ.* The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED. *a.* Flawed with little cavities. *Wiſeman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *ſ.* Sweet dew. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *ſ.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'NEY-GNAT. *ſ.* An inſect. *Ainſ.*

HO'NEY-MOON. *ſ.* The firſt month after marriage. *Addiſon.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *ſ.* Woodbine. *Shakſp.*

HO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from *honey.*] Without honey. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *ſ.* [*cerinthe*, Lat.] A plant.

HO'NIED. *a.* [from *honey.*]
1. Covered with honey. *Milton.*
2. Sweet; luſcious. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

HO'NORARY. *a.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]
1. Done in honour. *Addiſon.*
2. Conferring honour without gain. *Addiſon.*

HO'NOUR. *ſ.* [*honor*, Latin.]
1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Reputation; fame. *Bacon.*
3. The title of a man of rank. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Subject of praiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Nobleneſs of mind; magnanimity. *Rog.*
6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Chaſtity. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Dignity of mien. *Milton.*
9. Glory; boaſt. *Burnet.*
10. Public mark of reſpect. *Wake.*
11. Privileges of rank or birth. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Civilities paid. *Pope.*
13. Ornament; decoration. *Dryden.*

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honoro*, Latin.]
1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Pope.*
2. To dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs. *Exod.*

HO'NOURABLE. *a.* [*honorable*, French.]
1. Illuſtrious; noble. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shak.*
3. Conferring honour. *Dryden.*
4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Sp.*
5. Requiring reſpect. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Without taint; without reproach. *Macca.*
7. Honeſt; without intention of deceit *Hay.*
8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *honourable.*] Eminence; magnificence; generoſity.

HO'NOURABLY. *ad.* [from *honourable.*]
1. With tokens of honour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Magnanimouſly; generouſly. *Bacon.*
3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER. *ſ.* [from *honour.*] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, in compoſition, is derived from the Saxon hab, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character; as, *knighthood*, *childhood*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.

HOOD. *ſ.* [hob, Saxon.]
1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapped round it. *Wotton.*
3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes.
4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in a hood. *Pope.*
2. To blind, as with a hood. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To cover. *Dryden.*

HO'ODMAN's *Blind.* *ſ.* A play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff. *Shakſpeare.*

To HO'ODWINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]
1. To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes. *Sidney. Davies.*
2. To cover; to hide. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To deceive; to impoſe upon. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *ſ.* [hop, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny ſubſtance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *More.*

HOOF-BOUND. *a.* [*hoof* and *bound.*] A horſe is ſaid to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the forefeet, occaſioned by the dryneſs and contraction or narrowneſs of the horns of the quarters, which ſtraitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horſe lame. *Farrier's Dict.*

HO'OFED. *a.* [from *hoof.*] Furniſhed with hoofs. *Grew.*

HOOK. *ſ.* [hoce, Saxon.]
1. Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold.
2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ſnare; a trap. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.*
5. An iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron. *Spenſer.*
6. An inſtrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.*
7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt.
8. HOOK. [In huſbandry.] A field ſown two years running. *Ainſworth.*
9. HOOK *or Crook.* One way or other; by any expedient. *Hudibras.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To catch with a hook. *Addiſon.*
2. To entrap; to enſnare.
3. To draw as with a hook. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To faſten as with a hook.
5. To draw by force or artifice. *Norris.*

HO'OKED. *a.* [from *hook.*] Bent; curvated. *Brown.*

HO'OKEDNESS.

HO'OKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED. *a.* [*hook* and *noſe.*] Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle. *Shak.*

HOOP. *ſ.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels.
2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats. *Swift.*
3. Any thing circular. *Addiſon.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind or encloſe with hoops. *Shakſp.*
2. To encircle; to claſp; to ſurround. *Shak.*

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopyan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, French.] To ſhout; to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.*
1. To drive with a ſhout. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To call by a ſhout.

HO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *hoop.*] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *ſ.* [from *hoop*, to ſhout.] A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welſh.]
1. To ſhout in contempt. *Sidney.*
2. To cry as an owl. *Shakſpeare.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noiſe and ſhouts. *Shakſpeare.*

HOOT. *ſ.* [*huée*, French; from the verb.] Clamour; ſhout. *Glanville.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon.]
1. To jump; to ſkip lightly. *Dryden.*
2. To leap on one leg. *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble than the other. *Dryden.*
4. To move; to play. *Spenſer.*

HOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg. *Addiſon.*
3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainſ.*

HOP. *ſ.* [*hop*, Dutch.] A plant. *Miller.*

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops. *Arbuthnot.*

HOPE. *ſ.* [hopa, Saxon.]
1. Expectation of ſome good; an expectation indulged with pleaſure. *Locke.*
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body. *Shakſpeare.*
3. That which gives hope. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The object of hope. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *ſ.* Any ſloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainſworth.*

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To live in expectation of ſome good. *Tay.*
2. To place confidence in futurity. *Pſalms.*

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with deſire. *Dryd.*

HO'PEFUL. *a.* [*hope* and *full.*]
1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promiſing. *Bacon.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of ſucceſs. *Boyle. Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hopeful.*]
1. In ſuch manner as to raiſe hope. *Clarend.*
2. With hope; without deſpair. *Glanville.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hopeful.*] Promiſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed. *Wotton.*

HO'PELESS. *a.* [from *hope.*]
1. Wanting hope; being without pleaſing expectation. *Hooker.*
2. Giving no hope; promiſing nothing pleaſing. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'PER. *ſ.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleaſing expectations. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPERS. *ſ.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always *hopping.*]
1 The box or open frame of wood into which corn is put to be ground. *Grew.*
2. A baſket for carrying ſeed.

HO'RAL. *a.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*

HO'RARY. *a.* [*horarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*
2. Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*

HORDE. *ſ.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomſon.*

HORI'ZON. *ſ.* [ὁρίζων] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real; the ſenſible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemiſphere.

HORIZO'NTAL. *a.* [*horizontal*, French.]
1. Near the horizon. *Milton.*
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbuth.*

HORIZO'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*

HORN. *ſ.* [*haurn*, Gothick; horn, Saxon.]
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of ſome graminivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons. *Bentley.*
2. An inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn. *Dryden.*
3. The extremity of the waxing or waining moon. *Dryden. Thomſon.*
4. The feelers of a ſnail. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A drinking cup made of horn.
6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shakſpeare.*
7. HORN *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBE'AK. } *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſ.*
HORNFI'SH. }

HO'RNBEAM. *ſ.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch.] A tree. *Miller.*

HO'RNBOOK. *ſ.* [*horn* and *book.*] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled. *Locke. Prior.*

HO'RNED. *a.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns. *Derham.*

HO'RNER. *ſ.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and ſells horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET. *ſ.* [hyrnette, Saxon.] A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOOT. *a.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed.

HO'RNOWL. *ſ.* A kind of owl. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNPIPE. *ſ.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *B. Jonſon.*

HO'RNSTONE.

HO'RNSTONE. *ſ.* A kind of blue ſtone.

HO'RNWORK. *ſ.* A kind of angular fortification.

HO'RNY. *a.* [from *horn.*]

1. Made of horn.
2. Reſembling horn. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*

HORO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE. } *ſ.* [*horologium*, Latin.] Any
HO'ROLOGY. } inſtrument that tells the hour: as, a clock; a watch. *Brown.*

HORO'METRY. *ſ.* [ὥρα and μέτρεω.] The art of meaſuring hours. *Brown.*

HO'ROSCOPE. *ſ.* [ὡροσκοπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond. Dryden.*

HO'RRIBLE. *a.* [*horribilis*, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking; hideous; enormous. *South.*

HO'RRIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulneſs; hideouſneſs; terribleneſs.

HO'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *horrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; hideouſly. *Milton.*
2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*

HO'RRID. *a.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; ſhocking. *Shakſp.*
2. Shocking; offenſive; unpleaſing. *Pope.*
3. Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*

HO'RRIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *horrid.*] Hideouſneſs; enormity; roughneſs. *Hammond.*

HORRI'FICK. *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Cauſing horrour. *Thomſon.*

HORRI'SONOUS. *a.* [*horriſonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HO'RROUR. *ſ.* [*horror*, Latin.]

1. Terrour mixed with deteſtation. *Davies.*
2. Gloom; drearineſs. *Pope.*
3. [In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

HORSE. *ſ.* [hoꝛꝛ, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and draught and carriage. *Creech.*
2. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular determination, for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry. *Clarendon.*
3. Something on which any thing is ſupported: as, a *horſe* to dry linen on.
4. A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment.
5. Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe: as, *horſeface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horſe. *Bacon.*
2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To cover a mare. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBACK. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *back.*] The ſeat of the rider; the ſtate of being on a horſe. *Br.*

HORSEBEA'N. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *bean.*] A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBLOCK. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *block.*] A block on which they climb to a horſe.

HORSEBOA'T. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat.*] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBO'Y. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtableboy. *Knolles.*

HO'RSEBREAKER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *break.*] One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'SNUT. *ſ.* A tree. *Miller.*

HO'RSECOURSER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *courſer.*]

1. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.
2. A dealer in horſes. *Wiſeman.*

HO'RSECRAB. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSECUCUMBER. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEDUNG. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung.*] The excrement of horſes. *Peacham.*

HORSEE'MMET. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFLESH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh.*] The fleſh of horſes. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEFLY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly.*] A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HO'RSEFOOT. *ſ.* An herb. The ſame with coltsfoot. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEHAIR. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair.*] The hair of horſes. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEHEEL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HOR'SELAUGH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh. *Pope.*

HO'RSELEECH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech.*]

1. A great leech that bites horſes. *Shakſ.*
2. A farrier. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSELITTER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and litter.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, on which the perſon carried lies along. *Maccabees.*

HO'RSEMAN. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *man.*]

1. One ſkilled in riding. *Dryden.*
2. One that ſerves in wars on horſeback.
3. A rider; a man on horſeback. *Prior.*

HO'RSEMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *horſeman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horſe. *Wotton.*

HO'RSEMARTEN. *ſ.* A kind of large bee.

HO'RSEMATCH. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMEAT. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *meat.*] Provender. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEMINT. *ſ.* A large coarſe mint.

HO'RSEMUSCLE. *ſ.* A large muſcle. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEPLAY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *play.*] Coarſe, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEPOND. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *pond.*] A pond for watering horſes.

HORSERA'CE. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *race.*] A match of horſes in running. *Bacon.*

HO'RSERADISH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *radiſh.*] A root acrid and biting; a ſpecies of ſcurvygraſs. *Floyer.*

HO'RSESHOE *ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe.*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HORSESTEA'LER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſteal.*] A thief who takes away horſes. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'RSETAIL. *ſ.* A plant.

HO'RSETONGUE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEWAY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *way.*] A way by which horſes may travel. *Shakſpeare.*

HORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act

of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to ſomething

HO'RTATIVE. *ſ.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*

HO'RTATORY *a.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; adviſing to any thing.

HO'RTICULTURE *ſ.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN. *a.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*

HO'SANNA. *ſ.* [ὥσαννα.] An exclamation of praiſe to God. *Fiddes.*

HOSE. *ſ.* plur. *hoſen.* [hoſa, Saxon.]

1. Breeches. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Stockings; coverings for the legs. *Gay.*

HO'SIER. *ſ.* [from *hoſe.*] One who ſells ſtockings. *Swift.*

HO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*hoſpitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*

HO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *hoſpitable.*] With kindneſs to ſtrangers. *Prior.*

HO'SPITAL. *ſ.* [*hoſpital*, Fr. *hoſpitalis*, Lat.]

1. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor. *Addiſon.*
2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment.

HOSPITA'LITY. *ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers. *Hooker.*

HO'SPITALLER. *ſ.* [*hoſpitalarius*, low Latin; from *hoſpital.*] One reſiding in a hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger. *Ayliffe.*

To HO'SPITATE. *v. a.* [*hoſpitor*, Latin.] To reſide under the roof of another. *Grew.*

HOST. *ſ.* [*hoſte*, French; *hoſpes*, *hoſpitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.
2. The landlord of an inn. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [from *hoſtis*, Latin.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Any great number. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [*hoſtia*, Latin.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church.

To HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To encounter in battle. *Milton.*
3. To review a body of men; to muſter.

HO'STAGE. *ſ.* [*oſtage*, French.] One given in pledge or ſecurity for performance of conditions. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'STEL. } *ſ.* [*hoſtel*, *hoſtelerie*, French.]
HO'STELRY. } An inn.

HO'STESS. *ſ.* [*hoſteſſe*, French.] A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment.

HO'STESS-SHIP. *ſ.* [from *hoſteſs.*] The character of an hoſteſs. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'STILE. *a.* [*hoſtilis*, Latin.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*

HOSTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*hoſtilité*, Fr. from *hoſtile.*] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war. *Hayward.*

HO'STLER. *ſ.* [*hoſteller*, from *hoſtel*, French.] One who has the care of horſes at an inn. *Sp.*

HO'STRY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſtelry.*] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept.

HOT. *a.* [hat, Saxon.]

1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Luſtful; lewd. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarendon.*
4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denham.*
5. Eager; keen in deſire. *Locke.*
6. Piquant, acrid.

HO'TBED. *ſ.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*

HO'TBRA'INED. *a.* [*hot* and *brain.*] Violent; vehement; furious. *Dryden.*

HO'TCH-POTCH. *ſ.* [*hachée en poche*, Fr.] A mingled haſh; a mixture. *Camden.*

HOTCO'CKLES. *ſ.* [*hautes coquilles*, French.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him. *Arbuthnot.*

HOTHEA'DED. *a.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; paſſionate. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE. *ſ.* [*hot* and *houſe.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to ſweat and cup in.
2. A brothel.

HO'TLY. *ad.* [from *hot.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.*
3. Luſtfully. *Dryden.*

HOTMOU'THED. *a.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headſtrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*

HO'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TSPUR. *ſ.* [*hot* and *ſpur.*]

1. A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate and heady. *Burton.*
2. Kind of pea of ſpeedy growth. *Mortimer.*

HO'TSPURRED. *a.* [from *hotſpur.*] Vehement; raſh; heady. *Peacham.*

HOVE. The preterite of *heave.*

HO'VEL. *ſ.* [diminutive of hope, houſe, Sax.]

1. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead. *Tuſſer.*
2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*

To HO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter in a hovel. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'VEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *heave.*] Raiſed; ſwelled; tumefied. *Tuſſer.*

To HO'VER. *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over, Welſh.]

1. To hang in the air overhead. *Prior.*
2. To ſtand in ſuſpenſe or expectation. *Spen.*
3. To wander about one place. *Addiſon.*

HOUGH. *ſ.* [hoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh. *Eſdras.*
2. [*buë*, French.] An adz; an hoe. *Stilling.*

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamſtring; to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham. *Joſhua.*
2. To cut up with a hough or hoe.

HO'ULET. *ſ.* The vulgar name for an owl.

HOULT. *ſ.* [holt, Saxon.] A ſmall wood.

HOUND. *ſ.* [hunꝺ, Saxon.] A dog uſed in the chaſe. *Prior.*

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on the chaſe. *Bramhall.*
2. To hunt; to purſue. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'UNDFISH. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſ.*

HOUNDSTO'NGUE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE. *ſ.* A kind of tree. *Ainſworth.*

HOUP. *ſ.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainſ.*

HOUR. *ſ.* [*heure*, French; *horâ*, Latin.]
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the ſpace of ſixty minutes. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A particular time. *Dryden.*
3. The time as marked by the clock. *Shakſ.*

HO'URGLASS. *ſ.* [*hour* and *glaſs.*]
1. A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.
2. Space of time. *Bacon.*

HO'URLY. *a.* [from *hour.*] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden.*

HO'URLY. *ad.* [from *hour.*] Every hour; frequently. *Dryden.*

HO'URPLATE. *ſ.* [*hour* and *plate.*] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inſcribed. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *ſ.* [hur, Saxon.]
1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts.*
2. Any place of abode. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Places in which religious or ſtudious perſons live in common. *Addiſon.*
4. The manner of living; the table. *Swift.*
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, aſtrologically conſidered. *Stilling fleet.*
6. Family of anceſtors, deſcendants, and kindred; race. *Dryden.*
7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively conſidered. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To harbour; to admit to reſidence. *Dry.*
2. To ſhelter; to keep under a roof. *Evelyn.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*
1. To take ſhelter; to keep abode; to reſide. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens. *Dryden.*

HO'USEBREAKER. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*] Burglar; one who makes his way into houſes to ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'USEBREAKING. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*] Burglary. *Swift.*

HO'USEDOG. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *dog.*] A maſtiff kept to guard the houſe. *Addiſon.*

HO'USEHOLD. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *hold.*]
1. A family living together. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Family life; domeſtick management. *Sh.*
3. It is uſed in the manner of an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick; belonging to the family. *Swift.*

HO'USEHOLDER. *ſ.* [from *houſehold.*] Maſter of a family. *Matthew.*

HO'USEHOLDSTUFF. *ſ.* [*houſehold* and *ſtuff.*] Furniture of any houſe; utenſils convenient for a family. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'USEKEEPER. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *keep.*]
1. Houſeholder; maſter of a family. *Locke.*
2. One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.*
3. One who lives much at home. *Shakſp.*
4. A woman ſervant that has care of a family, and ſuperintends the ſervants. *Swift.*
5. A houſedog. *Shakſpeare.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *a.* [*houſe* and *keep.*] Domeſtick; uſed to a family. *Carew.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *ſ.* Hoſpitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Prior.*

HO'USEL. *ſ.* [hurl, Saxon.] The holy euchariſt. Obſolete.

To HO'USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the euchariſt. Obſolete.

HO'USELEEK. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *leek.*] A plant.

HO'USELESS. *a.* [from *houſe.*] Without abode; wanting habitation. *Weſt.*

HO'USEMAID. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *maid.*] A maid employed to keep the houſe clean. *Swift.*

HO'USEROOM. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *room.*] Place in a houſe. *Dryden.*

HO'USESNAIL. *ſ.* A kind of ſnail.

HO'USEWARMING. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *warm.*] A feaſt of merrymaking on going into a new houſe.

HO'USEWIFE. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *wife.*]
1. The miſtreſs of a family. *Pope.*
2. A female economiſt. *Spenſer.*
3. One ſkilled in female buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

HO'USEWIFELY. *a.* [from *houſewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a houſewife.

HO'USEWIFELY. *ad.* [from the noun.] With the economy of a houſewife.

HO'USEWIFERY. *ſ.* [from *houſewife.*]
1. Domeſtick or female buſineſs; management. *Chapman.*
2. Female economy. *Taylor.*

HO'USING. *ſ.* [from *houſe.*]
1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Graunt.*
2. [from *houſeaux*, French.] Cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental.

HO'USLING. *a.* [from *houſe.*] Provided for entertainment at firſt entrance into a houſe; houſewarming. *Spenſer.*

HOUSS. *ſ.* [from *houſeaux*, Fr.] Houſings.

HOW. *ad.* [hu, Saxon.]
1. To what degree. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. For what reaſon; for what cauſe. *Shakſp.*
4. By what means. *Bacon.*
5. In what ſtate. *Dryden.*
6. It is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence: *by* how *much a man is wiſer, by ſo much he ſhould be better.* *Hayward.*
7. It is much uſed in exclamation: *and when he talk'd, ye gods,* how *he would talk.* *Lee.*

HOWBE'IT. } *ad.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheleſs;
HO'WBE. } notwithſtanding; yet; however. Not now in uſe. *Hooker.*

HOWDY'E. [contracted from *how do ye.*] In what ſtate is your health. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ever.*]
1. In whatſoever manner; in whatſoever degree. *Shakſpeare.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at leaſt. *Tillotſon.*
3. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet. *Swift.*

To HOWL. *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Lat.]
1. To cry as a wolf or a dog. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To utter cries in diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone.
4. It is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

HOWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.*
2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

HOWSOE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ſoever.*]
1. In what manner ſoever. *Raleigh.*
2. Although. *Shakſpeare.*

To HOX. *v. a.* [from hoz, Saxon.] To hough; to hamſtring. *Knolles.*

HOY. *ſ.* [*hou*, old French.] A large boat ſometimes with one deck. *Watts.*

HU'BBUB. *ſ.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarendon.*

HU'CKABACK. *ſ.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

HU'CKLEBACKED. *a.* [*hocker*, German, a hunch.] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *ſ.* [from *hucken*, Dutch.] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER. } *ſ.* [*hoch*, German, a pedHU'CKSTERER. } lar.]
1. One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities. *South.*
2. A trickiſh mean fellow. *Hubbert's Tale.*

To HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*]
1. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to mobble.
2. To put on careleſsly in a hurry. *Swift.*
3. To cover up in haſte.
4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.*
5. To throw together in confuſion. *Locke.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*

HU'DDLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuſion. *Addiſon.*

HUE. *ſ.* [hiepe, Saxon.]
1. Colour; die. *Milton.*
2. [*huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal purſuit. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'ER. *ſ.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whoſe buſineſs is to call out to others. *Carew.*

HUFF. *ſ.* [from *hove*, or *hoven*, ſwelled.]
1. Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance. *Hudib.*
2. A wretch ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value. *South.*

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſwell; to puff. *Grew.*
2. To hector; to treat with inſolence and arrogance. *Eachard.*

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluſter; to ſtorm; to bounce. *Otway. Roſcommon.*

HU'FFER. *ſ.* [from *huff.*] A bluſterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFISH. *a.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; inſolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *ad.* [from *huffiſh.*] With arrogant petulance.

HU'FFISHNESS. *ſ.* Petulance; arrogance; noiſy bluſter.

To HUG. *v. a.* [hegian, Saxon.]
1. To preſs cloſe in an embrace. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs. *Mil.*
3. To hold faſt. *Atterbury.*

HUG. *ſ.* [from the noun.] Cloſe embrace.

HUGE. [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.]
1. Vaſt; immenſe. *Abbot.*
2. Very great. *Milton.*
3. Great even to deformity or terribleneſs. *Sh.*

HU'GELY. *ad.* [from *huge.*]
1. Immenſely; enormouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Greatly; very much. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS. *ſ.* [from *huge.*] Enormous bulk; greatneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'GGERMUGGER. *ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *hug er morcker*, or hug in the dark. *Morcker* in the Daniſh is darkneſs, whence *murky.*] Secrecy; by-place. *Hudibras.*

HU'GY. *a.* [See HUGE.] Vaſt; great; huge. Not in uſe. *Carew.*

HUKE. *ſ.* [*huque.* French.] A cloak. *Bacon.*

HULK. *ſ.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Saxon.]
1. The body of a ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shakſp.*

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainſworth.*

HULL. *ſ.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]
1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.
2. The body of a ſhip; the hulk. *Grew.*

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder. *Sidney.*

HU'LLY. *a.* [from *hull.*] Siliquoſe; huſky.

HU'LVER. *ſ.* Holly. *Tuſſer.*

To HUM. *v. a.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make the noiſe of bees. *Dryden.*
2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath. *L'Eſt.*
4. To ſing low. *Glanville. Pope.*
5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The noiſe of bees or inſects. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The noiſe of buſtling crowds. *Milton.*
3. Any low dull noiſe. *Pope.*
4. A pauſe with an inarticulate ſound. *Dryd.*
5. In *Hudibras* it ſeems uſed for *ham.*
6. An expreſſion of applauſe. *Spectator.*

HUM. *interj.* A ſound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'MAN. *a.* [*humanus*, Latin.]
1. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*
2. Belonging to a man. *Milton.*

HUMA'NE. *a.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Spratt.*

HUMA'NELY. *ad.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; with good nature. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'MANIST. *ſ.* [*humaniſte*, French.] A philologer; a grammarian.

HUMA'NITY. *ſ.* [*humanitas*, Latin.]
1. The nature of man. *Sidney.*
2. Humankind; the collective body of humankind. *Glanville.*
3. Benevolence; tenderneſs. *Locke.*
4. Philology; grammatical ſtudies.

To HU'MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniſer*, French.] To ſoften; to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence. *Wotton.*

HU'MANKIND. *ſ.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *human.*]
1. After the notions of men. *Atterbury.*
2. Kindly; with good nature. *Pope.*

HU'MBIRD. *ſ.* [from *hum* and *bird.*] The humming bird. *Brown.*

HU'MBLE. *a.* [*humble*, French; *humilis*, Lat.]
1. Not proud; modeſt; not arrogant. *Shakſ.*
2. Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive; to make to bow down with humility. *Rogers.*
2. To cruſh; to break; to ſubdue. *Milton.*
3. To make to condeſcend. *Locke.*
4. To bring down from a height. *Hakewill.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *ſ.* [*bum* and *bee.*] A buzzing wild bee. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater. ſ.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humility; abſence of pride. *Bacon. Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *a.* [*humble* and *mouth.*] Mild; meek. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLES. *ſ.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humbleneſs; humility. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

HU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *humble.*]
1. Without pride; with humility. *Addiſon.*
2. Without height; without elevation

HU'MDRUM. *a.* [from *hum*, *drone.*] Dull; droniſh; ſtupid. *Hudibras.*

To HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Latin;
To HUME'CTATE. } *humecter*, French.] To wet; to moiſten. *Wiſeman.*

HUMECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*humectation*, French.] The act of wetting; moiſtening. *Brown.*

HU'MERAL. *a.* [*humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhoulder. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] Lying on the ground. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID. *a.* [*humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moiſt; watry. *Newton.*

HUMI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *humid.*] Moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*

HUMILIA'TION. ſ. [French.]
1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility. *Hooker.*
2. Mortification; external impreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs. *Milton.*
3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*

HUMI'LITY. *ſ.* [*humilité*, French.]
1. Freedom from pride; modeſty; not arrogance. *Hooker.*
2. Act of ſubmiſſion. *Davies.*

HU'MMER. *ſ.* [from *hum.*] That which hums; an applauder. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MORAL. *a.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from humour. *Harvey.*

HU'MORIST. *ſ.* [*humoriſta*, Italian.]
1. One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour. *Watts.*
2. One who has violent and peculiar paſſions. *Bacon.*

HU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Full of groteſque or odd images. *Addiſon.*
2. Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*
3. Pleaſant; jocular. *Prior.*

HU'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *humorous.*]
1. Merrily; jocoſely. *Swift.*
2. With caprice; with whim. *Calamy.*

HU'MOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *humorous.*] Fickleneſs; capricious levity.

HU'MORSOME. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Peeviſh; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous. *Swift.*

HU'MORSOMELY. *ad.* [from *humorſome.*] Peeviſhly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*humor*, Latin.]
1. Moiſture. *Ray.*
2. The different kinds of moiſture in man's body; phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy. *Milton.*
3. General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.*
4. Preſent diſpoſition. *Dryden.*
5. Groteſque imagery; jocularity; merriment. *Temple.*
6. Diſeaſed or morbid diſpoſition. *Temple.*
7. Petulance; peeviſhneſs. *South.*
8. A trick; a practice. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gratify; to ſooth by compliance. *Sh.*
2. To fit; to comply with. *Addiſon.*

HUMP. *ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump.*] A crooked back. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACK. *ſ.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high ſhoulders. *Tatler.*

HUMPBA'CKED. *a.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*buſch*, German.]
1. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts. *Arbuth.*
2. [*hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* [*bunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'NDRED. *a.* [hunð, hundnið. Saxon.] The number conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'NDRED. *ſ.*
1. A company or body conſiſting of a hundred. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*hundredum*, low Latin.] A canton or diviſion of a country, perhaps once containing a hundred manors. *Bacon.*

HU'NDREDTH. *a.* [hunðnieontezogoþa, Saxon.] The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *hang.*

HU'NGER. *ſ.* [hunzen, Saxon.]
1. Deſire of food; the pain felt from faſting. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any violent deſire. *Decay of Piety.*

To HU'NGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley.*
2. To deſire with great eagerneſs. *Milton*

HU'NGERBIT. } *a.* [*hunger* and *bit.*]
HU'NGERBITTEN. } Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*

HU'NGERLY. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nouriſhment. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'NGERLY. *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shak.*

HU'NGERSTARVED. *a.* [*hunger* and *ſtarved.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRED. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRY. *a.* [from *hunger.*]
1. Feeling pain for want of food. *Locke.*
2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more diſpoſed to draw than to impart: uſed of lands or perſons. *Mortimer.*

HUNKS. *ſ.* [*hunſur*, ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [hunrian, Saxon.]
1. To chaſe wild animals. *Addiſon.*
2. To purſue; to follow cloſe. *Harvey.*
3. To ſearch for. *Spenſer.*
4. To direct or manage hounds in the chaſe. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*
1. To follow the chaſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To purſue or ſearch. *Locke.*

HUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*
2. A chaſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Purſuit. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *hunt.*]
1. One who chaſes animals for paſtime or food. *Milton.*
2. A dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'NTINGHORN. *ſ.* [*hunting* and *horn.*] A bugle; a horn uſed to cheer the hounds.

HU'NTRESS. *ſ.* [from *hunter.*] A woman that follows the chaſe. *Broome.*

HU'NTSMAN. *ſ.* [*hunt* and *man.*]
1. One who delights in the chaſe. *Waller.*
2. The ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the chaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *huntſman.*] The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HU'RDLE. *ſ.* [hyndel, Saxon.] A texture of ſticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden.*

HURDS. *ſ.* The refuſe of hemp or flax. *Ainſ.*

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *hourlt*, to throw down, Iſlandick.]
1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuouſly. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To utter with vehemence. [*hurler*, Fr. to make an howling or hideous noiſe.] Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*
3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*

HURL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*

HU'RLBAT. *ſ.* [*hurl* and *bat.*] Whirlbat.

HU'RLER. *ſ.* [from *hurl.*] One that plays at hurling. *Carew.*

HU'RLWIND. *ſ.* [*hurl* and *wind.*] A whirlwind; a violent guſt. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY. } *ſ.* Tumult; commotion;
HU'RLYBURLY. } buſtle. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'RRICANE. } *ſ.* [*huracan*, Spaniſh.] A
HURRICA'NO. } violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the weſtern hemiſphere. *Dryden.*

To HU'RRY. *v. a.* [hergian, to plunder, Saxon.] To haſten; to put into precipitation and confuſion. *Pope.*

To HU'RRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden.*

HU'RRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Addiſon.*

HURST. *ſ.* [hyrſt, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainſworth.*

To HURT. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. paſſ. *I have hurt.* [hyrt, wounded, Saxon.]
1. To miſchief; to harm. *Milton.*
2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm. *Walton.*

HURT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Harm; miſchief. *Baker.*
2. Wound or bruiſe. *Hayward.*

HU'RTER. *ſ.* [from *hurt.*] One that does harm.

HU'RTFUL. *a.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Miſchievous; pernicious. *Dryden.*

HU'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſchievouſly; perniciouſly.

HU'RTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſchievouſneſs; perniciouſneſs.

To HU'RTLE. *v. n.* [*heurter*, French.] To ſkirmiſh; to run againſt any thing; to joſtle. *Shakſpeare.*

To HU'RTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuoſity. *Spenſer.*

HU'RTLEBERRY. *ſ.* [*hiort bar*, Daniſh.] Bilberry; wortleberry.

HU'RTLESS. *a.* [from *hurt.*]
1. Innocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenſer.*
2. Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Without harm. *Sidney.*

HU'RTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND. *ſ.* [*hoſsband*, maſter, Daniſh.]
1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke.*
2. The male of animals. *Dryden.*
3. An economiſt; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit.
4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Dryden.*

To HU'SBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupply with a huſband. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To manage with frugality. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*

HU'SBANDLESS. *a.* [from *huſband.*] Without a huſband. *Shakſpeare.*

HU'SBANDLY. *a.* [from *huſband.*] Frugal; thrifty. *Tuſſer.*

HU'SBANDMAN. *ſ.* [*huſband* and *man.*] One who works in tillage. *Broome.*

HU'SBANDRY. *ſ.* [from *huſband.*]
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Sha.*
2. Thrift;

2. Thrift; frugality; parſimony. *Swift.*
3. Care of domeſtick affairs. *Shakſpeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe! *Shakſpeare.*

HUSH. *a.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet. *Shakſpeare.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent. *Spenſer.*

To HUSH. *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe. *Otway.*

To HUSH *up. v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY. *ſ.* [*huſh* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift.*

HUSK. *ſ.* [*huldſcb*, Dutch.] The outmoſt integument of fruits. *Bacon.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED. *a.* [from *huſk.*] Bearing a huſk; covered with a huſk.

HU'SKY. *a.* [from *huſk.*] Abounding in huſks; conſiſting of huſks. *Philips.*

HU'SSY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*] A ſorry or bad woman. *Southern.*

HU'STINGS. *ſ.* [hupꝛtinȝ, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HU'STLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To ſhake together in confuſion.

HU'SWIFE. *ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*]
1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. *Shakſp.*
2. An economiſt; a thrifty woman. *Shak.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY. *ſ.* [from *huſwife.*]
1. Management good or bad. *Tuſſer.*
2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women. *Tuſſer.*

HUT. *ſ.* [hutte, Saxon; *hûte*, French.] A poor cottage. *Swift. Thomſon.*

HUTCH. *ſ.* [hpœcca, Saxon; *huche*, French.] A corn cheſt. *Mortimer.*

To HUZZ. *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA'. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*

To HUZZA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation. *King.*

To HUZZA'. *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation. *Addiſon.*

HY'ACINTH. *ſ.* [ὑάκινθος.]
1. A flower. *Miller.*
2. The *hyacinth* is the ſame with the *lapis lyncurius.* It is a leſs ſhowy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is ſeldom ſmaller than a ſeed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. *Hill.*

HYACI'NTHINE. *a.* [ὑακίνθινος.] Made of hyacinths.

HY'ADES. } *ſ.* [ὑάδες.] A watery conſtella-
HY'ADS. } tion. *Dryden.*

HY'ALINE. *a.* [ὑάλινος.] Glaſſy; cryſtalline. *Milton.*

HY'BRIDOUS. *a.* [ὕβρις; *hybrida*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different ſpecies. *Ray.*

HYDA'TIDES. *ſ.* [from ὕδωρ.] Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part: moſt common in dropſical perſons. *Quincy.*

HY'DRA. *ſ.* A monſter with many heads ſlain by *Hercules.* *Dryden.*

HY'DRAGOGUES. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ἄγω; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours, which is generally the caſe of the ſtronger catharticks. *Quincy.*

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hydraulicks.*]
HYDRAU'LICK. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*

HYDRAU'LICKS. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλὸς, a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE. *ſ.* [ὑδροκηλὴ; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and κηφαλὴ.] A dropſy in the head. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω.] One who draws maps of the ſea. *Boyle.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω.] Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROMANCY. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μαντία.] Prediction by water. *Ayliffe.*

HY'DROMEL. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι.] Honey and water. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'METER. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA. *ſ.* [ὑδροφοβία.] Dread of water. *Quincy.*

HYDRO'PICAL. } *a.* [ὑδρωπικὸς.] Dropſical;
HYDRO'PICK. } diſeaſed with extravaſated water. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *a.* [ὕδωρ and ϛατικὸ.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hydroſtatical.*] According to hydroſtaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ϛαλικὴ; *hydroſtatique*, French.] The ſcience of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids

HYDRO'TICK. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'EN. } *ſ.* [*hyene*, French; *hyæna*, Lat.]
HY'ENA. } An animal like a wolf.

HYGRO'METER. *ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and μέτρεω.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhow the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either. *Quincy.*

HYM. *ſ.* A ſpecies of dog. *Shakſpeare.*

HY'MEN. *ſ.* [υμὴν.]
1. The god of marriage.
2. The verginal membrane

HYMENE'AL. } *ſ.* [ὑμέναιος.] A marriage
HYMENE'AN. } ſong. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENE'AN. } *Pope.*

HYMN. *ſ.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperiour being. *Spenſer.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns. *Milton.*

To HYMN. *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration. *Milton.*

HY'MNICK. *a.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns.

To HIP. *v. a.* [from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy; to diſpirit. *Spectator.*

HY'PALLAGE. *ſ.* [ὑπαλλαγὴ.] A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

HY'PER. *ſ.* A hypercritick. *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA. *ſ.* [ὕπερ and βάλλω.] A ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis interſects it. *Harris.*

HY'PERBOLE. *ſ.* [ὑπερβολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or decreaſed beyond the exact truth. *He was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flagellet was a manſion for him.* Shakſpeare.

HYPERBO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hyperbola.*]
HYPERBO'LICK. }

1. Belonging to the hyperbola. *Grew.*

2. [from *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *hyperbolical.*]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *a.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *a.* [*hyperboreus*, Latin.] Northern.

HYPERCRI'TICK. *ſ.* [ὕπερ and κριτικος.] A critick exact or copious beyond uſe or reaſon. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond uſe. *Swift.*

HYPE'RMETER. *ſ.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires. *Add.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *ſ.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

HY'PHEN. *ſ.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction: as, *wir-tue, ever-living.*

HYPNO'TICK. *ſ.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *ſ.* [ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen. *Quincy.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *hypochondres.*]
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. }

1. Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*

HY'POCIST. *ſ.* [ὑποκύστις.] An inſpiſſated juice in large flat maſſes, hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour when broken. An aſtringent medicine. *Hill.*

HYPO'CRISY. *ſ.* [*hypocriſie*, Fr. ὑπόκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. *Dryden. Swift.*

HY'POCRITE. *ſ.* [ὑποκρίτης.] A diſſembler in morality or religion. *Philips.*

HYPOCRI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *hypocrite.*]
HYPOCRI'TICK. } Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRI'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypocritical.*] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGAS'TRICK. *a.* [ὑπο and γαστὴρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wiſeman.*

HYPOGE'UM. *ſ.* [ὑπο and γὴ.] A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS. *ſ.* [ὑπόστασις.]

1. Diſtinct ſubſtance.

2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis.*]

1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as a diſtinct ingredient. *Boyle.*

2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENU'SE. *ſ.* [ὑπολὲυσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS. *ſ.* [ὑπόθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principles not proved. *South.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*hypothetique*, Fr. from *hypotheſis.*]
HYPOTHE'TICK. } Including ſuppoſition; conditional. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally.

HYRST. }
HURST. } Are all from the Saxon, hyꝛꝛt, a
HERST. } wood or grove. *Gibſon.*

HY'SSOP. *ſ.* [*hyſſopus*, Latin.] A plant. It hath been a great diſpute whether the hyſſop commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture. *Milton.*

HYSTE'RICAL } *a.* [ὑςερικὸς.]
HYSTE'RICK. }

1. Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.*

2. Proceeding from diſorders in the womb. *Arbuthnot.*

HYSTE'RICKS. *ſ.* [ὑςερικὸς.] Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

JAC JAL

I Is in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant. *I* vowel has a long ſound, as *fine, thine*, which is uſually marked by an *e* final; or a ſhort ſound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a dipthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field, yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld, yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, neigh*. The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expreſſed by *y*. *J* conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade, jet*.

I, *pronoun perſonal*. [*ik*, Gothick; *ic*, Saxon.] *I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*.

1. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*.
2. *I* is more than once, in *Shakſpeare*, written for *ay*, or *yes*.

To JA'BBER. *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to chatter *Swift.*

JA'BBERER. *ſ.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hudibras.*

JA'CENT. *a.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JACI'NTH. *ſ.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem*.]

1. The ſame with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward.*

JACK. *ſ.* [*Jaques*, French.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Uſed as a general term of contempt for ſaucy or paltry fellows. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*
3. An engine which turns the ſpit. *Wilkins.*
4. A young pike. *Mortimer.*
5. [*jaque*, French.] A coat of mail. *Hayw.*
6. A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden.*
7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley.*
8. A part of a muſical inſtrument called a virginal. *Bacon.*
9. The male of animals. *Arbuthnot.*
10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſworth.*
11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſ.*
12. A cunning fellow. *Cleaveland.*

JACK *Boots*. *ſ.* Boots which ſerve as armour.

JACK *by the Hedge*. *ſ.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

JACK *Pudding*. *ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zany; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*

JACK *with a Lantern*. *ſ.* An *ignis fatuus*.

JACKA'L. *ſ.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

JACKALE'NT. *ſ.* A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow. *Shakſpears.*

JA'CKANAPES. *ſ.* [*jack* and *ape*.]

1. Monkey; an ape.
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbuthnot.*

JACKDA'W. *ſ.* A cock-daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts.*

JA'CKET. *ſ.* [*jacquet*, French.]

1. A ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat. *Spenſer.*
2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man. *L'Eſtrange.*

JA'COB's *Ladder*. *ſ.* The ſame with Greek valerian; an herb.

JA'COB's *Staff*. *ſ.*

1. A pilgrim's ſtaff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A croſs ſtaff; a kind of aſtrolabe.

JA'COBINE. *ſ.* A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACTITA'TION. *ſ.* [*jactito*, Latin.]

1. Toſſing motion; reſtleſſneſs. *Harvey.*
2. A term in the canon law for a falſe pretenſion to marriage.

JACULA'TION. *ſ.* [*jaculatio*, Latin.] The act of throwing miſſive weapons. *Milton.*

JADE. *ſ.*

1. A horſe of no ſpirit; a hired horſe; a worthleſs nag. *Pope.*
2. A ſorry woman. *Swift.*
3. A young woman: in irony. *Addiſon.*

JADE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of the jaſper. *Hill.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to haraſs; to diſpirit; to weary. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To overbear; to cruſh; to degrade. *Shak.*
3. To employ in vile offices. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakſp.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To loſe ſpirit; to ſink. *South.*

JA'DISH. *a.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vitious; bad, as a horſe. *Southern.*
2. Unchaſte; incontinent. *L'Eſtrange.*

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagaw*, ſlits or holes, Welſh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw. *Watts.*

JAGG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray.*

JA'GGY. *a.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated. *Addiſon.*

JA'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *jagged*.] The ſtate of being denticulated; unevenneſs. *Peacham.*

JAIL. *ſ.* [*geole*, French.] A gaol; a priſon; a place where criminals are confined. *Dryden.*

JA'ILBIRD. *ſ.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *ſ.* [from *jail*.] The keeper of a priſon. *Sidney.*

JAKES. *ſ.* A houſe of office. *Swift.*

JA'LAP. *ſ.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.] A firm and ſolid root, of a faintiſh ſmell; and of an acrid and nauſeous taſte. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xelapa, a town in New Spain. It is an excellent purgative

gative where ſerous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*

JAM. *ſ.* A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

JAMB. *ſ.* [*jambe*, French.] Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door. *Moxon.*

JA'MBICK. *ſ.* [*iambicus*, Latin.] Verſes compoſed of a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately. *Dryden.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler*, French.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words.

To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to ſound untuneable. *Prior.*

JA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *jangle.*] A wrangling, chattering, noiſy fellow.

JA'NIZARY. *ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] One of the guards of the Turkiſh king. *Waller.*

JA'NNOCK. *ſ.* Oat bread.

JA'NTY. *a.* [*gentil*, French.] Showy; fluttering. *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY. *ſ.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The firſt month of the year. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N. *ſ.* [from *Japan* in *Aſia.*] Work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours.

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To varniſh, to embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures. *Swift.*
2. To black ſhoes. A low phraſe. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *japan.*]

1. One ſkilled in japan work.
2. A ſhoeblacker. *Pope.*

To JAR. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtrike or ſound untuneable. *Roſcommon.*
3. To claſh; to interfere; to act in oppoſition. *Dryden.*
4. To quarrel; to diſpute. *Spenſer.*

JAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of ſound. *Hold.*
2. Claſh; diſcord; debate. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may ſtrike the poſt. *Swift.*
4. [*giarro*, Italian.] An earthen veſſel. *Dry.*

JA'RDES. *ſ.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horſes, a little below the bending of the ham on the outſide. *Farrier's Dict.*

JA'RGON. *ſ.* [*jargon*, French.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberiſh. *Bramhall.*

JA'RGONELLE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

JA'SHAWK. *ſ.* A young hawk. *Ainſworth.*

JA'SMINE. *ſ.* [*jaſmin*, French.] A flower.

JA'SMINE *Perſian. ſ.* A plant.

JA'SPER. *ſ.* [*jaſpe*, Fr. *iaſpis*, Latin.] A hard ſtone of a beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white. *Hill.*

IATROLI'PTICK. *a.* [*iatroleptique*, French; ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω.] That cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or *jabel. v. a.* To bemire; to ſoil over with dirt.

JA'VEL. *ſ.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow. *More.*

JA'VELIN. *ſ.* [*javeline*, French.] A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe. *Addiſon.*

JA'UNDICE. *ſ.* [*jauniſſe*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A diſtemper from obſtructions of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly ſeparated by them from the blood, and makes them look yellow. *Quincy.*

JA'UNDICED. *a.* [from *jaundice.*] Infected with the jaundice. *Pope.*

To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*jaunter*, Fr.] To wander here and there; to buſtle about. It is now always uſed in contempt or levity.

JAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurſion. *Milton.*

JA'UNTINESS. *ſ.* [from *jaunty.*] Airineſs; flutter; genteelneſs. *Addiſon.*

JAW. *ſ.* [*joue*, a cheek, French.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Walton. Grew.*
2. The mouth. *Rowe.*

JAY. *ſ.* A bird.

JA'ZEL. *ſ.* A precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

ICE. *ſ.* [ic, Saxon; *eyſe*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold. *Locke.*
2. Concreted ſugar.
3. *To break the* ICE. To make the firſt opening to any attempt. *Peacham. Hudibras.*

To ICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
2. To cover with concreted ſugar.

I'CEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ice* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which ice is repoſited.

ICHNE'UMON. *ſ.* [ἰχνεύμων.] A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY'. *ſ.* A ſort of fly. *Derham.*

ICHNO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἴχνος and γράφω.] The groundplot. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR. [ἰχὼρ.] A thin watery humour like ſerum. *Quincy.*

I'CHOROUS. *a.* [from *ichor*] Sanious; thin; undigeſted. *Harvey.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἰχθυολογία.] The doctrine of the nature of fiſhes. *Brown.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY. *ſ.* [ἰχθὺς and φάγω.] Diet of fiſh.

I'CICLE. *ſ.* [from *ice.*] A ſhoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward.*

I'CINESS. *ſ.* [from *icy.*] The ſtate of generating ice.

I'CON. *ſ.* [εἰκὼν.] A picture or repreſentation. *Hakewill.*

ICO'NOCLAST. *ſ.* [*iconoclaſte*, Fr. εἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.

ICONO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*iconologie*, French; εἰκὼν and λέγω.] The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

ICTE'RICAL. *a.* [*icterus*, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer.*
2. Good againſt the jaundice.

ICY. *a.* [from *ice.*]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; froſty. *Pope.*
2. Cold; free from paſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Frigid; backward. *Shakſpeare.*

I'D. Contracted for *I would.*

IDE'A. *ſ.* [ἰδέα.] Mental image. *Dryden.*

IDE'AL. *a.* [from *idea.*] Mental; intellectual; not

not perceived by the ſenſes. *Cheyne.*

IDE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *ideal.*] Intellectually; mentally. *Brown.*

IDE'NTICAL. } *a.* [*identique*, French.] The
IDE'NTICK. } ſame; implying the ſame thing. *Tillotſon.*

IDE'NTITY. *ſ.* [*identitas*, ſchool Lat.] Sameneſs; not diverſity. *Prior.*

IDES. *ſ.* [*idus*, Latin.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, becauſe in theſe four months it was ſix days before the nones, and in others four days.

IDIO'CRASY. *ſ.* [ἰδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *idiocracy.*] Peculiar in conſtitution.

I'DIOCY. *ſ.* [ἰδιωτία.] Want of underſtanding.

I'DIOM. *ſ.* [ἴδιωμα.] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular caſt of a tongue; a phraſe. *Dryden.*

IDIOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *idiom.*] Pecu-
IDIOMA'TICK. } liar to a tongue; phraſeological. *Spectator.*

IDIO'PATHY. *ſ.* [ἰδιος and πάθος.] A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSY'NCRASY. *ſ.* [ἰδιος, σὺν, and κρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another. *Quincy.*

I'DIOT. *ſ.* [ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Sandys.*

I'DIOTISM. *ſ.* [ἰδιωτισμὸς.]
1. Peculiarity of expreſſion. *Hale.*
2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

I'DLE. *a.* [ydel, Saxon.]
1. Lazy; averſe from labour. *Bull.*
2. Not buſy; at leiſure. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unactive; not employed. *Addiſon.*
4. Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
5. Worthleſs; barren; not productive of good. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Trifling; of no importance. *Hooker.*

To I'DLE. *v. n.* To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity. *Prior.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *a.* [*idle* and *head.*]
1. Fooliſh; unreaſonable. *Carew.*
2. Delirious; infatuated. *L'Eſtrange.*

I'DLENESS. *ſ.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazineſs; ſloth; ſluggiſhneſs; averſion from labour. *South.*
2. Abſence of employment. *Sidney.*
3. Omiſſion of buſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Unimportance; trivialneſs. *Shakſp.*
5. Inefficacy; uſeleſſneſs.
6. Barrenneſs; worthleſſneſs.
7. Unreaſonableneſs; want of judgment.

I'DLER. *ſ.* [from *idle.*] A lazy perſon; a ſluggard. *Raleigh.*

I'DLY. *ad.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazily; without employment. *Shakſp.*
2. Fooliſhly; in a trifling manner. *Prior.*
3. Careleſly; without attention. *Prior.*
4. Ineffectually; vainly. *Hooker.*

I'DOL. *ſ.* [εἴδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.]
1. An image worſhipped as God. *Mac.*
2. A counterfeit. *Zech.*
3. An image. *Dryden.*
4. A repreſentation. *Spenſer.*
5. One loved or honoured to adoration. *Den.*

IDO'LATER. *ſ.* [*idolatra*, Latin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worſhips for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. n.* [from *idolater.*] To worſhip idols. *Ainſworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *a.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; compriſing idolatry. *Peacham.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *ad.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an indolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *ſ.* [*idolatria*, Lat.] The worſhip of images. *South.*

I'DOLIST. *ſ.* [from *idol.*] A worſhipper of images. *Milton.*

To I'DOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'NEOUS. *a.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient. *Boyle.*

I'DYL. *ſ.* [εἰδυλλιον.] A ſmall ſhort poem.

I. E. for *id eſt*, or *that is.*

JE'ALOUS. *a.* [*jaloux*, French.]
1. Suſpicious in love. *Dryden.*
2. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*
3. Zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour.
4. Suſpiciouſly vigilant. *Clarendon.*
5. Suſpiciouſly careful. *Swift.*
6. Suſpiciouſly fearful. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *jealous.*] Suſpiciouſly; emulouſly.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *jealous.*] The ſtate of being jealous. *K. Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY. *ſ.* [*jalouſie*, French.]
1. Suſpicion in love. *Dryden.*
2. Suſpicious fear. *Clarendon.*
3. Suſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. *v. n.* To ſcoff; to flout; to make mock. *Herbert. Taylor.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with ſcoffs. *Howel.*

JEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jeſt; flout. *Swift.*

JE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *jeer.*] A ſcoffer; a ſcorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *ad.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly. *Derham.*

JE'GGET. *ſ.* A kind of ſauſage. *Ainſworth.*

JEJU'NE. *a.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; not ſaturated. *Brown.*
3. Dry; unaffecting. *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *jejune.*]
1. Penury; poverty. *Bacon.*
2. Dryneſs; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *a.* Glutinous; brought to a ſtate of viſcoſity. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *ſ.* [*gelatinum*, Latin.] See GELLY.
1. Any thing brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs and viſcoſity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Sweetmeat made by boiling ſugar. *Pope.*

JE'NNETING. *ſ.* [corrupted from *Juneting.*] A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe. *Mortimer.*

JE'NNET.

JE'NNET. *ſ.* [See GENNET.] A Spaniſh horſe. *Prior.*

To JE'OPARD. *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger. *Maccabees.*

JE'OPARDOUS. *a.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY. *ſ.* [*jeu perdu*, Fr.] Hazard; danger; peril. *Bacon.*

To JERK. *v. a.* [ȝeȝeccan, Saxon.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow; to laſh. *Sw.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To ſtrike up. *Dryden.*

JERK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmart quick laſh. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtartles. *Ben Jonſon.*

JE'RKEN. *ſ.* [cyꝑtelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a ſhort coat. *South.*

JE'RKIN. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

JE'RSEY. *ſ.* [from the iſland of *Jerſey*, where much yarn is ſpun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JERU'SALEM *Artichoke.* *ſ.* Sunflower, of which they are a ſpecies. *Mortimer.*

JESS. *ſ.* [*geſte*, French.] Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt.

JE'SSAMINE. *ſ.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower. *Spenſer.*

To JEST. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions; to act or ſpeak not ſeriouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

JEST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter; not earneſt. *Tillotſon.*
2. The object of jeſt; a laughingſtock. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned; not real. *Grew.*

JE'STER. *ſ.* [from *jeſt.*]

1. One given to merriment and pranks. *Shak.*
2. One given to ſarcaſm. *Swift.*
3. Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenſer.*

JET. *ſ.* [ȝagat, Saxon, *gagates*, Latin.]

1. *Jet* is a beautiful foſſil, of a firm and even ſtructure, and of a ſmooth ſurface; found in maſſes, lodged in clay; of a fine deep black colour, having a grain reſembling that of wood. *Hill.*
2. [*jet*, French.] A ſpout or ſhoot of water. *Blackmore.*

To JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]

1. To ſhoot forward; to ſhoot out; to intrude; to jut out. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſtrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To jolt; to be ſhaken. *Wiſeman.*

JE'TSAM. } *ſ.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods which
JE'TSON. } having been caſt overboard in a ſtorm, or after ſhipwreck, are thrown upon the ſhore. *Bailey.*

JE'TTY. *a.* [from *jet.*]

1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet. *Brown.*

JE'WEL. *ſ.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.]

1. Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones. *South.*
2. A precious ſtone; a gem. *Pope.*
3. A name of fondneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

JE'WEL-HOUSE, *or Office.* *ſ.* The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

JE'WELLER. *ſ.* [from *jewel.*] One who traffics in precious ſtones. *Boyle.*

JEWS-EARS. *ſ.* [from its reſemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variouſly hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. People cure ſore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

JEWS-HARP. *ſ.* A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth.

JEWS-MALLOW. *ſ.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] An herb. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE. *ſ.* The clavated ſpine of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, ſwelling in the middle, and gradually tapering. *Hill.*

IF. *conjunction.* [ȝif, Saxon.]

1. Suppoſe that; allowing that. *Hooker.*
2. Whether or no: *I know not, if I may ſpeak.* *Prior.*
3. Though I doubt whether; ſuppoſe it be granted that. *Boyle.*

I'GNEOUS. *a.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville.*

IGNI'POTENT. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Latin.] Preſiding over fire. *Pope.*

IGNIS FA'TUUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Will with the wiſp; Jack with the lantern.

To I'GNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Latin.] To kindle; to ſet on fire. *Grew.*

IGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*ignition*, French.] The act of kindling, or ſetting on fire. *Boyle.*

IGNI'TIBLE. *a.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being ſet on fire. *Brown.*

IGNI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*igniwomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire. *Derham.*

IGNO'BLE. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden.*
2. Worthleſs; not deſerving honour. *Shak.*

IGNO'BLY. *ad.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiouſly; meanly; diſhonourably. *Dryden.*

IGNOMI'NIOUS. *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominioſus*, Latin.] Mean; ſhameful; reproachful; diſhonourable.

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully; ſhamefully; reproachfully. *South.*

I'GNOMINY. *ſ.* [*ignominia*, Latin.] Diſgrace; reproach; ſhame. *Milton.*

IGNORA'MUS. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly uſed by the grand inqueſt impannelled in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their conſideration, when they miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he delivered. *Cowel.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *ſ.* [*ignorance*, French.]
1. Want of knowledge; unskilfulneſs; unlearnedneſs. *Hooker.*
2. Want of knowledge diſcovered by external effect. In this ſenſe it has a plural. *Common Prayer.*

IGNORANT. *a.* [*ignorans*, Latin.]
1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninſtructed; unenlightened. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Unknown; undiſcovered. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Without knowledge of ſome particular.
4. Unacquainted with. *Dryden.*
5. Ignorantly made or done. *Shakſpeare.*

IGNORANT. *ſ.* One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed. *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *ad.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unſkilfully; without information. *Dryden.*

To IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, French.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*ignoſcibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG. *ſ.* [*giga*, Italian.] A light careleſs dance, or tune. *Spenſer. Pope.*

To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance careleſly; to dance. *Locke.*

JI'GMAKER. *ſ.* [*jig* and *make.*] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakſpeare.*

JI'GGUMBOB. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a ſlight contrivance in machinery. *Hudibras.*

JILT. *ſ.* [perhaps from *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for woman.]
1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Otway.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. *Dryden.*

To JILT. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practiſe amorous deceits. *Congreve.*

To JI'NGLE. *v. n.* To clink; to ſound with a kind of ſharp rattle. *Shakſpeare.*

JI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any clink, or ſharp rattle.
2. Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bac.*

ILE. *ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. *Pope.*

ILE. *ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] An ear of corn.

I'LEUS. ſ. [Latin.] The twining of the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

I'LEX. ſ. [Latin.] The ſcarlet oak.

I'LIAC. *a.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. *Floyer.*

I'LIAC *Paſſion. ſ.* A kind of nervous colick, whoſe ſeat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twiſted.

ILK. *ad.* [ealc, Saxon.] Eke; alſo. It is ſtill retained in Scotland: *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies, the ſame: as, *Mackintoſh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whoſe ſurname and the title of his eſtate are the ſame.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, ſtands for *in.*

ILL. *a.* [contracted from EVIL.]
1. Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral; evil. *Bacon.*
2. Sick; diſordered; not in health. *Temple.*

ILL. *ſ.*
1. Wickedneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Misfortune; miſery. *Tate.*

ILL. *ad.*
1. Not well; not rightly in any reſpect. *Dry.*
2. Not eaſily; with pain. *Milton.*

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE. *ſ.* [*illapſus.* Latin.]
1. Gradual immiſſion or entrance of one thing into another. *Norris.*
2. Sudden attack; caſual coming. *Thomſon.*

To ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to enſnare. *More.*

ILLAQUEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illaqueate.*]
1. The act of catching or enſnaring. *Brown.*
2. A ſnare; any thing to catch another.

ILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; concluſion from premiſes. *Locke.*

ILLA'TIVE. *a.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or concluſion. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praiſe or commendation. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthily; without deſerving praiſe.

ILLE'GAL. *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *illegal.*] Contrariety to law. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read. *Howel.*

ILLEGI'TIMACY. *ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] State of baſtardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE. *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleaveland.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VOURED. *a.* Deformed. *Shakſp.*

ILLFA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With deformity.

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS. *ſ.* Deformity.

ILLI'BERAL. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]
1. Not noble; not ingenuous. *K. Charles.*
2. Not munificent; not generous; ſparing. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *illiberal.*] Parſimony; niggardlineſs. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *illiberal.*] Diſingenuouſly; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT. *a.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, French.] Unlawful: as, an *illicit* trade.

To ILLI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE.

ILLI'MITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That cannot be bounded or limited. *Brown.*

ILLI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *illimitable.*] Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLI'MITED. *a.* [*illimité*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*

ILLI'TERATE. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton.*

ILLI'TERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of ſcience.

ILLI'TERATURE. *ſ.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

I'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *ill.*]

1. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*
2. Sickneſs; malady; diſorder of health. *Atterbury.*
3. Wickedneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

ILLNA'TURE. *ſ.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity. *South.*

ILLNA'TURED. *a.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or good-will; miſchievous. *South.*
2. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNA'TUREDLY. *ad.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of kindly diſpoſition.

ILLO'GICAL. *a.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning. *Walton.*
2. Contrary to the rules of reaſon. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin] To deceive; to mock. *Spenſer.*

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakſp.*
2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thompſon.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light. *Milton.*
2. To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light. *Spenſ.*
2. To adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Sandys.*
4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
5. To illuſtrate. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*illuminatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſupplying with light.
2. That which gives light. *Raleigh.*
3. Feſtal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dryden.*
4. Brightneſs; ſplendour. *Felton.*
5. Infuſion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace. *Hooker.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light. *Digby.*

ILLUMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *illuminate.*]

1. One who gives light.
2. One whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton.*

ILLU'SION. *ſ.* [*illuſio*, Lat.] Mockery; falſe ſhow; counterfeit appearance; errour. *Shak.*

ILLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *illuſus*, Latin.] Deceiving by falſe ſhow. *Blackmore.*

ILLU'SORY. *a.* [*illuſoire*, French.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*illuſtro*, Latin.]

1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour. *Milton.*
3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; expoſition. *L'Eſtr.*

ILLU'STRATIVE. *a.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *illuſtrative.*] By way of explanation. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*illuſtris*, Latin.] Conſpicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Conſpicuouſly; nobly; eminently. *Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am.*

IM is uſed commonly, in compoſition, for *in* before mute letters.

I'MAGE. *ſ.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]

1. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally a ſtatue; a picture. *South.*
2. An idol; a falſe god.
3. A copy; repreſentation; likeneſs. *Shakſp.*
4. Semblance; ſhow; appearance. *Shakſp.*
5. An idea; a repreſentation of any thing to the mind. *Watts.*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden.*

I'MAGERY. *ſ.* [from *image.*]

1. Senſible repreſentations; pictures; ſtatues. *Spenſer.*
2. Show; appearance. *Prior. Rogers.*
3. Copies of the fancy; ideas; imaginary phantaſms. *Atterbury.*
4. Repreſentations in writing. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *a.* [*imaginable*, French.] Poſſible to be conceived. *Tillotſon.*

IMA'GINANT. *a.* [*imaginant*, Fr.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY. *a.* [*imaginaire*, French.] Fancied; viſionary; exiſting only in the imagination. *Raleigh.*

IMAGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*imaginatio*, Latin.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of repreſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others. *Dennis.*
2. Conception; image of the mind; idea. *Sid.*
3. Contrivance; ſcheme. *Lam.*
4. An unſolid or fanciful opinion. *Locke.*

IMA'GINATIVE. *a.* [*imaginatif*, Fr. from *imagine.*] Fantaſtick; full of imagination. *Bacon. Taylor.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.*
2. To ſcheme; to contrive. *Pſalms.*

IMA'GINER.

IMA'GINER. *ſ.* [from *imagine.*] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE. *a.* [*imbecillis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* To weaken a ſtock or fortune by clandeſtine expences. *Taylor.*

IMBECI'LITY. *ſ.* [*imbecillité*, Fr.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs of mind or body. *Hooker.*

To IMBI'BE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin.]

1. To drink in; to draw in. *Swift.*
2. To admit into the mind. *Watts.*
3. To drench; to ſoak. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER *ſ.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or ſucks. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBI'TION. *ſ.* [*imbibition*, French; from *imbibe.*] The act of ſucking or drinking in. *Bacon. Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]

1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleaſure; to make unhappy. *Addiſon.*
3. To exaſperate.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body.*]

1. To condenſe to a body.
2. To inveſt with matter; to make corporeal. *Dryden.*
3. To bring together into one maſs or company; to incorporate. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To encloſe. Improper. *Woodward.*

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs; to coaleſce. *Milton. Locke.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To exeſtuate; to effervesce. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raiſe to confidence; to encourage. *Shakſpeare.*

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *boſom.*]

1. To hold on the boſom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.*
2. To admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sid.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To encloſe; to ſhut in. *Shakſpeare.*

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To arch; to vault. *Milton.*

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to ſhelter with trees. *Thomſ.*

IMBO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault. *Bacon.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word. *Hudibras.*

I'MBRICATED. *a.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities.

IMBRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obſcure; to cloud. *Milton. Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*]

1. To ſteep; to ſoak; to wet much or long. *Clariſſa.*
2. To pour; to emit moiſture. Obſolete. *Sp.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To ſink down to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Boyle.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourſe*, Fr.] To ſtock with money.

IMITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*imitabilitas*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

I'MITABLE. *a.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.]

1. Worthy to be imitated. *Raleigh.*
2. Poſſible to be imitated. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to reſemble. *Cowl.*
2. To counterfeit. *Dryden.*
3. To purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples. *Gay.*

IMITA'TION. *ſ.* [*imitatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to reſemble.
2. That which is offered as a copy. *Dryden.*
3. A method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *a.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to copy.
2. Aiming at reſemblance.
3. Formed after ſome original. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to reſemble another. *Dryden.*

IMMA'CULATE. *a.* [*immaculatus*, Latin.]

1. Spotleſs; clear; undefiled. *Bacon.*
2. Pure; limpid. Improper. *Shakſpeare.*

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter; to confine. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE. *a.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vaſt; prodigiouſly great.

I'MMANENT. *a.* [*in* and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinſick; inherent; internal. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *a.* [*in* and *manifeſt.*] Not manifeſt; not plain. *Brown.*

IMMA'NITY. *ſ.* [*imanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; ſavageneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *marceſco*, Lat.] Unfading.

IMMA'RTIAL. *a.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike. *Chapman.*

To IMMA'SK *v. a.* [*in* and *maſk.*] To cover; to diſguiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

IMMATE'RIAL. *a.* [*immaterial*, French.]

1. Incorporeal; diſtinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker.*
2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

IMMATERIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; diſtinctneſs from body or matter. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *a.* [from *in* and *materio*, Latin.] Diſtinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Not conſiſting of matter; incorporeal; without body. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE. *a.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulneſs or completion.

pletion. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *immature.*] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. } *s.* [from *immature.*]
IMMATU'RITY. } Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion. *Glanv.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *s.* [*immeabilis*, Lat.] Want of power to pass. *Arbuthnot.*

IMME'ASURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *measure.*] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive. *Hooker.*

IMME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *immeasurable.*] Immensely; beyond all measure.

IMMECHA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks. *Cheyne.*

IMME'DIACY. *s.* [from *immediate.*] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependance. *Shakspeare.*

IMME'DIATE. *a.* [*immediate*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. *South.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay. *Shakspeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS. *s.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMME'DICABLE. *a.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IMME'MORABLE. *a.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL. *a.* [*immemorial*, Fr.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*

IMME'NSE. *a.* [*immense*, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY. *ad.* [from *immense.*] Infinitely; without measure. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY. *s.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity. *Blackmore.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY. *s.* [from *immensurable.*] Impossibility to be measured.

IMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

To IMME'RGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMME'RIT. *s.* [*immerito*, Lat.] Want of worth; want of desert. *Suckling.*

IMME'RSE. *a.* [*immersus*, Lat.] Buried; covered; sunk deep. *Bacon.*

To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.

2. To sink or cover deep. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression. *Atterbury.*

IMME'RSION. *s.* [*immersio*, Latin.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface. *Addison.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confused; being without regularity; being without method. *Addison.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *immethodical.*] Without method; without order.

I'MMINENCE. *s.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shak.*

I'MMINENT. *a.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. *Shaksp.*

To IMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite. *Thomson.*

IMMINU'TION. *s.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease. *Ray.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *immiscible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *miscible.*] Not capable of being mingled. *Clarissa.*

IMMI'SSION. *s.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To IMMI'T. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Lat.] To send in.

To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle.

IMMI'XABLE *a.* [*in* and *mix.*] Impossible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY. *s.* [*immobilité*, French.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMO'DERATE. *a.* [*immoderatus*, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *immoderate.*] In an excessive degree. *Burnet.*

IMMODERA'TION. *s.* [*immoderation*, Fr.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMO'DEST. *a.* [*in* and *modest.*]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unchaste; impure. *Dryden.*

3. Obscene. *Shakspeare.*

4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY. *s.* [*immodestie*, Fr.] Want of purity or delicacy; indecency. *Pope.*

To I'MMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice. *Boyle.*

IMMOLA'TION. *s.* [*immolation*, French.]

1. The act of sacrificing. *Brown.*

2. A sacrifice offered. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMO'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *moment.*] Trifling; of no importance or value. *Shakspeare.*

IMMO'RAL. *a.* [*in* and *moral.*] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.

IMMORA'LITY. *s.* [from *immoral.*] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Swift.*

IMMO'RTAL. *a.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]

1. Exempt from death; never to die. *Abbot.*

2. Never ending; perpetual. *Shakspeare.*

IMMORTA'LITY. *s.* [from *immortal.*] Exemption from death; life never to end.

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, French.]

French.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Davies.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *ad.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end.

IMMO'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *movable.*]
1. Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.*
2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe.*
3. Unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*

IMMO'VABLY. *ad.* [from *immovable.*] In a state not to be shaken. *Atterbury.*

IMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*immunité*, French.]
1. Discharge from any obligation. *Hooker.*
2. Privilege; exemption. *Spratt.*
3. Freedom. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Latin; *emmurer*, old French.] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up. *Wotton.*

IMMU'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure. *Shakſpeare.*

IMMU'SICAL. *a.* [*in* and *muſical.*] Unmuſical; inharmonious. *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*immutabilitas*, Latin.] Exemption from change; invariableneſs.

IMMU'TABLE. *a.* [*immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

IMP. *ſ.* [*imp*, Welſh.]
1. A ſon; the offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
2. A ſubaltern devil; a puny devil. *Swift.*

To IMP. *v. a.* [*impio*, Welſh.] To lengthen or enlarge by any thing adſcititious. *Cleaveland.*

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Lat.] To drive cloſe or hard. *Woodward.*

To IMPA'INT. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, French.] To diminiſh; to injure; to make worſe. *Pope.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be leſſened or worn out. *Spenſer.*

IMPA'IR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrea'e. *Brown.*

IMPA'IRMENT. *ſ.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury. *Brown.*

IMPA'LPABLE. *a.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in* and *palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch: *an* impalpable *powder* is that in which no roughneſs is perceived by the touch. *Boyle.*

To IMPA'RADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadiſare*, Ital.] To put in a ſtate reſembling paradiſe. *Dunne.*

IMPA'RITY. *ſ.* [*imparitas*, Latin.]
1. Inequality; diſproportion. *Bacon.*
2. Oddneſs; indiviſibility into equal parts. *Brown.*

To IMPA'RK. *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To encloſe with a park; to ſever from a common.

To IMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.]
1. To grant; to give. *Dryden.*
2. To communicate. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPA'RTIAL. *a.* [*impartial*, French.] Equitable; free from regard or party; indifferent; diſintereſted; equal in diſtribution of juſtice; juſt. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [*impartialité*, French.] Equitableneſs; juſtice. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment; without regard to party or intereſt. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE. *a.* [*impartible*, French.] Communicable; that may be conferred or beſtowed. *Digby.*

IMPA'SSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *paſſable.*] Not to by paſſed; not admitting paſſage; impervious. *Raleigh.*

IMPASSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impaſſibilité*, French.] Exemption from ſuffering; inſuſceptibility of injury from external things. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLE. *a.* [*impaſſible*, Fr. *in* and *paſſio*, Latin.] Incapable of ſuffering; exempt from the agency of external cauſes. *Hammond.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *impaſſible.*] Impaſſibility; exemption from pain; exemption from external impreſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPA'SSIONED. *a.* [*in* and *paſſion.*] Seized with paſſion. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *paſſive.*] Exempt from the agency of external cauſes. *Pope.*

IMPA'STED. *a.* [*in* and *paſte.*] Covered as with paſte. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPA'TIENCE. *ſ.* [*impatience*, French.]
1. Inability to ſuffer pain; rage under ſuffering. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Vehemence of temper; heat of paſſion.
3. Inability to ſuffer delay; eagerneſs.

IMPA'TIENT. *a.* [*impatient*, French.]
1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear. *Pope.*
2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. *Dryden.*
3. Vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion. *Taylor.*
4. Hot; haſty. *Addiſon.*
5. Eager; ardently deſirous; not able to endure delay. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. *ad.* [from *impatient.*]
1. Paſſionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*
2. Eagerly; with great deſire.

To IMPA'TRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniſer*, Fr. *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to one's ſelf the power of any ſeignory. Not uſual. *Bacon.*

To IMPA'WN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shakſpeare.*

To IMPE'ACH. *v. a.* [*empecher*, French.]
1. To hinder; to impede. *Davies.*
2. To accuſe by publick authority. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'ACH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; let; impediment. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *impeach.*] Accuſable; chargeable. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *impeach.*] An accuſer; one who brings an accuſation againſt another. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *impeach.*]
1. Hinderance; let; impediment; obſtruction. *Spenſer.*
2. Publick accuſation; charge perferred.

To IMPE'ARL. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl.*]
1. To form in reſemblance of pearls. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*

IMPECCABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impeccabilité*, French.] Exemption from ſin; exemption from failure. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE. *a.* [*impeccable*, French.] Exempt from poſſibility of ſin. *Hammond.*

To IMPE'DE. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obſtruct. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hinderance; let; impeachment; obſtruction; oppoſition. *Hooker. Taylor.*

To IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on toward a point; to urge forward; to preſs on. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT. *ſ.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulſive power; a power that drives forward. *Glanville.*

To IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendo*, Lat.] To hang over; to be at hand; to preſs nearly. *Pope.*

IMPE'NDENT. *a.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; preſſing cloſely. *Prior.*

IMPE'NDENCE. *ſ.* [from *impendent.*] The ſtate of hanging over; near approach. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impenetrabilité*, French.]

1. Quality of not being piercеable. *Newton.*

2. Inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*impenetrable*, French.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

IMPE'NETRABLY. *ad.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *ſ.* [*impenitence*, French.]
IMPE'NITENCY. } Obduracy; want of remorſe for crimes; final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *a.* [*impenitent*, French; *in* and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *a.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*

I'MPERATE. *a.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with conſciouſneſs; done by direction of the mind. *South. Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE. *a.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expreſſive of command. *Clarke.*

IMPE'RATIVELY. *ad.* In a commanding ſtyle; authoritatively.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*imperceptible*, Fr.] Not to be diſcovered; not to be perceived; ſmall; ſubtile. *Dryden.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *imperceptible.*] The quality of eluding obſervation. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECT. *a.* [*imperfectus*, Latin.]

1. Not complete; not abſolutely finiſhed; defective. *Boyle. Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*imperfection*, French; from *imperfect.*] Defect; failure; fault, whether phyſical or moral. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *ad.* [from *imperfect.*] Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Stepney. Locke.*

IMPE'RFORABLE. *a.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Lat.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL. *a.* [*imperial*, French.]

1. Royal; poſſeſſing royalty. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking ſovereignty. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *ſ.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperor. *Knolles.*

IMPE'RIOUS. *a.* [*imperieux*, French.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; aſſuming command. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; aſcendant; overbearing. *Tillot.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with inſolence of authority. *Garth.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *imperious.*]

1. Authority; air of command. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE. *a.* [*imperiſſable*, French.] Not to be deſtroyed. *Milton.*

IMPE'RSONAL. *a.* [*imperſonalis*, Latin.] Not varied according to the perſons.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *ad.* [from *imperſonal.*] According to the manner of an imperſonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *perſuaſibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by perſuaſion. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE. } *ſ.* [*impertinence*, Fr.]
IMPE'RTINENCY. }

1 That which is of no preſent weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. *Bacon.*

2. Folly; rambling thought. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion. *Wotton.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value. *Evelyn.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *a.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. *Tillotſon.*

2. Importunate; intruſive; meddling.

3. Fooliſh; trifling. *Pope.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *ſ.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *impertinent.*]

1. Without relation to the preſent matter.

2. Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intruſively.

IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *pertranſeo*, Latin.] Impoſſibility to be paſſed through. *Hale.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*impervius*, Latin.] Unpaſſable; impenetrable. *Boyle.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *impervious.*] The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPETI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *impetigo*, Latin.] Scurfy;

Scurfy; covered with ſmall ſcabs.

IMPETRABLE. *a.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat.] Poſſible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To IMPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRA'TION. *ſ.* [*impetratio*, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor.*

IMPETUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Clarendon.*

IMPE'TUOUS. *a.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior.*
2. Vehement; paſſionate. *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*

IMPIE'RCEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenſer.*

IMPI'ETY. *ſ.* [*impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any act of wickedneſs; expreſſion of irreligion. *Swift.*

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *ſ.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall againſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh with. *Newton.*

To IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *a.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Forbes.*

IMPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly. *Granville.*

IMPLACABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableneſs; irreconcilable enmity; unappeaſible malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *a.* [*implacabilis*, Latin.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; conſtant in enmity. *Addiſon.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *ad.* [from *implacable.*] With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to inſert; to place; to ingraft; to ſettle; to ſet. *Sidney. Ray. Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*implantation*, French; from *implant.*] The act of ſetting or planting; the act of enfixing or ſettling.

IMPLAU'SIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *plauſible.*] Not ſpecious; not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

I'MPLEMENT. *ſ.* [*implementum*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants. *Hooker.*
2. Tool; inſtrument of manufacture; veſſel of a kitchen. *Brown.*

IMPLE'TION. *ſ.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the ſtate of being full. *Brown.*

IMPLE'X. *a.* [*implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Spectator.*

To I'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarraſs; to infold. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*implicatio*, Latin.]

1. Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.*
2. Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly connected. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLI'CIT. *a.* [*implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. *Pope.*
2. Inferred; tacitly compriſed; not expreſſed. *Smalridge.*
3. Reſting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *implicit.*]

1. By inference compriſed though not expreſſed. *Bentley.*
2. By connexion with ſomething elſe; dependently.
3. With unreſerved confidence or obedience. *Rogers.*

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in ſupplication; to ſolicit.
2. To aſk; to beg. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPLO'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of begging. *Spenſer.*

IMPLO'RER. *ſ.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor.

IMPLU'MED. *a.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to entangle. *Spenſer.*
2. To involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant. *Dryden.*

To IMPOI'SON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, French.]

1. To corrupt with poiſon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To kill with poiſon. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPO'LARILY. *ad.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLI'TICAL. } *a.* [*in* and *politick.*] Im-
IMPO'LITICK. } prudent; indiſcreet; void of art or forecaſt. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY. } *ad.* [*in* and *political.*]
IMPO'LITICKLY. } Without art or forecaſt.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

IMPORO'SITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *porous.*] Abſence of interſtices; compactneſs; cloſeneſs. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *a.* [*in* and *porous.*] Without pores; free from vacuities or interſtices.

To IMPORT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad.
2. To imply; to infer. *Hooker. Bacon.*
3. To produce in conſequence. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*importer*, French.] To be of moment.

IMPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; conſequence. *Sh.*
2. Tendency. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *portable.*] Unſupportable; not to be endured. *Spenſer.*

IMPO'RTANCE. ſ. [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Matter; ſubject. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Conſequence; moment. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Importunity. Not proper. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPO'RTANT. *a.* [*important*, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great conſequence. *Wotton.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.
3. Importunate. Not proper. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *import.*] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addiſon.*

IMPO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *a.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations; not to be repulſed. *Smalridge.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *importunate.*] With inceſſant ſolicitations; pertinaciouſly in petition. *Duppa.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *importunate.*] Inceſſant ſolicitation. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTU'NE. *v. a.* [*importunus*, Latin.]
1. To diſturb by reiteration of the ſame requeſt.
2. To teaſe; to haraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring; to moleſt. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE. *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.]
1. Conſtantly recurring; troubleſome by frequency. *Bacon.*
2. Troubleſome; vexatious. *Hammond.*
3. Unſeaſonable; coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton.*

IMPORTU'NELY. *ad.* [from *importune.*]
1. Troubleſomely; inceſſantly. *Spenſer.*
2. Unſeaſonably; improperly. *Sanderſon.*

IMPORTU'NITY. *ſ.* [*importunitas*, Latin.] Inceſſant ſolicitation. *Knolles.*

To IMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*impoſer*, French.]
1. To lay on as a burden or penalty. *Shakſp.*
2. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Waller.*
3. To fix on; to impute to. *Brown.*
4. To obtrude fallaciouſly. *Dryden.*
5. *To* IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke.*
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the ſtone, and fit on the chaſe, in order to carry the form to preſs.

IMPO'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *impoſe.*] To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *impoſe.*] One who enjoins.

IMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*impoſition*, French.]
1. The act of laying any thing on another.
2. The act of annexing. *Boyle.*
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.
4. Conſtraint; oppreſſion. *Watts.*
5. Cheat; fallacy; impoſture.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*impoſſible*, French.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impoſſibilité*, French.]
1. Impracticability; the ſtate of being not feaſible. *Whitgifte. Rogers.*
2. That which cannot be done. *Cowley.*

I'MPOST. *ſ.* [*impoſt*, French.] A tax; a toll; cuſtom paid. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS. *ſ.* [*impoſte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainſworth.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *impoſthume.*] To form an abſceſs; to gather; to form a cyſt or bag containing matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an impoſthume. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *impoſthumate.*] The act of forming an impoſthume; the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

IMPO'STHUME. *ſ.* A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſt. *Harvey.*

IMPO'STOR. *ſ.* [*impoſteur*, French.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*

IMPO'STURE. *ſ.* [*impoſtura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; ſuppoſitiouſneſs. *South.*

I'MPOTENCE. } *ſ.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
I'MPOTENCY. }
1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakneſs. *Bentley.*
2. Ungovernableneſs of paſſion. *Milton.*
3. Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT. *a.* [*impotens*, Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.*
2. Diſabled by nature or diſeaſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Without power of reſtraint. *Dryden.*
4. Without power of propagation. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY. *ad.* [from *impotent.*] Without power. *Hooker.*

To IMPOU'ND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.*]
1. To incloſe as in a pound; to ſhut in; to confine. *Bacon.*
2. To ſhut up in a pinfold. *Dryden.*

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* [*impracticable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be performed; unfeaſible; impoſſible. *Rogers.*
2. Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *impracticable.*] Impoſſibility. *Swift.*

To I'MPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

IMPRECA'TION. *ſ.* [*imprecatio*, Lat.] Curſe; prayer by which any evil is wiſhed. *K. Charles.*

I'MPRECATORY. *a.* [from *imprecate.*] Containing wiſhes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality. *Milton.*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *a.* [*imprenable*, French.]
1. Not to be ſtormed; not to be taken.
2. Unſhaken; unmoved; unaffected.

IMPRE'GNABLY. *ad.* [from *impregnable.*] In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.]
1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.
2. [*impregner*, French.] To fill; to ſaturate.

IMPREGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *impregnate.*]
1. The act of making prolifick, fecundation. *Bacon.*
2. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.*
3. Saturation. *Ainſworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE. *a.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepoſſeſſed; impartial. *Brown.*

IMPRE-

IMPREPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *preparation.*] Unpreparedneſs; want of preparation. *Hooker.*

To IMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*impreſſum*, Latin.]
1. To print by preſſure, or ſtamp. *Derham.*
2. To fix deep. *Watts.*
3. To force into military ſervice. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Mark made by preſſure. *Woodward.*
2. Effects upon another ſubſtance. *Glanville.*
3. Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp. *South.*
4. Device; motto. *Milton.*
5. Act of forcing into ſervice. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Latin.] What may be impreſſed. *Bacon.*

IMPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of preſſing one body upon another. *Locke.*
2. Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp. *Shakſp.*
3. Image fixed in the mind. *Swift.*
4. Operation; influence. *Clarendon.*
5. Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing. *Dryden.*
6. Effect of an attack. *Wotton.*

IMPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *impreſs.*] The mark made by preſſure; the dint; the impreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To IMPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]
1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure. *Holder. South.*
2. To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.
3. To fix on the mind or memory. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*empriſonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon.*] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Donne.*

IMPRI'SONMENT. *ſ.* [*empriſonnement*, Fr.] Confinement; cloſure; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. *Watts.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

IMPRO'BABLE. *a.* [*improbable*, Fr.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addiſon.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *ad.* [from *improbable.*]
1. Without likelihood.
2. In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete. *Boyle.*

To I'MPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*improbatio*, Latin.] Act of diſallowing. *Ainſworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *ſ.* [*improbitas*, Latin.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs. *Hooker.*

To IMPROLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick.*] To impregnate; to fecundate.

IMPRO'PER. *a.* [*impropre*, French; *improprius*, Latin.]
1. Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.*
2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.
3. Not juſt; not accurate. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *ad.* [from *improper.*]
1. Not fitly; incongruouſly.
2. Not juſtly; not accurately. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]
1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf. *Bacon.*
2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hand of a layman; and an appropriation is, when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] A layman that has poſſeſſion of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRI'ETY. *ſ.* [from *improprius*, Lat.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs; inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs. *Brown. Swift.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *proſperous.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; not ſucceſsful. *Dry.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *improſperous.*] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'VABLE. *a.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a bad to a good, or from a good to a better ſtate. *Grew.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *improvable.*] Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY. *ad.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus.* *Quaſi probum facere.*]
1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better. *Pope.*
2. To diſprove. *Whitgifte.*

To IMPRO'VE. *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *improve.*]
1. Melioration; advancement from good to better. *Tillotſon.*
2. Act of improving. *Addiſon.*
3. Progreſs from good to better. *Addiſon.*
4. Inſtruction; edification. *South.*
5. Effect of melioration. *South.*

IMPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *improve.*]
1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better. *Clarendon. Pope.*
2. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED. *a* [*improviſus*, Latin.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt. *Spenſer.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale.*

IMPRO'VIDENT. *a.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecaſt; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care. *Donne.*

IMPROVI'SION. *ſ.* [*in* and *proviſion.*] Want of forethought. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*imprudence*, French; *imprudentia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU'DENT. *a.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiſcreet; negligent. *Tillotſon.*

I'MPUDENCE. } *ſ.* [*impudence*, Fr. *impuden-*
I'MPUDENCY. } *tia*, Lat.] Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty. *Shakſpeare. K. Charles.*

IMPUDENT. *a.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Lat.] Shameleſs; wanting modeſty. *Shakſp.*

IMPUDENTLY. *ad.* [from *impudent.*] Shameleſsly; without modeſty. *Sandys.*

To IMPU'GN. *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to aſſault. *South.*

IMPU'GNER. *ſ.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUI'SSANCE. ſ. [French.] Impotence; inability; feebleneſs. *Bacon.*

IMPU'LSE. *ſ.* [*impulſus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South.*
2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea. *Locke.*
3. Hoſtile impreſſion. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*impulſion*, French.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon.*
2. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*

IMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [*impulſif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulſe; moving; impellent. *South.*

IMPU'NITY. *ſ.* [*impunité*, Fr.] Freedom from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment. *Davies.*

IMPU'RE. *a.* [*impurus*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to ſanctity; unhallowed; unholy. *Donne.*
2. Unchaſte. *Addiſon.*
3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droſſy.

IMPU'RELY. *ad.* [from *impure.*] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [*impuritas*, Latin, from
IMPU'RITY. } *impure.*]

1. Want of ſanctity; want of holineſs.
2. Act of unchaſtity. *Atterbury.*
3. Feculent admixture. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, French, from *purple.*] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *impute.*]

1. Chargeable upon any one. *South.*
2. Accuſable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe.*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *imputable.*] The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*imputation*, French, from *impute.*]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill. *Dryden.*
2. Sometimes of good. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Cenſure; reproach. *Addiſon.*
4. Hint; reflection. *Shakſpeare.*

IMPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *impute.*] That which may impute. *Ainſworth.*

To IMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; ſometimes good. *Temple.*
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*

IMPU'TER. *ſ.* [from *impute.*] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [*in*, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is preſent: in *the houſe.* *Fairfax.*
2. Noting the ſtate preſent at any time: *he is in proſperity.* *Smalridge.*
3. Noting the time: *it happened* in *that year.* *Locke.*
4. Noting power: in *his choice.* *Spenſer.*
5. Noting proportion: *nine* in *ten.* *Swift.*
6. Concerning. *Locke.*
7. A ſolemn phraſe: uſed thus, in *the king's name.* *Dryden.*
8. Noting cauſe: in *my behalf.* *Shakſpeare.*
9. IN *that.* Becauſe. *Shakſpeare.*
10. IN *as much.* Since; ſeeing that. *Hooker.*

IN. *ad.*

1. Within ſome place; not out. *South.*
2. Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.*
3. Placed in ſome ſtate. *Pope.*
4. Noting entrance. *Woodward.*
5. Into any place. *Collier.*
6. Cloſe; home. *Tatler.*

IN has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; before *l* into *l*; and into *m* before ſome other conſonants.

INABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impuiſſance; impotence; want of power. *Hooker.*

INA'BSTINENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *abſtinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abſtain; prevalence of appetite. *Milton.*

INACCE'SSIBE. *a.* [*inacceſſible*, Fr. *in* and *acceſſible.*] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Ray.*

INA'CCURACY. *ſ.* [from *inaccurate.*] Want of exactneſs.

INA'CCURATE. *a.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate.

INA'CTION. *ſ.* [*inaction*, Fr.] Ceſſation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*

INA'CTIVE. *a.* Not buſy; not diligent; idle; indolent; ſluggiſh.

INA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *inactive.*] Idly; without labour; ſluggiſhly. *Locke.*

INACTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *activity.*] Idleneſs; reſt; ſluggiſhneſs. *Rogers.*

INA'DEQUATE. *a.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Lat.] Not equal to the purpoſe; defective. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *inadequate.*] Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*

INADVE'RTENCE. } *ſ.* [*inadvertance*, Fr.]
INADVE'RTENCY. }

1. Careleſneſs; negligence; inattention. *South.*
2. Act or effect of negligence. *Addiſon.*

INADVE'RTENT. *a.* [*in* and *advertens*, Lat.] Negligent; careleſs.

INADVE'RTENTLY. *ad.* [from *inadvertent.*] Careleſly; negligently. *Clariſſa.*

INA'LIENABLE. *a.* [*in* and *alienable.*] That cannot be alienated.

INALIME'NTAL. *a.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inamiſſible*, French.] Not to be loſt. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *a.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void; *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *anima*, Lat.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*

INA'NIMATE. } *a.* [*inanimatus*, Latin.]
INA'NIMATED. } Void of life; without animation. *Bacon. Pope.*

INANI'TION.

INANI'TION. *ſ.* [*inanition*, Fr.] Emptineſs of body; want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

INA'NITY. *ſ.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptineſs; void ſpace. *Digby.*

INA'PPETENCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular uſe.

INAPPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*inapplication*, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE. *a.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*] *Inarching* is called grafting by approach; this is uſed when the ſtock and the tree may be joined. Take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the ſtock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one ſide about three inches in length: after the ſame manner cut the ſtock or branch where the graft is to be united, ſo that they may join, that the ſap may meet: then cut a little tongue upward in the graft, and make a notch in the ſtock to admit it; when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their ſlipping. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be ſufficiently united. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiſed upon orange, myrtles, jaſmines, walnuts, figs, and pines. *Miller.*

INARTI'CULATE. *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech. *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY. *ad.* [from *inarticulate.*] Not diſtinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confuſion of ſounds; want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL. *a.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*inattention*, Fr.] Diſregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Careleſs; negligent; regardleſs.

INAU'DIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

To INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To conſecrate; to inveſt with a new office by ſolemnites. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Lat.] Inveſtiture by ſolemnities. *Howel.*

INAURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inauro*, Lat.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *auſpicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Craſh.*

INBE'ING. *ſ.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inſeparableneſs. *Watts.*

I'NBORN. *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

INBRE'ATHED. *a.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inſpired; infuſed by inſpiration. *Milton.*

I'NBRED. *a.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced by birth and nature; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to ſhut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace. *Shakſpeare.*

INCALE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*incaleſco*, Latin.]
INCALE'SCENCY. } The ſtate of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*

INCANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*incantation*, French.] Charms uttered by ſinging; enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCA'NTATORY. *a.* [from *incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or ſeparate community. *Addiſon.*

INCAPABI'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *incapable.*]
INCA'PABLENESS. } Inability natural; diſqualification legal. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *a.* [*incapable*, French.]
1. Wanting power; wanting underſtanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not able to receive any thing. *Clarendon.*
3. Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shakſp.*
4. Diſqualified by law. *Swift.*

INCAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of ſmall content. *Burnet.*

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowneſs; want of containing ſpace.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]
1. To diſable; to weaken. *Clariſſa.*
2. To diſqualify. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*incapacité*, French.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Latin.] To impriſon; to confine. *Harvey.*

INCARCERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *incarcerate.*] Impriſonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed fleſh. *Wiſem.*

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To die red. This word I find only once. *Shakſpeare.*

To INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr.] To clothe with fleſh; to embody with fleſh.

INCA'RNATE. *partic. a.* [*incarnat*, French.] Clothed with fleſh; embodied in fleſh. *Sand.*

INCARNA'TION. *ſ.* [*incarnation*, Fr.]
1. The act of aſſuming body. *Taylor.*
2. The ſtate of breeding fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

INCA'RNATIVE. *ſ.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] A medicine that generates fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *caſe.*] To cover; to encloſe; to inwrap. *Pope.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedleſs. *Keil.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedleſsly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

INCE'NDIARY. *ſ.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin.]

1. One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.
2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. *King Charles. Bentley.*

I'NCENSE. *ſ.* [*incenſum*, Latin; *encens*, French.] Perfume exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs. *Prior.*

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incenſum*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exaſperate. *Dryden.*

INCE'NSEMENT. *ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] Rage; heat; fury. *Shakſpeare.*

INCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*incenſio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the ſtate of being on fire. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSOR. ſ. [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of paſſions. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered. *Ainſ.*

INCE'NTIVE. *ſ.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]
1. That which kindles. *King Charles.*
2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; ſpur. *Addiſon.*

INCE'NTIVE. *a.* Inciting; encouraging.

INCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning. *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERA'TION. *ſ.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax.

INCE'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Latin.] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

INCE'SSANT. *a.* [*in* and *ceſſans*, Latin.] Unceaſing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted. *Pope.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *ad.* [from *inceſſant.*] Without intermiſſion; continually. *Addiſon.*

I'NCEST. *ſ.* [*inceſte*, French; *inceſtum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited. *Shakſpeare.*

INCE'STUOUS. *a.* [*inceſtueux*, French.] Guilty of inceſt; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *South.*

INCE'STUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inceſtuous.*] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*

INCH. *ſ.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]
1. A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.*
2. A proverbial name for a ſmall quantity.
3. A nice point of time. *Shakſpeare.*

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drive by inches. *Dryden.*
2. To deal out by inches; to give ſparingly.

To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

I'NCHED. *a.* [with a word or number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

I'NCHIPIN. *ſ.* Some of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*

I'NCHMEAL. *ſ.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long. *Shakſpeare.*

To I'NCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence. *Raleigh.*

INCHOA'TION. *ſ.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.] Inception; beginning. *Hale.*

I'NCHOATIVE. *a.* [*inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, Latin.] To cut. Medicines *incide* which conſiſt of pointed particles; by which the pointed particles of other bodies are divided. *Quincy.*

I'NCIDENCE. } *ſ.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin;
I'NCIDENCY. } *incidence*, French.]
1. The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of *incidence.* *Quincy.*
2. [*incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; caſualty. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NCIDENT. *a.* [*incident*, French; *incidens*, Latin.]
1. Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional; happening accidentally; falling in beſide the main deſign. *Watts.*
2. Happening; apt to happen. *South.*

I'NCIDENT. *ſ.* [*incident*, French.] Something happening beſide the main deſign; caſualty.

INCIDE'NTAL. *a.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance. *Milton.*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *incidental.*] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally. *Sand.*

I'NCIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *incident.*] Occaſionally; by the by; by the way. *Bacon.*

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Lat.] To burn to aſhes. *Harvey.*

INCINERA'TION. *ſ.* [*incineration*, Fr.] The act of burning any thing to aſhes. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *circumſpection.*] Want of caution; want of heed. *Br.*

INCI'SED. *a.* [*inciſus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiſeman.*

INCI'SION. *ſ.* [*inciſion*, French.]
1. A cut; a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. *South.*
2. Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines. *Bacon.*

INCI'SIVE. *a.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *inciſus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR. *ſ.* [*inciſor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *a.* [*inciſoire*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *ſ.* [*inciſura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham.*

INCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive. *Brown.*

To INCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Latin.] To ſtir up; to puſh forward in a purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to urge on. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT. *ſ.* [from *incite.*] Motive; incentive; impulſe; inciting power. *Milton.*

INCI'VIL. *a.* [*incivil*, French.] Unpoliſhed.

INCIVI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incivilité*, French.]
1. Want of courteſy; rudeneſs. *Tillotſon.*
2. Act of rudeneſs. *Taylor.*

INCLE'MENCY. *ſ.* [*inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulneſs; cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful;

merciful; unpitying; void of tenderneſs; harſh. *Milton.*

INCLI'NABLE. *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]
1. Having a propenſion of will; favourably diſpoſed; willing. *Hooker.*
2. Having a tendency. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION. *ſ.* [*inclinaiſon*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency toward any point. *Newton.*
2. Natural aptneſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition; incipient deſire. *Clarendon.*
4. Love; affection. *Dryden.*
5. Diſpoſition of mind. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.
7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only ſtooping the veſſel. *Quincy.*

INCLI'NATORY. *a.* [from *incline.*] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*

INCLI'NATORILY. *ad.* [from *inclinatory.*] Obliquely; with inclination to one ſide or the other. *Brown.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin.]
1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part. *Brown.*
2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning. *Shakſpeare.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate. *Milton.*
2. To turn the deſire toward any thing. *Mil.*
3. To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To graſp; to encloſe; to ſurround. *Shakſpeare.*

To INCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter.*] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obſcure. *Shakſpeare.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]
1. To encloſe; to ſhut.
2. To compriſe; to comprehend. *Bacon.*

INCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*incluſif*, French.]
1. Encloſing; encircling. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Comprehended in the ſum or number.

INCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *incluſive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. From Sunday to Sunday *incluſively*; that is, taking both Sundays into the reckoning.

INCOA'GULABLE. *a.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *coexiſtence.*] The quality of not exiſting together. *Locke.*

INCO'G. *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Lat.] Unknown; in private. *Add.*

INCO'GITANCY. *ſ.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*

INCO'GITATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO. *ad.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a ſtate of concealment. *Prior.*

INCOHE'RENCE. } INCOHE'RENCY. } *ſ.* [*in* and *coherence.*]
1. Want of connection; incongruity; inconſequence; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke.*
2. Want of coheſion; looſeneſs of material parts. *Boyle.*

INCOHE'RENT. *a.* [*in* and *coherent.*]
1. Inconſequential; inconſiſtent. *Locke.*
2. Without coheſion; looſe. *Woodward.*

INCOHE'RENTLY. *ad.* [from *incoherent.*] Inconſiſtently; inconſequentially. *Browne.*

INCOLU'MITY. *ſ.* [*incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; ſecurity. *Howel.*

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of reſiſting fire. *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *a.* [*incombuſtible*, Fr.] Not to be conſumed by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of not being waſted by fire.

I'NCOME. *ſ.* [*in* and *come.*] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incommenſurable.*] The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both. *Watts.*

INCOMME'NSURATE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common meaſure. *More. Holder.*

To INCO'MMODATE. } *To* INCOMMO'DE. } *v. a.* [*incommodo*, Latin.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury. *Woodward.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*incommodus*, Latin.] Inconvenient to; vexatious without great miſchief. *Hooker.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconveniently; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconvenience. *Burnet.*

INCOMMO'DITY. *ſ.* [*incommodité*, French.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Wotton.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incommunicable.*] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [*incommunicable*, French.]
1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not to be expreſſed; not to be told. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *ad.* [from *incommunicable.*] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*

INCOMMU'NICATING. *a.* [*in* and *communicating.*] Having no intercourſe with each other. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'CT. } INCOMPA'CTED. } *a.* [*in* and *compact.*] Not joined; not cohering. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE. *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney. Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLY. *ad.* [from *incomparable.*]
1. Beyond compariſon; without competition. *Hooker.*
2. Excel-

2. Excellently to the higheſt degree. *Addiſon.*

INCOMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *compaſſionate.*] Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe. *Suckling.*

INCOMPA'TIBLY. *ad.* [from *incompatible.*] Inconſiſtently.

INCO'MPETENCY. *ſ.* [*incompetence*, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPETENT. *a.* [*in* and *competent*, Fr.] Not ſuitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *incompetent.*] Unſuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finiſhed. *Hooker.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfiniſhed ſtate. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *compliance.*]

1. Untractableneſs; impracticableneſs; contradictious temper. *Tillotſon.*

2. Refuſal of compliance. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED. *a.* [*in* and *compoſed.*] Diſturbed; diſcompoſed; diſordered. *Howel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incompoſſible.*] Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething elſe. *More.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *poſſible.*] Not poſſible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incompreheniſibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs; ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*incomprehenſible*, French.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully underſtood. *Hammond.*

2. Not to be contained. *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*incompreſſible*, Fr.] Not capable of being forced into leſs ſpace. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incompreſſible.*] Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCU'RRING. *a.* [*in* and *concur.*] Not concurring. *Brown.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept ſecret. *Brown.*

INCONCEI'VABLE. *a.* [*inconceivable*, Fr.] Incomprehenſible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Newton.*

INCONCEI'VABLY. *ad.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehenſion.

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceptible.*] Not to be conceived; incomprehenſible; inconceivable. *Hale.*

INCONCLU'DENT. *a.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no conſequence. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*in* and *concluſive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *a.* [*in* and *concoct.*] Un-
INCONCO'CTED. } ripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCO'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inconcoct.*] The ſtate of being indigeſted. *Bacon.*

INCO'NDITE. *a.* [*inconditus*, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpoliſhed. *Philips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Having no exception, or limitation. *Brown.*

INCONDI'TIONATE *a.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not reſtrained by any conditions. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others. *Hooker.*

INCONFU'SION. *ſ.* [*in* and *confuſion.*] Diſtinctneſs. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unſuitableneſs; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* [*incongruité*, French.]

1. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Inconſiſtency; inconſequence; abſurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.*

3. Diſagreement of parts; want of ſymmetry. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *a.* [*incongru*, French.]

1. Unſuitable; not fitting. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Inconſiſtent; abſurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance. *Brown.*

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conſcionable.*] Void of the ſenſe of good and evil. *Spenſer.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *ſ.* [*inconſequence*, Fr. *inconſequentia*, Latin.] Inconcluſiveneſs; want of juſt inference. *Stilling fleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *conſequens*, Latin.] Without juſt concluſion; without regular inference. *Brown.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conſiderable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconſiderable.*] Small importance. *Tillotſon.*

INCONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*inconſideratus*, Lat.]

1. Careleſs; thoughtleſs; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.*

2. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtleſsly. *Addiſon.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Careleſſneſs; thoughtleſſneſs; negligence. *Tillotſon.*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *ſ.* [*inconſideration*, Fr.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

INCON-

INCONSI'STENCE. } *ſ.* [from *inconſiſt-*
INCONSI'STENCY. } *ent.*]
1. Such oppoſition as that one propoſition infers the negative of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together. *South.*
2. Abſurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part deſtroys the other; ſelf-contradiction.
3. Incongruity. *Swift.*
4. Unſteadineſs; changeableneſs.

INCONSI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *conſiſtent.*]
1. Incompatible; incongruous. *Clarendon.*
2. Contrary. *Locke.*
3. Abſurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* [from *inconſiſtent.*] Abſurdly; incongruouſly; with ſelf-contradiction.

INCONSI'STING. *a.* [*in* and *conſiſt.*] Not conſiſtent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSO'LABLE. *a.* [*inconſolable*, French; *in* and *conſole.*] Not to be comforted; ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort; unable to conquer grief. *Fiddes.*

INCO'NSONANCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *conſonancy.*] Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *conſpicuous.*] Indiſcernible; not perceptible by the ſight.

INCO'NSTANCY. *ſ.* [*inconſtantia.* Latin.] Unſteadineſs; want of ſteady adherence; mutability. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT. *a.* [*inconſtant*, French; *inconſtans*, Latin.]
1. Not firm in reſolution; not ſteady in affection. *Sidney.*
2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shak.*

INCONSU'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conſume.*] Not to be waſted. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *a.* Not to be ſpent; not to be brought to an end. *Digby.*

INCONTE'STABLE. *a.* [*inconteſtable*, Fr.] Not to be diſputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *inconteſtable.*] Indiſputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. } *ſ.* [*incontinentia*, Lat.]
INCO'NTINENCY. } Inability to reſtrain the appetites; unchaſtity. *Milton.*

INCO'NTINENT. *a.* [*incontinent*, Latin.]
1. Unchaſte; indulging unlawful pleaſure. *Sh.*
2. Shunning delay; immediate. *Spenſer.*

INCO'NTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *incontinent.*]
1. Unchaſtely; without reſtraint of the appetites.
2. Immediately; at once. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indiſputable; not to be diſputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute. *Brown.*

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *ſ.* [*inconvenient*,
INCONVE'NIENCY. } French.]
1. Unfitneſs; inexpedience. *Hooker.*
2. Diſadvantage; cauſe of uneaſineſs; difficulty. *Tillotſon.*

INCONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]
1. Incommodious; diſadvantageous. *Smalr.*
2. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *inconvenient.*]
1. Unfitly; incommodiouſly.
2. Unſeaſonably.

INCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *converſable.*] Incommunicative; unſocial. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not tranſmutable. *Brown.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *inconvincible.*] without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. *a.* [from *in*, and *conn*, to know.]
1. Unlearned; artleſs.
2. In Scotland it denotes miſchievouſly unlucky. *Shakſpeare.*

INCO'RPORAL *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial; diſtinct from matter; diſtinct from body. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'LITY. *ſ.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.] Immaterialneſs; diſtinctneſs from body.

INCO'RPORALLY. *ad.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.]
1. To mingle different ingredients ſo as they ſhall make one maſs. *Bacon.*
2. To conjoin inſeparably. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. *Carew.*
4. To unite; to aſſociate. *Addiſon.*
5. To embody. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs. *Boyle.*

INCO'RPORATE. *a.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION. *ſ.* [*incorporation*, Fr.]
1. Union of divers ingredients in one maſs.
2. Formation of a body politick.
3. Adoption; union; aſſociation. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL. *a.* [*incorporalis*, Latin; *incorporel*, French; *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodied. *Bacon. Bentley.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *ad.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially; without body. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; diſtinctneſs from body.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpſe.*] To incorporate. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

INCORRE'CT. *a.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finiſhed; not exact. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [*in* and *correctneſs.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactneſs.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *a.* [*incorrigible*, French.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *More.*

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeleſs depravity; badneſs beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBLY. *ad.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roſcommon.*

INCORRU'PT. } *a.* [*in* and *corruptus*,
INCORRU'PTED. } Lat. *incorrompu*, Fr.]
1. Free from foulneſs or depravation. *Milton.*
2. Pure of manners; honeſt; good.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incorruptibilité*, French.] Inſuſceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill.*

INCORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [*incorruptible*, Fr.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*incorruption*, French.] Incapacity of corruption. *Cor.*

INCORRU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [*in* and *corrupt.*]
1. Purity of manners; honeſty; integrity. *Woodward.*
2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *craſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown. Newton.*

INCRASSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *incraſſate.*]
1. The act of thickening.
2. The act of growing thick. *Brown.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *a.* [from *incraſſate.*] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creſco*, Latin.] To grow more or greater. *Prior.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Temple.*

INCREA'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Augmentation; the ſtate of growing more or greater. *Pope.*
2. Increment; that which is added to the original ſtock. *Leviticus.*
3. Produce. *Denham.*
4. Generation. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Progeny. *Pope.*
6. The ſtate of waxing. *Bacon.*

INCRE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *increaſe.*] He who increaſes.

INCREA'TED. *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incredibilité*, French.] The quality of ſurpaſſing belief. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*incredibilis*, Latin.] Surpaſſing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY. *ſ.* [*incredulité*, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardneſs of belief. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refuſing credit. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardneſs of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not conſumable by fire. *Brown.*

I'NCREMENT. *ſ.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]
1. Act of growing greater. *Brown.*
2. Increaſe; cauſe of growing more; part added. *Woodward.*
3. Produce. *Philips.*

To I'NCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION. *ſ.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehenſion; chiding. *Hammond.*

To INCRU'ST. } *v. a.* [*incruſto*, Lat.]
To INCRU'STATE. } To cover with an additional coat. *Pope.*

INCRUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*incruſtation*, French.] An adherent covering; ſomething ſuperinduced. *Addiſon.*

To I'NCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh. Arbuthnot.*

I'NCUBUS. *ſ.* [Latin; *incube*, French.] The nightmare. *Floyer.*

To INCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin.] To impreſs by frequent admonitions. *Broome.*

INCULCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *in ulcate.*] The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition.

INCU'LPABLE. *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblameable. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably. *South.*

INCU'LT. *a.* [*inculte*, Fr. *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilled. *Thomſon.*

INCU'MBENCY. *ſ.* [from *incumbent.*]
1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The ſtate of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*

IMCU'MBENT. *a.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]
1. Reſting upon; lying upon. *Boyle.*
2. Impoſed as a duty. *Spratt.*

INCU'MBENT. *ſ.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarraſs. *Dryden.*

To INCU'R. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]
1. To become liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion. *Hayward.*
2. To occur; to preſs on the ſenſes. *South.*

INCURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incurabilité*, French.] Impoſſibility of cure. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *a.* [*incurable*, French.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeleſs. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incurable.*] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *incurable.*] Without remedy. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *curious.*] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham.*

INCU'RSION. *ſ.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]
1. Attack; miſchievous occurrence. *South.*
2. [*incurſion*, French.] Invaſion without conqueſt. *Bacon.*

To INCU'RVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

INCURVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *incurvate.*]
1. The act of bending or making crooked.
2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedneſs. *Glanville.*
3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stilling fleet.*

INCU'RVITY. *ſ.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedneſs; the ſtate of bending inward. *Br.*

To I'NDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To ſearch; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indagate.*] Search; inquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGA'TOR.

INDAGA'TOR. *ſ.* [*indagator*, Lat.] A ſearcher; an inquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*

To INDA'RT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to ſtrike in. *Shakſpeare.*

To INDE'BT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDE'BTED. *participial a.* [*in* and *debt.*] Obliged by ſomething received; bound to reſtitution; having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*

INDE'CENCY. *ſ.* [*indecence*, French] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; ſomething wrong, but ſcarce criminal. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT. *a.* [*indecent*, French.] Unbecoming; unfit for eyes or ears. *South.*

INDE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *indecent.*] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling; not ſhed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen. *Brown.*

INDECLI'NABLE. *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Latin.] Not varied by terminations. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECO'ROUS. *a.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Indecency; ſomething unbecoming. *Young.*

INDE'ED. *ad.* [*in* and *deed.*]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney.*
2. Above common rate: as, *this day is a day* indeed. *Davies.*
3. This is to be granted that: *he is wiſe* indeed, *but he is not happy.* *Wake.*
4. It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable. *Dryden.*
5. It is uſed to note conceſſions in compariſons: *he is a greater man* indeed, *but not a better.* *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhauſted by labour. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *ad.* [from *indefatigable.*] Without wearineſs. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of ſuffering no decay; of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'SIBLE. *a.* [*indefeaſible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defenſum*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained. *Sand.*

INDE'FINITE. *a.* [*indefinitus*, Latin.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not ſettled. *Bacon.*
2. Large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits. *Spect.*

INDE'FINITELY. *ad.* [from *indefinite.*]

1. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation. *Hooker.*
2. To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDEFI'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *indefinite.*] Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE. } *a.* [*in* and *delibe-*
INDELI'BERATED. } *rate.*] Unpremeditated; done without conſideration. *Bramhall.*

INDE'LIBLE. *a.* [*indebilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*
2. Not to be annulled. *Spratt.*

INDE'LICACY. *ſ.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addiſon.*

INDE'LICATE. *a.* [*in* and *delicate.*] Wanting decency; void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indemnify.*]

1. Security againſt loſs or penalty.
2. Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *demnify.*]

1. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *ſ.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment. *K. Charles.*

To INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequality like a row of teeth. *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequality; ciſure; indentation. *Shakſpeare.*

INDENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture; having a waving figure. *Woodw.*

INDE'NTURE. *ſ.* [from *indent.*] A covenant ſo named becauſe the counterparts are formed or cut by the other. *Aſcham.*

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [*independence*, Fr.]
INDEPE'NDENCY. } Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; ſtate over which none has power. *Addiſon.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*independant*, French.]

1. Not depending; not ſupported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *South.*
2. Not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperiour. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *ſ.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church. *Sanderſon.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things.

INDESE'RT. *ſ.* [*in* and *deſert.*] Want of merit. *Addiſon.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *ad.* [*indeſinenter*, French.] Without ceſſation. *Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *deſtructible.*] Not to be deſtroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or ſettled. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*indeterminé*, Fr.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any ſettled manner. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINED. *a.* [*in* and *determined.*] unſettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *determination.*] Want of determination. *Bramhall.*

INDEVO'TION. *ſ.* [*indevotion*, Fr.] Want of devotion;

devotion; irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T. *a.* [*indevot*, French.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *D. of Piety.*

INDE'X. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The diſcoverer; the pointer out. *Arbuth.*
2. The hand that points to any thing. *Bent.*
3. The table of contents to a book. *Shakſp.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readineſs. *Harvey.*

I'NDIAN *Arrow-root. ſ.* A plant; a ſovereign remedy for curing the bite of waſps, and expelling the poiſon of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Creſs. ſ.* [*acrieviola*, Latin.] A plant.

I'NDIAN *Fig. ſ.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant.

I'NDIAN *Reed. ſ.* A kind of mineral earth.

I'NDICANT. *a.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To I'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To ſhow; to point out.
2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*indication*, French.]

1. Mark; token; ſign; note; ſymptom.
2. [In phyſick.] *Indication* is of four kinds; vital, preſervative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cauſe of an approaching diſtemper, curing it while it is actually preſent, or leſſening its effects. *Quincy.*
3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given. *Bent.*
4. Explanation; diſplay. *Bacon.*

INDI'CATIVE. *a.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.
2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication. *Clarke.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *ad.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens.

To INDI'CT. See ENDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*indiction*, French; *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*
2. [In chronology.] The *Indiction*, inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great, is a cycle of tributes, for fifteen years, and by it accounts were kept. Afterward, in memory of the victory obtained by Conſtantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which freedom was given to Chriſtianity, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but by the *indiction*, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *ſ.* [*indifference*, Fr.]
INDI'FFERENCY. }

1. Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide. *Locke.*
2. Impartiality. *Whitgifte.*
3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs. *Addiſon.*
4. Sate in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *a.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either ſide. *Addiſon.*
2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs. *Temple.*
3. Not having ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other. *Davies.*
4. Impartial; diſintereſted. *Aſcham. Davies.*
5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate. *Roſcommon.*
6. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb: as, indifferent *well.*. *Shakſpeare.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *ad.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without diſtinction; without preference. *Newton.*
2. Equally; impartially. *Com. Prayer.*
3. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Not well; tolerably; paſſibly; middlingly. *Carew.*

I'NDIGENCE. } *ſ.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*,
I'NDIGENCY. } Latin.] Want; penury; poverty. *Burnet.*

INDI'GENOUS. *a.* [*indigéne*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NDIGENT. *a.* [*indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; neceſſitous. *Addiſon.*
2. In want; wanting. *Philips.*
3. Void; empty. *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST. } *a.* [*indigeſte*, Fr. *indigeſtus*,
INDIGE'STED. } Latin.]

1. Not ſeparated into diſtinct parts. *Raleigh.*
2. Not formed or ſhaped. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not well conſidered and methodiſed. *Hook.*
4. Not concocted in the ſtomach. *Dryden.*
5. Not brought to ſuppuration. *Wiſeman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *in* and *digeſtible.*] Not conquerable in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGE'STION. *ſ.* [*indigeſtion*, French.] The ſtate of meats unconcocted. *Temple.*

To INDI'GITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to ſhow. *Brown.*

INDIGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indigitate.*] The act of pointing out or ſhowing. *More.*

INDI'GN. *a.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeſerving. *Bacon.*
2. Bringing indignity. *Shakſpeare.*

INDI'GNANT. *a.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt. *Clarendon.*
2. The anger of a ſuperiour. *Kings.*
3. The effect of anger. *Shakſpeare.*

INDI'GNITY. *ſ.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult. *Hooker.*

I'NDIGO. *ſ.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil, uſed in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRE'CT. *a.* [*indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſtraight; not rectilinear.
2. Not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially

consequentially to a purpose. *Shakspeare.*
3. Not fair; not honest. *Daniel.*

INDIRE'CTION. *s.* [*in* and *direction.*]
1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line. *Shakspeare.*
2. Dishonest practice. *Shakspeare.*

INDIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *indirect.*]
1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in express terms. *Broome.*
3. Unfairly; not rightly. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS. *s.* [*in* and *directness.*]
1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairness; dishonesty.

INDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *discernible.*] Not perceptible; not discoverable. *Denham.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiscernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *discerptible.*] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *s* [from *indiscerptible.*] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCO'VERY. *s.* [*in* and *discovery.*] The state of being hidden. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T. *a.* [*indiscret*, Fr.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious. *Spens.*

INDISCREE'TLY. *ad.* [from *indiscreet.*] Without prudence. *Sandys.*

INDISCRE'TION. *s.* [*indiscretion*, Fr.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration. *Hayward.*

INDISCRI'MINATE. *a.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY. *ad.* [from *indiscriminate.*] Without distinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE. a. [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

INDISPE'NSABLENESS. *s.* [from *indispensable.*] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *ad.* [from *indispensable.*] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily. *Addison.*

To INDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, French.]
1. To make unfit. With *for.* *Atterbury.*
2. To disincline; to make averse. With *to.*
3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville.*
4. To disorder slightly with regard to health. *Walton.*
5. To make unfavourable. With *toward.* *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS. *s.* [from *indisposed.*] State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION. *s.* [*indisposition*, French.]
1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness. *Hayward.*
2. Disinclination; dislike. *Hooker.*

INDISPU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *disputable.*] Uncontrovertible; incontestable. *Rogers.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS. *s.* [from *indisputable.*] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *indisputable.*]
1. Without controversy; certainly. *Brown.*
2. Without opposition. *Howel.*

INDISSO'LVABLE. *a.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*]
1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. *Newton.*
2. Not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayl.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY. *s.* [*indissolubilité*, Fr.] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stableness. *Locke.*

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *indissolubilis*, Latin.]
1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. *Boyle.*
2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever.

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *s.* [from *indissoluble.*] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY. *ad.* [from *indissoluble.*]
1. In a manner resisting all separation.
2. For ever obligatory.

INDISTI'NCT. *a.* [*indistinct*, French.]
1. Not plainly marked; confused. *Dryden.*
2. Not exactly discerning. *Shakspeare.*

INDISTI'NCTION. *s.* [from *indistinct.*]
2. Confusion; uncertainty. *Brown.*
2. Omission of discrimination. *Spratt.*

INDISTI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *indistinct.*]
1. Confusedly; uncertainly. *Newton.*
2. Without being distinguished. *Brown.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *s.* [from *indistinct.*] Confusion; uncertainty. *Newton.*

INDISTU'RBANCE. *s.* [*in* and *disturb.*] Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL. *a.* [*individu*, *individuel*, Fr.]
1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Prior. Watts.*
2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY. *s.* [from *individual.*] Separate or distinct existence. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY. *ad.* [from *individual.*] With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker.*

To INDIVI'DUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *More.*

INDIVIDUA'TION. *s.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual. *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY. *s.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY. *s.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. Not in use. *Brown.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *s.* [from *indivisible.*]
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } State in which no more division can be made. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*indivisible*, French.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby.*

INDIVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *indivisible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDO'CIL. *a.* [*indocile*, French.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed. *Bentley.*

INDOCI'LITY. *s.* [*indocilité*, French.] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To inſtruct; to tincture with any ſcience or opinion. *Clarendon.*

INDOCTRINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Inſtruction; information. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE. } *ſ.* [*in* and *doleo*, Latin.]
I'NDOLENCY. }
1. Freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
2. Lazineſs; inattention; liſtleſſneſs. *Dryd.*

I'NDOLENT. *a.* [French.]
1. Free from pain.
2. Careleſs; lazy; inattentive; liſtleſs. *Pope.*

I'NDOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *indolent.*]
1. With freedom from pain.
2. Careleſly; lazily; inattentively; liſtleſly. *Addiſon.*

To INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT. *ſ.* [*in* and *draught.*]
1. An opening in the land into which the ſea flows. *Raleigh.*
2. Inlet; paſſage inward. *Bacon.*

To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To ſoak; to drown. *Shakſpeare.*

INDU'BIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not ſuſpecting; certain. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat.] Undoubted; unqueſtionable. *Watts.*

INDU'BITABLY. *ad.* [from *indubitable.*] Undoubtedly; unqueſtionably. *Spratt.*

INDU'BITATE. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unqueſtioned; certain; evident. *Wotton.*

To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.]
1. To perſuade; to influence to any thing. *Hayward.*
2. To produce by perſuaſion or influence. *Bacon.*
2. To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning. *Brown.*
4. To inculcate; to enforce; *Temple.*
5. To cauſe extrinſically; to produce. *Bacon.*
6. To introduce; to bring into view. *Pope.*
7. To bring on; to ſuperinduce. *D. of Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER. *ſ.* [from *induce.*] A perſuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]
1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*
2. To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

INDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*induction*, French; *inductio*, Latin.]
1. Introduction; entrance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. *Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general. *Watts.*
3. The act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *induct.*]
1. Leading; perſuaſive. With *to.* *Milton.*
2. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale.*

To INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To inveſt; to clothe. *Milton.*

To INDUL'GE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]
1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with conceſſion; to foſter. *Dryden.*
2. To grant not of right, but favour. *Pope.*

To INDUL'GE. *v. n.* To be favourable.

INDU'LGENCE. } *ſ.* [*indulgence*, French.]
INDU'LGENCY. }
1. Fondneſs; fond kindneſs. *Milton.*
2. Forbearance; tenderneſs: oppoſite to rigour. *Hammond.*
3. Favour granted. *Rogers.*
4. Grant of the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *a.* [*indulgent*, French.]
1. Kind; gentle. *Rogers.*
2. Mild; favourable. *Waller.*
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to.

INDU'LGENTLY. *ad.* [from *indulgent.*] Without ſeverity; without cenſure. *Hammond.*

INDU'LT. } *ſ.* [Ital. and French.] Privi-
INDU'LTO. } lege or exemption.

To INDU'RATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*

To INDU'RATE. *v. a.*
1. To make hard. *Sharp.*
2. To harden the mind.

INDURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indurate.*]
1. The ſtate of growing hard. *Bacon.*
2. The act of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardneſs of heart. *D. of Piety.*

INDUS'TRIOUS. *a.* [*induſtrius*, Latin.]
1. Diligent; laborious. *Milton.*
2. Deſigned; done for the purpoſe. *Watts.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *induſtrious.*]
1. Diligently; laboriouſly; aſſiduouſly. *Shak.*
2. For the ſet purpoſe; with deſign. *Bacon.*

I'NDUSTRY. *ſ.* [*induſtria*, Latin.] Diligence; aſſiduity. *Shakſpeare. Cowley.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*

INEBRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenneſs; intoxication. *Brown.*

INEFFABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ineffable.*] Unſpeakableneſs.

INE'FFABLE. *a.* [*ineffable*, French; *ineffabilis*, Latin.] Unſpeakable. *South.*

INE'FFABLY. *ad.* [from *ineffable.*] In a manner not to be expreſſed. *Milton.*

INEFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [*inefficif*, Fr. *in* and *effective.*] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient. *Taylor.*

INEFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power. *Hooker.*

INEFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Wake.*

INEFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

INE'FFICACY. *ſ.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE. } *ſ.* [from *inelegant.*] Ab-
INE'LEGANCY. } ſence of beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT. *a.* [*inelegans*, Latin.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: oppoſite to *elegant*. *Woodward.*
2. Mean; deſpicable; contemptible.

INE'LOQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Latin.] Not perſuaſive; not oratorical.

INEPT. *a.* [*ineptus*, Latin.] Unfit; uſeleſs; trifling; fooliſh. *More.*

INE'PTLY. *ad.* [*ineptè*, Latin.] Triflingly; fooliſhly; unfitly. *More.*

INE'PTITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.] Unfitneſs. *Wilkins.*

INEQUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *in æqualitas*, and *in æqualis*, Latin.]
1. Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray.*
2. Unevenneſs; interchange of higher and lower parts. *Newton.*
3. Diſproportion to any purpoſe; ſtate of not being adequate; inadequateneſs. *South.*
4. Change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf. *Bacon.*
5. Difference of rank or ſtation. *Hooker.*

INERRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from errour. *K. Charles.*

INE'RRABLE. *a.* [*in* and *err*.] Exempt from errour. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS *ſ.* [from *inerrable*.] Exemption from errour. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLY. *ad.* [from *inerrable*.] With ſecurity from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *ad.* [*in* and *erring*.] Without errour. *Glanville.*

INE'RT. *a.* [*iners*, Latin.] Dull; ſluggiſh; motionleſs. *Blackmore.*

INE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *inert*.] Sluggiſhly; dully. *Pope.*

INESCA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *eſca*, Lat.] The act of baiting.

INE'STIMABLE. *a.* [*ineſtimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; tranſcending all price. *Boyle.*

INE'VIDENT. *a.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident*.] Not plain; obſcure. *Brown.*

INEVITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inevitable*.] Impoſſibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramhall.*

INE'VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin.] Unavoidable; not to be eſcaped. *Dryden.*

INE'VITABLY. *ad.* [from *inevitable*.] Without poſſibility of eſcape. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE. *a.* [*inexcuſabilis*, Lat.] Not to be excuſed; not to be palliated by apology. *Swift.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inexcuſable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation. *South.*

INEXCU'SABLY. *ad.* [from *inexcuſable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.

INEXHA'LABLE. *a.* [*in* and *exhale*.] That cannot evaporate. *Brown.*

INEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*in* and *exhauſted*.] Unemptied; not poſſible to be emptied. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *a.* Not to be ſpent.

INEXI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *exiſtent*.] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *exiſtence*.] Want of being; want of exiſtence. *Broome.*

INE'XORABLE. *a.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *ſ.* [*in* and *expedience*.]
INEXPE'DIENCY. } Want of fitneſs; want of propriety; unſuitableneſs to time or place. *Sanderſon.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*in* and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Smalridge.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *ſ.* [*inexperience*, French.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*

INEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unſkilful; unſkilled. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLE. *a.* [*inexpiable*, French.]
1. Not to be atoned.
2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLY. *ad.* [from *inexpiable*.] To a degree beyond atonement. *Roſcommon.*

INE'XPLEABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *explco*, Latin.] Inſatiably. *Sandys.*

INE'XPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *explico*, Latin.] Incapable of being explained. *Newton.*

INE'XPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *expreſs*.] Not to be told; unutterable. *Stilling fleet.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *in expreſſible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered. *Hammond.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued. *Ray.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *extinguo*, Latin.] Unquenchable. *Grew.*

INE'XTRICABLE. *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Latin.] Not to be diſintangled; not to be cleared. *Blackmore.*

INE'XTRICABLY. *ad.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be diſintangled. *Bentley.*

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock. *Philips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*infallibilité*, Fr.]
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } Inerrability; exemption from errour. *Tillotſon.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*infallible*, French.] Privileged from errour; incapable of miſtake; not to be miſled or deceived; certain. *South.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *ad.* [from *infallible*.]
1. Without danger of deceit; with ſecurity from errour. *Smalridge.*
2. Certainly. *Rogers.*

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamo*, Latin.] To repreſent to diſadvantage; to defame; to cenſure publickly. *Bacon.*

I'NFAMOUS. *a.* [*infamis*, Latin.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly cenſured. *B. Jonſ.*

I'NFAMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infamous*.]
1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.
2. Shamefully; ſcandalouſly. *Dryden.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS. } *ſ.* [*infamia*, Lat.] Pub-
I'NFAMY. } lick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *K. Charles.*

INFANCY. *ſ.* [*infantia*, Latin.]
1. The firſt part of life. *Hooker.*
2. Civil infancy, reaching to twenty-one.
3. Firſt age of any thing; beginning; original. *Arbuthnot.*

INFA'NGTHEF. A privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

INFANT. *ſ.* [*infans*, Latin.]
1. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year. *Roſcommon.*
2. [In law.] A young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFA'NTA. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFA'NTICIDE. *ſ.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Latin.] The ſlaughter of the infants by *Herod.*

I'NFANTILE. *a.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham.*

I'NFANTRY. *ſ.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot ſoldiers of an army. *Milton.*

INFA'RCTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *farctio*, Latin.] Stuffing; conſtipation. *Harvey.*

To INFA'TUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin.] To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

INFATUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *infatuate.*] The act of ſtriking with folly; deprivation of reaſon. *South.*

INFA'USTING. *ſ.* [from *infauſtus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *feaſible.*] Impracticable; not to be done. *Glanville.*

To INFE'CT. *v. a.* [*infectus*, Latin.]
1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion. *Milton.*
2. To fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious. *Shakſpeare.*

INFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; miſchief by communication. *Sb.*

INFE'CTIOUS. *a.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Temp.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiouſneſs.

INFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of contagion. *Sidney.*

INFECU'ND. *a.* [*infœcundus*, Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham.*

INFECU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*infecunditas*, Latin.] Want of fertility; barrenneſs.

INFELI'CITY. *ſ.* [*infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappineſs; miſery; calamity. *Watts.*

To INFE'R. *v. a.* [*infero*, Latin.]
1. To bring; to induce. *Harvey.*
2. To *infer* is nothing but by virtue of one propoſition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.*
3. To offer; to produce. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NFERENCE. *ſ.* [*inference*, French; from *infer.*] Concluſion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE. *a.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premiſed grounds. *Brown.*

INFERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *inferior.*] Lower ſtate of dignity or value. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *a.* [*inferior*, Latin.]
1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in ſtation or rank of life. *South.*
3. Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden.*
4. Subordinate. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *ſ.* One in a lower rank or ſtation than another. *South.*

INFE'RNAL. *a.* [*infernal*, French.] Helliſh; tartarean. *Dryden.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone.* *ſ.* The lunar cauſtick, prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or from cryſtals of ſilver. *Hill.*

INFE'RTILE. *a.* [*infertile.* Fr.] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund. *Gov. of Tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*infertilité*, French; from *infertile.*] Unfruitfulneſs; want of fertility.

To INFE'ST. *v. a.* [*infeſto.* Latin.] To haraſs; to diſturb; to plague. *Hooker.*

INFESTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *feſtivity.*] Mournfulneſs; want of cheerfulneſs.

INFE'STRED. *a.* [*in* and *feſter.*] Rankling; inveterate. *Spenſer.*

INFEUDA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *feudum*, Latin.] The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate. *Hale.*

I'NFIDEL. *ſ.* [*infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miſcreant; a pagan; one who rejects Chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

INFIDE'LITY. *ſ.* [*infidelité*, French.]
1. Want of faith. *Taylor.*
2. Diſbelief of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*
3. Treachery; deceit. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE. *a.* [*infinitus*, Latin.]
1. Unbounded; boundleſs; unlimited; immenſe. *Dennis.*
2. It is hyperbolically uſed for large; great.

I'NFINITELY. *ad.* [from *infinite.*] Without limits; without bounds; immenſely.

I'NFINITENESS. *ſ.* [from *infinite.*] Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; infinity. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *infinite.*] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE. *a.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming; but does not do it abſolutely. *Clarke.*

INFI'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *infinite.*]
1. Infinity; immenſity. *Hale.*
2. Boundleſs number. *Addiſon.*

INFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*infinité*, French.]
1. Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; unlimited nature. *Raleigh.*
2. Endleſs number. *Arbuthnot.*

INFI'RM. *a.* [*infirmus*, Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; diſabled of body. *Milton.*
2. Weak of mind; irreſolute. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not ſtable; not ſolid. *South.*

To INFI'RM. *v. a.* [*infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to ſhake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

INFI'RMARY. *ſ.* [*infirmerie*, French.] Lodgings for the ſick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMITY. *ſ.* [*infirmité*, French.]
1. Weak-

1. Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper. *Rogers.*
2. Failing; weakneſs; fault. *Clarendon.*
3. Diſeaſe; malady. *Hooker.*

INFI'RMNESS. *ſ.* [from *infirm.*] Weakneſs; feebleneſs. *Boyle.*

To INFI'X. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to faſten. *Spenſer.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]
1. To kindle; to ſet on fire. *Sidney.*
2. To kindle deſire. *Milton.*
3. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addiſon.*
4. To heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter.
5. To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To fire with paſſion. *Milton.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obſtructed matter. *Wiſeman.*

INFLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or perſon that inflames. *Addiſon.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire. *Harvey.*

INFLA'MMABLE. *a.* [French.] Eaſy to be ſet on flame. *Newton.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of eaſily catching fire.

INFLAMMA'TION. *ſ.* [*inflammatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſetting on flame. *Temple.*
2. The ſtate of being in flame. *Wilkins.*
3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obſtructed ſo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hook.*

INFLA'MMATORY. *a.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope.*

To INFLA'TE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]
1. To ſwell with wind. *Ray.*
2. To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*

INFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate.*] The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind; flatulence. *Arbuthnot.*

To INFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]
1. To bend; to turn. *Newton.*
2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending or turning. *Hale.*
2. Modulation of the voice. *Hooker.*
3. Variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood.*

INFLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending. *Derham.*

INFLEXIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*inflexibilité*, Fr.]
INFLE'XIBLENESS. }
1. Stiffneſs; quality of reſiſting flexure.
2. Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLE'XIBLE. *a.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Lat.]
1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.*
2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable. *Add.*
3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *ad.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Latin.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*] He who puniſhes. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*]
1. The act of uſing puniſhments. *South.*
2. The puniſhment impoſed. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] That impoſes a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*influence*, French.]
1. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs. *Prior.*
2. Aſcendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney. Atterbury.*

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power; to modify to any purpoſe. *Newton.*

I'NFLUENT. *a.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX. *ſ.* [*influxus*, Latin.]
1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*
2. Infuſion; intromiſſion. *Hale.*
3. Influence; power. *Bacon.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *a.* [from *influx.*] Influential.

To INFOL'D. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to encloſe with involutions. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Latin.] To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informo*, Latin.]
1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers. *Dryden.*
2. To inſtruct; to ſupply with new knowledge; to acquaint. *Clarendon.*
3. To offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate.

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

INFO'RMAL. *a.* [from *inform.*] Irregular; wanting legal formality. *Shakſpeare.*

INFO'RMANT. *ſ.* [French.]
1. One who gives information or inſtruction. *Watts.*
2. One who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*informatio*, Latin.]
1. Intelligence given; inſtruction. *South.*
2. Charge or accuſation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *inform.*]
1. One who gives intelligence. *Swift.*
2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate. *L'Eſtrange.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

INFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapeleſſneſs. *Brown.*

INFO'RMOUS. *a.* [*informe*, French; *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſs; of no regular figure.

INFO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break. *Thomſon.*

INFRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*infraction*, Fr.] The act of breaking; breach; violation. *Waller.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonneſs; rarity. *Broome.*

INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Latin.]

Latin.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]
1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.
2. To deſtroy; to hinder. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violator. *Ayliffe.*

INFUNDIBU'LIFORM. *a.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Latin.] Of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh.

INFU'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging. *Milton.*

INFUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE. *v. n.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, Lat.]
1. To pour in; to inſtil. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inſpire. *Sw.*
3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon.*
4. To tincture; to ſaturate with any thing infuſed. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *infuſe.*]
1. Poſſible to be infuſed. *Hammond.*
2. Incapable of diſſolution; not fuſible; not to be melted. *Brown.*

INFU'SION. *ſ.* [*infuſion*, Fr. *infuſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pouring in; inſtillation. *Add.*
2. The act of pouring into the mind; inſpiration. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. Suggeſtion; whiſper. *Swift.*
4. The act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling. *Bacon.*
5. The liquor made by infuſion. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *infuſe.*] Having the power of infuſion, or being infuſed. *Thomſon.*

I'NGATE. *ſ.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; paſſage in. *Spenſer.*

INGANNA'TION. *ſ.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; deluſion; impoſture. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *ſ.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of gathering in the harveſt. *Exodus.*

INGE, in the names of places, ſignifies a meadow. *Gibſon.*

To INGE'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Lat.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *ingender.*] He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGE'NERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE. } *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
INGE'NERATED. }
1. Inborn; innate; inbred. *Wotton.*
2. Unbegotten. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS. *a.* [*ingenioſus*, Latin.]
1. Witty; inventive; poſſeſſed of genius. *Sh.*
2. Mental; intellectual. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; ſubtilely. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittineſs; ſubtilty. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *a.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*

INGENU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*]
1. Openneſs; fairneſs; candour; freedom from diſſimulation. *Wotton. Donne.*
2. [from *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; ſubtilty; acuteneſs. *South.*

INGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]
1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*
2. Freeborn; not of ſervile extraction. *K. Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generouſly.

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openneſs; fairneſs; candour.

I'NGENY. *ſ.* [*ingenium*, Latin.] Genius; wit. Not in uſe. *Boyle.*

To INGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingeſtus*, Lat.] To throw into the ſtomach. *Brown.*

INGE'STION. *ſ.* [from *ingeſt.*] The act of throwing into the ſtomach. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Howel.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy. *Pope.*

I'NGOT. *ſ.* [*lingot*, French.] A maſs of metal. *Dryden.*

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]
1. To propagate trees by inſition. *May.*
2. To plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another.
3. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.*
4. To fix deep; to ſettle. *Hooker.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *ſ.* [from *ingraft.*]
1. The act of ingrafting.
2. The ſprig ingrafted.

I'NGRATE. } *a.* [*ingratus*, Latin.]
INGRA'TEFUL. }
1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Unpleaſing to the ſenſe. *Bacon.*

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindneſs.

INGRA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulneſs. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *ſ.* [*ingredient*, Fr. *ingrediens*, Latin.] Component part of a body, conſiſting of different materials. *Milton.*

I'NGRESS. *ſ.* [*ingreſs*, French; *ingreſſus*, Lat.] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arbuthnot.*

INGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ingreſſio*, Latin.] The act of entering. *Digby.*

I'NGUINAL. *a.* [*inguinal*, Fr. *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]
1. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity. *Milt.*
2. To caſt into a gulf. *Hayward.*

To INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] To ſwallow down. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ingurgitate.*] The act of ſwallowing.

INGU'STABLE. *a.* [*in* and *guſto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taſte. *Brown.*

INHA'BILE. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Latin.] Unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in;

in; to hold as a dweller. *Iſaiah.*

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Mil.*

INHA'BITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke.*

2. [*inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; uninhabitable. *Shakſpeare.*

INHA'BITANCE. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Reſidence of dwellers. *Carew.*

INHA'BITANT. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives in a place. *Abbot.*

INHABITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; ſtate of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*

INHA'BITER. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown.*

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inſpire. *Arbuthnot.*

INHARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmuſical; not ſweet of ſound. *Felton.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exiſt in ſomething elſe. *Donne.*

INHE'RENT. *a.* [*inherent*, French; *inhærens*, Lat.] Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it; innate; inborn. *Swift.*

To INHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*inheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance. *Add.*

2. To poſſeſs; to obtain poſſeſſion of. *Shak.*

INHE'RITABLE. *a.* [from *inherit.*] Tranſmiſſible by inheritance; obtainable by ſucceſſion. *Carew.*

INHE'RITANCE. *ſ.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

2. The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right. *Locke.*

3. In *Shakſpeare*, poſſeſſion.

INHE'RITOR. *ſ.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives by ſucceſſion. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRESS. *ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRIX. *ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herſe.*] To encloſe in a funeral monument. *Shakſpeare.*

INHE'SION. *ſ.* [*inhæſio*, Latin.] Inherence; the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.]

1. To reſtrain; to hinder; to repreſs; to check. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon.*

INHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [*inhibition*, French; *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. [In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to forbid a judge from further proceeding in the cauſe depending before him. *Cowel.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itſelf. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *hoſpitable.*] Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *inhoſpitable.*] Unkindly to ſtrangers. *Milton.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS. } *ſ.* [*inhoſpitalité*,
INHOSPITA'LITY. } French.] Want of hoſpitality; want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHU'MAN. *a.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; ſavage; cruel; uncompaſſionate. *Atterbury.*

INHUMA'NITY. *ſ.* [*inhumanité*, French.] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; barbarity. *K. Charles.*

INHU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarouſly. *Swift.*

To I'NHUMATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, French;
To INHU'ME. } *humo*, Lat.] To bury; to inter. *Pope.*

To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to caſt up. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*injectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of caſting in. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhow their ſhapes and ramifications. *Quincy.*

INI'MICAL. *a.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hoſtile; adverſe.

INIMITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Denham.*

INI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*

To INJO IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN. *Milton.*

2. In *Shakſpeare*, to join.

INI'QUITOUS. *a.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjuſt; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *ſ.* [*iniquitas*, Latin.]

1. Injuſtice; unreaſonableneſs. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedneſs; crime. *Hooker.*

INI'TIAL. *a.* [*initial*, French; *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Latin.] To enter; to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new ſtate; to put into a new ſociety. *More.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the firſt part; to perform the firſt rite. *Pope.*

INI'TIATE. *a.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Latin.] Unpractiſed. *Shakſpeare.*

INITIA'TION. *ſ.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate.*] The act of entering a new comer into any art or ſtate. *Hammond.*

INJUCU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *jucundity.*] Unpleaſantneſs.

INJU'DICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL. *a* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law.

INJUDI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgment; wanting judgment. *Tillotſon.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wiſely.

INJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, in*junctio*, Lat.] Command; order; precept. *Sh.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Cowel.*

To I'NJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French.]

1. To hurt unjuſtly; to miſchief undeſervedly; to wrong. *Temple.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton.*

I'NJURER. *ſ.* [from *To injure.*] He that hurts another unjuſtly. *Ben Jonſon.*

INJU'RIOUS. *a.* [*injurius*, Latin.]

1. Unjuſt; invaſive of another's rights. *Sb.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton.*

3. Miſchievous; unjuſtly hurtful. *Tillotſon.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful. *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injuſtice.

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *injurious.*] Quality of being injurious. *K. Charles.*

I'NJURY. *ſ.* [*injuria*, Latin.]

1. Hurt without juſtice. *Hayward.*

2. Miſchief; detriment. *Watts.*

3. Annoyance. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE. *ſ.* [*injuſtice*, French; *injuſtitia*, Latin.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift.*

INK. *ſ.* [*inchioſtro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write.

2. *Ink* is uſed for any liquor with which they write: as, *red* ink; *green* ink.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink.

INKHO'RN. *ſ.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NKLE. *ſ.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Gay.*

I'NKLING. *ſ.* Hint; whiſper; intimation. *Clarendon.*

I'NKMAKER. *ſ.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

I'NKY. *a.* [from *ink.*]

1. Conſiſting of ink. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Reſembling ink. *Boyle.*

3. Black as ink. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NLAND. *a.* [*in* and *land.*] Interiour; lying remote from the ſea. *Swift.*

I'NLAND. *ſ.* Interiour or inland parts. *Shakſp.*

I'NLANDER. *ſ.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the ſea. *Brown.*

To INLA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] To turn to ſtone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]

1. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inſerted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton.*

INLA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. *Milton.*

To INLA'W. *v. a.* [*in* and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

I'NLET. *ſ.* [*in* and *let.*] Paſſage; place of ingreſs; entrance. *Wotton.*

I'NLY. *a.* [from *in* and *ly.*] Interiour; internal; ſecret. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NLY. *ad.* Internally; within; ſecretly; in the heart. *Milton. Dryden.*

I'NMATE. *ſ.* [*in* and *mate.*] *Inmates* are thoſe that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man. *Cowel.*

I'NMOST. *a.* [from *in* and *moſt.*] Deepeſt within; remoteſt from the ſurface. *Shakſp.*

INN. *ſ.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.]

1. A houſe of entertainment for travellers.

2. A houſe where ſtudents are boarded and taught. *Shakſpeare.*

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*

To INN. *v. a.* To houſe; to put under cover. *Shakſpeare.*

INNA'TE. } *a.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Latin.]
INNA'TED. } Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not ſupperadded; not adſcititious. *Howel.*

INNA'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be paſſed by ſailing. *Dryden.*

I'NNER. *a.* [from *in.*] Interiour; not outward. *Spenſer.*

I'NNERMOST. *a.* [from *inner.*] Remoteſt from the outward part. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER. *ſ.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

I'NNINGS. *ſ.* Lands recovered from the ſea. *Ainſworth.*

INNKE'EPER. *ſ.* [*in* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for entertainment of travellers. *Taylor.*

I'NNOCENCE. }
I'NNOCENCY. } *ſ.* [*innocentia*, Latin.]

1. Purity from injurious actions; untainted integrity. *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shakſp.*

3. Harmleſſneſs; innoxiouſneſs. *Burnet.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NNOCENT. *a.* [*innocens*, Latin.]

1. Pure from miſchief. *Milton.*

2. Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden.*

3. Unhurtful; harmleſs in effects. *Pope.*

I'NNOCENT. *ſ.*

1. One free from guilt or harm. *Spenſer.*

2. A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*

I'NNOCENTLY. *ad.* [from *innocent.*]

1. Without guilt. *South.*

2. With ſimplicity; with ſillineſs or imprudence.

3. Without hurt. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS. *a.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] Harmleſs in effects. *Grew.*

INNO'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innocuous.*] Without miſchievous effect. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmleſſneſs. *Digby.*

To I'NNOVATE. *v. a.* [*innovo*, Latin.]

1. To bring in ſomething not known before. *Bacon.*

2. To change by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNOVA'TION. *ſ.* [*innovation*, Fr.] Change by the introduction of novelty. *Swift.*

INNOVA'TOR. *ſ.* [*innovateur*, French.]

1. An

1. An introducer of novelties. *Bacon.*
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS. *a.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]
1. Free from miſchievous effects. *Digby.*
2. Pure from crimes. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſsly. *Brown.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INNUE'NDO. *ſ.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Lat.] An oblique hint. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE. *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Latin.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton.*

INNU'MERABLY. *ad.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS. *a.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted. *Pope.*

To INO'CULATE. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Latin.] To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock; to practiſe inoculation. *May.*

To INO'CULATE. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another ſtock. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*inoculatio*, Latin.]
1. *Inoculation* is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines.
2. The practice of tranſplanting the ſmallpox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected. *Quincy.*

INOCULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *inoculate.*]
1. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the ſmallpox by inoculation. *Freind.*

INO'DOROUS. *a.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting ſcent; not affecting the noſe. *Arbuthnot.*

INOFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *offenſive.*]
1. Giving no ſcandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.*
2. Giving no pain; cauſing no terrour.
3. Harmleſs; hurtleſs; innocent. *Milton.*
4. Unembarraſſed; without ſtop or obſtruction. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INOFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *officious.*] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unſeaſonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; diſorder. *Government of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE. *a.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; diſorderly; deviating from right.

INO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularly; not rightly. *Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION. *ſ* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; deviation from right. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *organical.*] Void of organs or inſtrumental parts. *Locke.*

To INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *oſculum*, Latin.] To unite by appoſition or contact.

INOSCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inoſculate.*] Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray.*

I'NQUEST. *ſ.* [*enqueſte*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Latin.]
1. Judicial inquiry or examination. *Atterbury.*
2. [In law.] The *inqueſt* of jurors, or by jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; in civil cauſes, after proof made on either ſide, ſo much as each party thinks good, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the diſcretion of twelve indifferent men, and as they bring in their verdict, ſo judgment paſſes: for the judge ſaith, The jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and ſo we judge. *Cowel.*
3. Inquiry; ſearch; ſtudy. *South.*

INQUI'ETUDE. *ſ.* [*inquietude*, French.] Diſturbed ſtate; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. *Wotton.*

To I'NQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION. *ſ.* [*inquinatio*, Latin.] Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inquire.*] That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUI'RE. *v. n.* [*inquiro*, Latin.]
1. To aſk queſtions; to make ſearch; to exert curioſity on any occaſion. *Swift.*
2. To make examination. *Dryden.*

To INQUI'RE. *v. a.* To aſk about; to ſeek out: as, *he* inquired *the way.*

INQUI'RER. *ſ.* [from *inquire.*]
1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquiſitive. *Locke.*
2. One who interrogates; one who queſtions.

INQUI'RY. *ſ.* [from *inquire.*]
1. Interrogation; ſearch by queſtion. *Acts.*
2. Examination; ſearch. *Locke.*

INQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*inquiſitio*, Latin.]
1. Judicial inquiry. *Taylor. Southern.*
2. Examination; diſcuſſion. *Eſther.*
3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.
4. The court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy.

INQUI'SITIVE. *a.* [*inquiſitus*, Lat.] Curious; buſy in ſearch; active to pry into any thing. *Watts.*

INQUI'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *inquiſitive.*] With curioſity; with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inquiſitive.*] Curioſity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney. South.*

INQUI'SITOR. *ſ.* [*inquiſitor*, Latin.]
1. One who examines judicially. *Dryden.*
2. An officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

To INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To encloſe with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*

I'NROAD. *ſ.* [*in* and *road.*] Incurſion; ſudden and deſultory invaſion. *Clarendon.*

INSA'NABLE. *a.* [*inſanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE. *a.* [*inſanus*, Latin.]

1. Mad.
2. Making mad. *Shakſpeare.*

INSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin.] Greedy beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſatiable.*] Greedineſs not to be appeaſed. *K. Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *ad.* [from *inſatiable.*] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *a.* [*inſatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied. *Philips.*

INSATISFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſatisfaction.*] Diſcontent; unſatisfied ſtate. *Bacon.*

INSA'TURABLE. *a.* [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument, or on the outſide of ſomething. *Pope.*
2. To mark any thing with writing.
3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden.*
4. To draw a figure within another. *Creech.*

INSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*inſcription*, French.]
1. Something written or engraved. *Dryden.*
2. Title. *Brown.*
3. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE. *a.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Lat.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy. *Sandys.*

To INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakſpeare.*

INSCU'LPTURE. *ſ.* [from *in* and *ſculpture.*] Any thing engraved. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſeam.*] To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix. *Pope.*

I'NSECT. *ſ.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]
1. *Inſects* are ſo called from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.*
2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible. *Thomſon.*

INSECTA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *inſector*, Lat.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit.

INSE'CTILE. *a.* [from *inſect.*] Having the nature of inſects. *Bacon.*

INSECTO'LOGER. *ſ.* [*inſect* and λόγος.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects. *Derham.*

INSECU'RE. *a.* [*in* and *ſecure.*]
1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.
2. Not ſafe.

INSECU'RITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſecurity.*]
1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable confidence. *Brown.*
2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard. *Hamm.*

INSEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſemination*, French.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSECU'TION. *ſ.* [*inſecution*, French.] Purſuit. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*

INSE'NSATE. *a.* [*inſenſato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility. *Mil.*

INSENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*inſenſibilité*, French.]
1. Inability to perceive. *Glanville.*
2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.
3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*inſenſible*, French.]
1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſe. *Newton.*
2. Slowly; gradual. *Dryden.*
3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal. *Milton.*
4. Void of emotion or affection. *Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſenſible.*] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *inſenſible.*]
1. Imperceptibly; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes. *Addiſon.*
2. By ſlow degrees. *Swift.*
3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

INSEPARABI'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *inſepara-*
INSE'PARABLENESS. } *ble.*] The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE. *a.* [*inſeparable*, Fr. *inſeparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjointed; united ſo as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *inſeparable.*] With indiſſoluble union. *Bentley.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inſerer*, Fr. *inſero*, *inſertum*, Lat.] To place in or among other things. *Stilling fleet.*

INSE'RTION. *ſ.* [*inſertion*, French.]
1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The thing inſerted. *Broome.*

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Latin.] To be of uſe to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*inſerviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhell.*] To hide in a ſhell. *Shakſpeare.*

To INSHI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhip.*] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow; to embark. *Shakſpeare.*

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhrine.*] To enclose in a ſhrine or precious caſe. *Milton.*

I'NSIDE. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſide.*] Interiour part; part within. *Addiſon.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

INSI'DIOUS. *a.* [*inſidieux*, Fr. *inſidioſus*, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inſidious.*] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'NSIGHT. *ſ.* [*inſicht*, Dutch.] Inſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts; thorough ſkill in any thing. *Sidney.*

INSIGNI'FICANCE. } *ſ.* [*inſignificance*,
INSIGNI'FICANCY. } French.]
1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. *Glanville.*
2. Unimportance. *Addiſon.*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *a.* [*in* and *ſignificant.*]
1. Wanting meaning; void of ſignification. *Blackmore.*
2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. *South.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.*
1. Without

1. Without meaning. *Hale.*
2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE. *a.* [*inſincerus*, Latin.]
1. Not what he appears; not hearty; diſſembling; unfaithful.
2. Not ſound; corrupted. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *inſincere.*] Want of truth or fidelity. *Broome.*

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſinew.*] To ſtrengthen; to confirm. *Shakſpeare.*

INSI'NUANT. *a.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*inſinuer*, French; *inſinuo*, Latin.]
1. To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward.*
2. To puſh gently into notice: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. *Clarendon.*
3. To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift.*
4. To inſtill; to infuſe gently. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*
1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly. *Harvey.*
3. To enfold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton.*

INSINUA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſinuatio*, Latin.] The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections. *Clarendon.*

INSI'NUATIVE. *a.* [from *inſinuate.*] Stealing on the affections. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSINUA'TOR. *ſ.* [*inſinuator*, Lat.] He that inſinuates. *Ainſworth.*

INSI'PID. *a.* [*inſipidus*, Latin.]
1. Without taſte; without power of affecting the organs of guſt. *Floyer.*
2. Without ſpirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden.*

INSIPI'DITY. } *ſ.* [*inſipidité*, French.]
INSI'PIDNESS. }
1. Want of taſte.
2. Want of life or ſpirit. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *inſipid.*] Without taſte; dully. *Locke.*

INSI'PIENCE. *ſ.* [*inſipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of underſtanding.

To INSI'ST. *v. n.* [*inſiſter*, French; *inſiſto*, Latin.]
1. To ſtand or reſt upon. *Ray.*
2. Not to recede from terms or aſſertions; to perſiſt in. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To dwell upon in diſcourſe. *Dec. of Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *a.* [*inſiſtens*, Latin.] Reſting upon any thing. *Watton.*

INSI'STURE. *ſ.* [from *inſiſt.*] This word ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to ſignify conſtancy or regularity.

INSI'TIENCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſitio*, Lat.] Exemption from thirſt. *Grew.*

INSI'TION. *ſ.* [*inſitio*, Latin.] The inſertion or ingraffment of one branch into another. *Ray.*

To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſnare.*]
1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare; to inveigle. *Fenton.*
2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities. *Hooker.*

INSNA'RER. *ſ.* [from *inſnare.*] He that inſnares.

INSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*inſociable*, French.]
1. Averſe from converſation. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*

INSOBRI'ETY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſobriety.*] Drunkenneſs; want of ſobriety. *Decay of Piety.*

To I'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*inſolo*, Latin.] To dry in the ſun; to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſolation*, Fr.] Expoſition to the ſun. *Brown.*

I'NSOLENCE. } *ſ.* [*inſolence*, Fr. *inſolentia.*
I'NSOLENCY. } Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Tillotſon.*

To I'NSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſult. A very bad word. *K. Charles.*

I'NSOLENT. *a.* [*inſolent*, Fr. *inſolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Atterbury.*

I'NSOLENTLY. *ad.* [*inſolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Ad.*

INSO'LVABLE. *a.* [*inſolvable*, French.]
1. Not to be ſolved; not to be cleared; inextricable; ſuch as admits of no ſolution, or explication. *Watts.*
2. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE. *a.* [*inſoluble*, French.]
1. Not to be cleared; not to be reſolved.
2. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated. *Arbuth.*

INSO'LVENT. *a.* [*in* and *ſolvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay. *Smart.*

INSO'LVENCY. *ſ.* [from *inſolvent.*] Inability to pay debts.

INSOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in ſo much.*] So that; to ſuch a degree that. *Addiſon.*

To INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inſpicio*, *inſpectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inſpection*, French; *inſpectio*, Latin.]
1. Prying examination; narrow and cloſe ſurvey. *South.*
2. Superintendence; preſiding care. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A prying examiner. *Denham.*
2. A ſuperintendent. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*inſperſio*, Latin.] A ſprinkling upon. *Ainſworth.*

To INSPHE'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſphere.*] To place in an orb or ſphere. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inſpire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inſpire.*]
1. The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbuth.*
2. The act of breathing into any thing.
3. Infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power. *Denham.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inſpiro*, Latin.] To draw in the breath. *Walton.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*
1. To breathe into. *Pope.*
2. To infuſe by breathing. *Wiſdom.*
3. To infuſe into the mind; to impreſs upon the fancy. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To animate by ſupernatural infuſion. *Ad.*

5. To draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPI'RER. *ſ.* [from *inſpire.*] He that inſpires. *Derham.*

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to encourage. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpiſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbuthnot.*

INSPISSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inſpiſſate.*] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbuthnot.*

INSTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*inſtabilité*, French; *inſtabilis*, Latin.] Inconſtancy; fickleneſs; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addiſon.*

INSTA'BLE. *a.* [*inſtabilis*, Latin.] Inconſtant; changing.

To INSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*inſtaller*, French; *in* and *ſtall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtallation*, French.] The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat. *Ayliffe.*

INSTA'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *inſtall.*]

1. The act of inſtalling. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſeat in which one is inſtalled. *Shakſp.*

INSTANCE. } *ſ.* [*inſtance*, French.]
I'NSTANCY. }

1. Importunity; urgency; ſolicitation; importuneneſs; perſiſtency. *Hooker.*
2. Motive; influence; preſſing argument.
3. Proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit. *Ayliffe.*
4. Example; document. *Addiſon.*
5. State of any thing. *Hale.*
6. Occaſion; act. *Rogers.*

To I'NSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example. *Tillotſon.*

I'NSTANT. *a.* [*inſtans*, Latin.]

1. Preſſing; urgent; importunate; earneſt.
2. Immediate; without any time intervening; preſent. *Prior.*
3. Quick; without any delay. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT. *ſ.* [*inſtant*, French.]

1. *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion. *Locke.*
2. The preſent or current month. *Addiſon.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*inſtantaneus*, Lat.] Done in an inſtant; acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion. *Burnet.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* In an indiviſible point of time. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [*inſtanter*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon.*
2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtate.*]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.
2. To inveſt. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

INSTAURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtauratio*, Lat.] Reſtoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTE'AD *of.* prep. [of *in* and *ſtead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of. *Swift.*
2. Equal to. *Tillotſon.*

To INSTE'EP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep.*]

1. To ſoak; to macerate in moiſture. *Shak.*
2. Lying under water. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NSTEP. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſtep.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

To I'NSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*inſtigo*, Latin.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtigation*, Fr.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulſe to ill. *South.*

INSTIGA'TOR. *ſ.* [*inſtigateur*, Fr.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSTI'LL. *v. a.* [*inſtillo*, Latin.]

1. To infuſe by drops. *Milton.*
2. To inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuſe. *Calamy.*

INSTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtillatio*, Latin, from *inſtill.*]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind.
3. The thing infuſed. *Rambler.*

INSTI'NCT. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] Moved; animated. *Milton.*

I'NSTINCT. *ſ.* [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] Natural deſire or averſion; natural tendency. *Prior.*

INSTI'NCTED. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] Impreſſed as an animating power. *Bentley.*

INSTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtinct.*] Acting without the application or choice of reaſon. *Broome.*

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *inſtinctive.*] By inſtinct; by the call of nature. *Shakſpeare.*

To I'NSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*inſtituo*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to eſtabliſh; to appoint; to enact; to ſettle. *Hale.*
2. To educate; to inſtruct; to form by inſtruction. *Decay of Piety.*

I'NSTITUTE. *ſ.* [*inſtitutum*, Latin.]

1. Eſtabliſhed law; ſettled order. *Dryden.*
2. Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden.*

INSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtitutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of eſtabliſhing.
2. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement. *Swift.*
3. Poſitive law. *Atterbury.*
4. Education. *Hammond.*

INSTITU'TIONARY. *a.* [from *inſtitution.*] Elemental; containing the firſt doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*

I'NSTITUTIST. *ſ.* [from *inſtitute.*] Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions. *Harvey.*

I'NSTITUTOR. *ſ.* [*inſtitutor*, Latin.]

1. An eſtabliſher; one who ſettles. *Holder.*
2. Inſtructer; educator. *Walker.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtop.*] To cloſe up; to ſtop. *Dryden.*

To INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*inſtruo*, Latin.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate. *Milton.*
2. To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRU'CTER. } *ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*] A
INSTRU'CTOR. } teacher; an inſtitutor. *Ad.*

INSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*]

1. The act of teaching; information. *Locke.*
2. Precepts conveying knowledge. *Young.*
3. Authoritative information; mandate. *Sh.*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtruct.*] Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*

I'NSTRUMENT. *ſ.* [*inſtrumentum*, Latin.]

1. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe.
2. A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmo-

nious ſounds. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order. *Tobit.*

4. The agent or mean of any thing. *Locke.*

5. One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *a.* [*inſtrumental*, Fr.]

1. Conducive as means to ſome end; organical. *Smalridge.*

2. Acting to ſome end; contributing to ſome purpoſe; helpful. *Swift.*

3. Conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments; produced by inſtruments; not vocal. *Milton.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *inſtrumental.*] In the nature of an inſtrument; as means to an end. *Digby.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

INSU'FFERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *ſufferable.*]

1. Intolerable; inſupportable; intenſe beyond endurance. *Locke.*

2. Deteſtable; contemptible. *Dryden.*

INSU'FFERABLY. *ad.* [from *inſufferable.*] To a degree beyond indurance. *South.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [*inſufficience*, Fr.]
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe; want of requiſite value or power. *Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*inſufficient*, Fr.] Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit. *Rogers.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *ad.* [from *inſufficient.*] With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſuffio*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon. *Hammond.*

I'NSULAR. } *a.* [*inſulaire*, French.] Be-
I'NSULARY. } longing to an iſland. *Howel.*

I'NSULATED. *a.* [*inſula*, Latin.] Not contiguous to any ſide.

INSU'LSE. *a.* [*inſulſus*, Latin.] Dull; inſipid; heavy. *Dict.*

I'NSULT. *ſ.* [*inſultus*, Latin.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryd.*

2. Act of inſolence or contempt. *Broome.*

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*inſulto*, Latin.]

1. To treat with inſolence or contempt. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over. *Sh.*

INSU'LTER. *ſ.* [from *inſult.*] One who treats another with inſolent triumph. *Rowe.*

INSU'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *inſulting.*] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE. *a.* [*inſuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; inſurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibleneſs; impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *ad.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibly; inſurmountably. *Grew.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; inſufferable; not to be endured. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſupportable.*] Inſufferableneſs; the ſtate of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *ad.* [from *inſupportable.*] Beyond endurance. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [*inſurmontable*, Fr. *in* and *ſurmountable.*] Inſuperable; unconquerable. *Locke.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *ad.* [from *inſurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inſurgo*, Latin.] A ſeditious riſing; a rebellious commotion. *Arb.*

INSURRA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſurro*, Latin.] The act of whiſpering into ſomething.

INTA'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTA'GLIO. ſ. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it ſo as to riſe above the ground. *Addiſon.*

INTA'STABLE. *a.* [*in* and *taſte.*] Not raiſing any ſenſations in the organs of taſte.

I'NTEGER. ſ. [Latin.] The whole of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL. *a.* [*integral*, French.]

1. Whole; applied to a thing conſidered as compriſing all its conſtituent parts. *Bacon.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *ſ.* The whole made up of parts. *Hale. Watts.*

INTE'GRITY. *ſ.* [*integritas*, Latin.]

1. Honeſty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated ſtate. *Hale.*

3. Intireneſs; unbroken whole. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT. *ſ.* [*integumentum*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another. *Add.*

I'NTELLECT. *ſ.* [*intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of underſtanding. *South.*

IN'TELLECTION. *ſ.* [*intellectio*, Latin.] The act of underſtanding. *Bentley.*

INTELLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*intellectif*, French.] Having power to underſtand. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *a.* [*intellectuel*, French.]

1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind; tranſacted by the underſtanding. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; compriſing the faculty of underſtanding; belonging to the mind. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes. *Cowley.*

4. Having the power of underſtanding. *Milton.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *ſ.* Intellect; underſtanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE. } *ſ.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.]
INTE'LLIGENCY. }

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayward.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. *Bacon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind. *Collier.*

4. Underſtanding; ſkill. *Spenſer.*

INTE'LLIGENCER. *ſ.* [from *intelligence.*] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions; one

one who carries meſſages. *Howel.*

INTE'LLIGENT. *a.* [*intelligens*, Latin.]
1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful. *Milton.*
2. Giving information. *Shakſpeare.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *intelligence.*]
1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind. *Milton.*
2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding.

INTELLIGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *intelligible.*]
1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.
2. The power of underſtanding; intellection. Not proper. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be underſtood. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intelligible.*] Poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* [from *intelligible.*] So as to be underſtood; clearly; plainly.

INTE'MERATE. *a.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *ſ.* [*in* and *temperament.*] Bad conſtitution. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE. } *ſ.* [*intemperantia*, L.]
INTE'MPERANCY. } Want of moderation; exceſs in meat or drink, or any other gratification. *Hakewill.*

INTE'MPERATE. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.]
1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous. *South.*
2. Paſſionate; ungovernable. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Exceſſive; exceeding the juſt or convenient mean: as, *an* intemperate *climate.*

INTE'MPERATELY. *ad.* [from *intemperate.*]
1. With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillotſon.*
2. Immoderately; exceſſively. *Spratt.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *intemperate.*]
1. Want of moderation.
2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather.

INTE'MPERATURE. *ſ.* [from *intemperate.*] Exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTE'ND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]
1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. To enforce; to make intenſe. *Newton.*
3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.
4. To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon.*
5. To mean; to deſign. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *ſ.* [French.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *ſ.* Attention; patient hearing. *Spenſer.*

INTE'NDMENT. *ſ.* [*entendement*, French.] Intention; deſign. *L'Eſtrange.*

To INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to ſoften. *Bacon.*

INTENERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intenerate.*] The act of ſoftening or making tender. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

INTE'NSE. *a.* [*intenſus*, Latin.]
1. Raiſed to a high degree; ſtrained; forced; not ſlight; not lax. *Boyle.*
2. Vehement; ardent. *Addiſon.*
3. Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive.

INTE'NSELY. *ad.* [from *intenſe.*] To a great degree. *Addiſon.*

INTE'NSENESS. *ſ.* [from *intenſe.*] The ſtate of being enforced in a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remiſſion. *Woodward.*

INTE'NSION. *ſ.* [*intenſio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing. *Taylor.*

INTE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *intenſe.*]
1. Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf. *Hale.*
2. Intent; unremitted. *Wotton.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* By increaſe of degree.

INTE'NT. *a.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiouſly diligent; fixed with cloſe application. *Watts.*

INTE'NT. *ſ.* [from *intend.*] A deſign; a purpoſe; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*

INTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*intentio*, Latin.]
1. Eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention, deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South.*
2. Deſign; purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained.

INTE'NTIONAL. *a.* [*intentional*, French.] Deſigned; done by deſign. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *intentional.*]
1. By deſign; with fixed choice. *Hale.*
2. In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*

INTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied; buſily attentive. *Brown.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *intentive.*] With application; cloſely.

INTE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *intent.*] With cloſe attention; with cloſe application; with eager deſire. *Hammond.*

INTE'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *intent.*] The ſtate of being intent; anxious application. *Swift.*

To INTE'R. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, French.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakſpeare.*

INTE'RCALAR. } *a.* [*intercalaris*, Lat.]
INTE'RCALARY. } Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.

To INTE'RCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercalo*, Latin.] To inſert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALA'TION. *ſ.* [*intercalatio*, Latin.] Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown.*

To INTERCE'DE. *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Latin.]
1. To paſs between. *Newton.*
2. To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*

INTERCE'DER. *ſ.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To INTERCE'PT. *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Latin.]
1. To ſtop and ſeize in the way. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To obſtruct; to cut off; to ſtop from being communicated. *Newton.*

INTERCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*interceptio*, Latin.] Stoppage in courſe; hinderance; obſtruction. *Wotton.*

INTERCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*interceſſio*, Lat.] Mediation; interpoſition; agency between two parties; agency in the cauſe of another. *Rom.*

INTERCE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*interceſſor*, Lat.] Mediator;

diator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain.*]
1. To chain; to link together. *Shakſpeare.*

To INTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*]
1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſucceed alternately. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Howel.*
2. Alternate ſucceſſion. *Holder.*
3. Mutual donation and reception. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *interchange.*]
1. Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*
2. Following each other in alternate ſucceſſion. *Tillotſon.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Sh.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange; mutual tranſference.

INTERCI'PIENT. *ſ.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage. *Wiſeman.*

INTERCI'SION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Latin.] Interruption. *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Latin.] To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening; to intercept. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *ſ.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obſtruction; interception.

INTERCOLU'MNIA'TION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The ſpace between the pillars. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common.*] To feed at the ſame table. *Bacon.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*inter* and *community.*] A mutual communication or community.

INTERCO'STAL. *a.* [*inter* and *coſta*, Latin.] Placed between the ribs. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *ſ.* [*entrecours*, French.]
1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton.*
2. Communication. *Bacon.*

INTERCU'RRENCE. *ſ.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Paſſage between. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT. *a.* [*intercurrens*, Latin.] Running between. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *ſ.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourſe. *Spenſer.*

To INTERDI'CT. *v. a.* [*interdico*, Latin.]
1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Tickel.*
2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree. *Bacon.*
2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*interdictio*, Latin.]
1. Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton.*
2. Curſe: from the papal *interdict.* *Shakſp.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainſworth.*

To INTERE'SS. } *v. a.* [*intereſſer*, French.]
To INTERE'ST. } To concern; to affect; to give ſhare in. *Dryden.*

To INTE'REST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with paſſion.

I'NTEREST. *ſ.* [*intereſt*, Lat. *interet*, French.]
1. Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.*
2. Influence over others. *Clarendon.*
3. Share; part in any thing; participation.
4. Regard to private profit. *Swift.*
5. Money paid for uſe; uſury. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Any ſurplus of advantage. *Shakſpeare.*

To INTERFE'RE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.]
1. To interpoſe; to intermeddle. *Swift.*
2. To claſh; to oppoſe each other. *Smalridge.*
3. A horſe is ſaid to *interfere*, when the ſide of one of his ſhoes ſtrikes againſt and hurts one of his fetlocks, or one leg hits another, and ſtrikes off the ſkin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTE'RFLUENT. *a.* [*interfluens*, Latin.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *a.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *a.* [*interfuſus*, Lat.] Poured or ſcattered between. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *interjacens*, Lat.]
1. The act or ſtate of lying between. *Hale.*
2. The thing lying between. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT. *a.* [*interjacens*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

INTERJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*interjectio*, Latin.]
1. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion: ſuch as are in Engliſh, *O! alas! ah!*
2. Intervention; interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM. *ſ.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*

To INTERJO'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakſpeare.*

INTE'RIOUR. *a.* [*interior*, Latin.] Internal; inner; not outward; not ſuperficial. *Burnet.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hayward.*

INTERLA'PSE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *lapſe.*] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey.*

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]
1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat.
2. To interpoſe; to inſert between. *Carew.*
3. To diverſify by mixture. *Hale.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*]
1. To write in alternate lines. *Locke.*
2. To correct by ſomething written between the lines. *Dryden.*

INTERLINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another. *Dryden.*

INTERLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*interlocutio*, Latin.]
1. Dialogue; interchange of ſpeech. *Hooker.*
2. Preparatory proceeding in law. *Ayliffe.*

INTER-

INTERLO'CUTOR. *ſ.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] Dialogiſt; one that talks with another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY. *a.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr.]
1. Conſiſting of dialogue. *Fiddes.*
2. Preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER. *ſ.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERLU'CENT. *a.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Latin.] Something played at the intervals of feſtivity; a farce. *Bacon.*

INTERLU'ENCY. *ſ.* [*interluo*, Lat.] Water interpoſited; interpoſition of a flood. *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR. } *a.* [*inter* and *luna*, L.]
INTERLU'NARY. } Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another, *Addiſon.*

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry ſome of each family with the other. *Swift.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpoſe officiouſly. *Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenſer.*

INTERME'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interpoſes officiouſly; one that thruſts himſelf into buſineſs to which he has no right. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERME'DIACY. *ſ.* [from *intermediate.*] Interpoſition; intervention. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL. *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

INTERME'DIATE. *a.* [*intermediat*, French.] Intervening; interpoſed. *Newton.*

INTERME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL. *v. a.* [*entremeſler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

INTE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*enterrement*, French.] Burial; ſepulture.

INTERMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*intermigration*, Fr.] Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other. *Hale.*

INTE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immenſe; admitting no boundary. *Milton.*

INTE'RMINATE. *a.* [*interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*

INTERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*intermino*, Latin.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to put ſome things among others. *Hooker.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*intermiſſion*, French; *intermiſſio*, Latin.]
1. Ceſſation for a time; pauſe; intermediate ſtop. *Wilkins.*
2. Intervenient time. *Shakſpeare.*
3. State of being intermitted. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. The ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever, or any fits of pain. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual. *Brown.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

To INTERMI'T. *v. n.* To grow mild between fits or paroxyſms.

INTERMI'TTENT. *a.* [*intermittens*, Latin.] Coming by fits. *Harvey.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put ſome things among others. *Hayward.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]
1. Maſs formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.*
2. Something additional mingled in a maſs. *Bacon.*

INTERMU'NDANE. *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Latin.] Lying between walls. *Ainſworth.*

INTERMU'TUAL. *a.* [*inter* and *mutual.*] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel.*

INTE'RN. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.] Inward; inteſtine; not foreign. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.]
1. Inward; not external. *Locke.*
2. Intrinſick; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *internal.*]
1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *a.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual deſtruction. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION. *ſ.* [*internecio*, Lat.] Maſſacre; ſlaughter. *Hale.*

INTERNU'NCIO. *ſ.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Meſſenger between two parties.

INTERPELLA'TION. *ſ.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.] A ſummons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*

To INTE'RPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Latin.]
1. To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope.*
2. To renew; to begin again. *Hale.*

INTE'RPOLATION. *ſ.* [*interpolation*, Fr.] Something added or put into the original matter. *Cromwell.*

INTERPOLA'TOR. ſ. [Lat.] One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages. *Swift.*

INTERPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. Interpoſition; agency between two perſons. *South.*
2. Intervention. *Glanville.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin.]
1. To place between; to make intervenient. *Bacon.*
2. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift.*
3. To offer as a ſuccour or relief, *Woodward.*

To

To INTERPO'SE. *v. n.*
1. To mediate; to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption. *Boyle.*

INTERPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. One that comes between others. *Shakſp.*
2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*interpoſitio*, Latin.]
1. Intervenient agency. *Atterbury.*
2. Mediation; agency between parties. *Add.*
3. Intervention; ſtate of being placed between two. *Raleigh.*
4. Any thing interpoſed. *Milton.*

To INTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Latin.] To explain; to tranſlate; to decipher; to give a ſolution of. *Daniel.*

INTE'RPRETABLE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION. *ſ.* [*interpretatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of interpreting; explanation.
2. The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition. *Hooker.*
3. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY. *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

INTE'RPRETER. *ſ.* [*interpres*, Latin.]
1. An expoſitor; an expounder. *Burnet.*
2. A tranſlator. *Fanſhaw.*

INTERPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*interpungo*, Latin.] Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERRE'GNUM. ſ. [Latin.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another. *Cowley.*

INTERRE'IGN. *ſ.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; to queſtion.

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To aſk; to put queſtions. *Hammond.*

INTERROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of queſtioning.
2. A queſtion put; an inquiry. *Pope.*
3. A note that marks a queſtion: thus?

INTERRO'GATIVE. *a.* [*interrogativus*, L.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *ſ.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions: as, who? what?

INTERRO'GATIVELY. *ad.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *interrogate.*] An aſker of queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY. *ſ.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] A queſtion; an inquiry. *Shakſpeare.*

INTERRO'GATORY. *a.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRU'PT. *v. a.* [*interruptus*, Lat.]
1. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Hale.*
2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
3. To divide; to ſeparate.

INTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages. *Boyle.*

INTERRU'PTER. *ſ.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*interruptio*, Latin.]
1. Interpoſition; breach of continuity. *Hale.*
2. Intervention; interpoſition. *Dryden.*
3. Hinderance; ſtop; let; obſtruction. *Sh.*
4. Intermiſſion. *Addiſon.*

INTERSCA'PULAR. *a.* [*inter* and *ſcapula*, Latin.] Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To write between.

INTERSE'CANT. *a.* [*interſecans*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT. *v. a.* [*interſeco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and croſs each other. *Wiſeman.*

INTERSE'CTION. *ſ.* [*interſectio*, Lat.] Point where lines croſs each other. *Bentley.*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interſero*, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *interſert.*] An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interſperſus*, Lat.] To ſcatter here and there among other things. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *interſperſe.*] The act of ſcattering here and there. *Watts.*

INTERSTE'LLAR. *a.* Intervening between the ſtars. *Bacon.*

I'NTERSTICE. *ſ.* [*interſtitium*, Latin.]
1. Space between one thing and another.
2. Time between one act and another.

INTERSTI'TIAL. *a.* [from *interſtice.*] Containing interſtices. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XTURE. *ſ.* [*intertexo*, Lat.] Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWI'NE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*,
To INTERTWI'ST. } or *twiſt.*] To unite by twiſting one in another. *Milton.*

I'NTERVAL. *ſ.* [*intervallum*, Latin.]
1. Space between places; interſtice; vacuity; ſpace unoccupied, void place. *Newton.*
2. Time paſſing between two aſſignable points. *Swift.*
3. Remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper. *Att.*

To INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Latin.]
1. To come between things or perſons.
2. To make intervals. *Milton.*
3. To croſs unexpectedly. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſition, or perhaps interview. Out of uſe. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *a.* [*interveniens*, Latin.] Intercedent; interpoſed; paſſing between. *Bacon.*

INTERVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*interventio*, Latin.]
1. Agency between perſons. *Atterbury.*
2. Agency between antecedents and conſecutives. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Inter-

3. Interpoſition; the ſtate of being interpoſed. *Holder.*

To INTERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Latin.] To turn to another courſe. *Witton.*

INTERVIEW. *ſ.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual ſight; ſight of each other. *Hooker.*

To INTERVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.] To involve one with another. *Milton.*

To INTERWE'AVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. paſſ. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*

To INTERWI'SH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wiſh*.] To wiſh mutually to each other. *Donne.*

INTE'STABLE. *a.* [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] Diſqualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*

INTE'STATE. *a.* [*inteſtatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without a will. *Dryden.*

INTESTI'NAL. *a.* [*inteſtinal*, French, from *inteſtine*.] Belonging to the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE. *a.* [*inteſtin*, French; *inteſtinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.*
2. Contained in the body. *Milton.*
3. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE. *ſ.* [*inteſtinum*, Latin.] The gut; the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTHRA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enſlave; to ſhackle; to reduce to ſervitude. *Prior.*

INTHRA'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; ſlavery. *Milton.*

To INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raiſe to royalty; to ſeat on a throne. *Thomſon.*

INTIMACY. *ſ.* [from *intimate*.] Cloſe familiarity. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE. *a.* [*intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmoſt; inward; inteſtine. *Tillotſon.*
2. Near; not kept at a diſtance. *South.*
3. Familiar; cloſely acquainted. *Roſcommon.*

I'NTIMATE. *ſ.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh.] A familiar friend; one who is truſted with our thoughts. *Government of the Tongue.*

To I'NTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Locke.*

I'NTIMATELY. *ad.* [from *intimate*.]

1. Cloſely; with intermixture of parts. *Arb.*
2. Nearly; inſeparably. *Addiſon.*
3. Familiarly; with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intimate*.] Hint; obſcure or indirect declaration or direction. *Addiſon.*

INTIME. *a.* Inward; being within the mass; internal. Not uſed. *Digby.*

To INTI'MIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.] To make fearful; to daſtardize; to make cowardly. *Young.*

INTI'RE. *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undiminiſhed; unbroken. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *intire*.] Wholeneſs; integrity. *Donne.*

I'NTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place: *he went* into *the houſe*. *Witton.*
2. Noting penetration beyond the outſide: *moiſture ſinks* into *the body*. *Pope.*
3. Noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe: *he was brought* into *danger by raſhneſs*. *Boyle.*

INTO'LERABLE. *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin.]

1. Inſufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne. *Taylor.*
2. Bad beyond ſufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY. *ad.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT. *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTO'MB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To incloſe in a funeral monument; to bury.

To I'NTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder.

INTONA'TION. *ſ.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering.

To INTO'NE. *v. n.* [from *tone*.] To make a ſlow protracted noiſe. *Pope.*

To INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twiſt; to wreath; to wring. *Pope.*

To INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*

INTOXICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the ſtate of being drunk. *South.*

INTRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Latin.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; ſtubborn; obſtinate. *Rogers.*
2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intractable*.] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs.

INTRA'CTABLY. *ad.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably; ſtubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LLITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *tranquillity*.] Unquietneſs; want of reſt. *Temple.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *tranſmutable*.] Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance. *Ray.*

To INTREA'SURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treaſure*.] To lay up as in a treaſury. *Shakſpeare.*

To INTRE'NCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden.*

To INTRE'NCH. *v. a.*

1. To break with hollows. *Milton.*
2. To fortify with a trench.

INTRE'NCHANT. *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indiviſible. *Shakſpeare.*

INTRE'NCHMENT. *ſ.* [from *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *a.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearleſs; daring; bold; brave. *Thomſon.*

INTREPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearleſneſs; courage; boldneſs. *Swift.*

INTRE'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *intrepid*.] Fearleſly; boldly; daringly. *Pope.*

I'NTRICACY. *ſ.* [from *intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions. *Addiſon.*

INTRICATE. *a.* [*intricatus*, Latin.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obſcure. *Addiſon.*

To INTRICATE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in uſe. *Camden.*

INTRICATELY. *ad.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obſcurity. *Sidney.*

INTRI'GUE. *ſ.* [*intrigue*, Fr.]

1. A plot; a private tranſaction in which at leaſt two parties are engaged. *Addiſon.*
2. Intricacy; complication. *Hale.*
3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private deſigns.

INTRI'GUER. *ſ.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions; one who forms plots; one who purſues women. *Ad.*

INTRI'GUINGLY. *ad.* [from *intrigue.*] With intrigue; with ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL. *a.* [*intrinſecus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; ſolid; natural; not accidental. *Bentley.*
2. Intimate; cloſely familiar. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY. *ad.* [from *intrinſecal.*]

1. Internally; naturally; really. *South.*
2. Within; at the inſide. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECATE. *a.* Perplexed. *Shakſpeare.*

INTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*intrinſecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Hammond.*
2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers.*

To INTRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Latin.]

1. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon. *Locke.*
2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice. *Brown.*
3. To produce; to give occaſion to. *Locke.*
4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER. *ſ* [from *introduce.*]

1. One who conducts another to a place or perſon.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*

INTRODU'CTION. *ſ.* [*introductio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Clarendon.*
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [*introductif*, Fr.] Serving as means to ſomething elſe. *South.*

INTRODU'CTORY. *a.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; ſerving as conveyance to ſomething further. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*introgreſſio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *ſ.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the maſs; the beginning of publick devotions.

INTROMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*intromiſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſending in. *Peacham.*

To INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To ſend in; to let in; to admit.
2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters. *Newton.*

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introſpectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *introſpect.*] A view of the inſide. *Dryden.*

INTROVE'NIENT. *a.* [*intro* and *venio*, Lat.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion. *Watts.*
2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. *Colcſſians.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome. *Pope.*

INTRU'DER. *ſ.* [from *intrude.*] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right. *Davies. Addiſon.*

INTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*intruſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate. *Locke.*
2. Encroachment upon any perſon or place; unwelcome entrance. *Wake.*
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Wotton.*

To INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

INTUI'TION. *ſ.* [*intuitus*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon. *Glanville.*

INTU'ITIVE. *a.* [*intuitivus*, Latin.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately. *Locke.*
2. Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker.*
3. Having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker.*

INTU'ITIVELY. *ad.* [*intuitivement*, French.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate perception. *Hooker.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*intumeſcence*, Fr.
INTUME'SCENCY. } *intumeſco*, Latin.] Swell; tumour. *Brown.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *turgeſco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling. *Brown.*

INTU'SE. *ſ.* [*intuſus*, Lat.] Bruiſe. *Spenſer.*

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*]

1. To twiſt, or wreath together. *Hooker.*
2. To incompaſs by circling round it. *Dryd.*

To INVA'DE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make a hoſtile entrance. *Knolles.*
2. To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault. *Shakſp.*
3. To violate by the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER. *ſ.* [from *invado*, Latin.]

A 1. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another. *Bacon.*
2. An aſſailant.
3. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*invaleſco*, L.] Strength; health; force. *Diſt.*

INVA'LID. *a.* [*invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALI'DE. *ſ.* [French.] One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts. *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *ſ.* [*invalidité*, French.]
1. Weakneſs; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily ſtrength. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *a.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above eſtimation; ineſtimable. *Atterb.*

INVA'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, French.] Unchangeable; conſtant. *Brown.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; conſtancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably; conſtantly. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION. *ſ.* [*invaſio*, Latin.]
1. Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another; hoſtile encroachment. *Dr.*
1. Attack of an epidemical diſeaſe. *Arbuth.*

INVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *invade.*] Entering hoſtilely upon other men's poſſeſſions. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVE. *ſ.* [*invective*, French.] A cenſure in ſpeech or writing. *Hooker.*

INVE'CTIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abuſive. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Satirically; abuſively.

To INVE'IGH. *v. a.* [*invebo*, Latin.] To utter cenſure or reproach. *Arbuthnot.*

INVE'IGHER. *ſ.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer. *Wiſeman.*

To INVE'IGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Italian.] To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure. *Hudibras.*

INVE'IGLER. *ſ.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French.]
1. To diſcover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce ſomething not made before. *Arb.*
2. To forge; to contrive falſely; to fabricate. *Stillingfleet.*
3. To feign; to make by the imagination.
4. To light on; to meet with. *Spenſer.*

INVE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *inventeur*, French.]
1. One who produces ſomething new; a deviſer of ſomething not known before. *Garth.*
2. A forger.

INVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*invention*, French.]
1. Excogitation; act or power of producing ſomething new. *Dryden.*
2. Diſcovery. *Ray.*
3. Forgery; fiction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The thing invented. *Milton.*

INVE'NTIVE. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Aſcham.*

INVE'NTOR. *ſ.* [*inventor*, Latin.]
1. A finder out of ſomething new. *Milton.*
2. A contriver; a framer. *Shakſpeare.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *ad.* In manner of an inventory. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NVENTORY. *ſ.* [*inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Addiſon.*

To I'NVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue. *Shak.*

INVE'NTRESS. *ſ.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor.*] A female that invents. *Burnet.*

INVE'RSE. *a.* [*inverſe*, Fr. *inverſus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: oppoſed to *direct.*

INVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*inverſion*, French; *inverſio*, Latin.]
1. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt. *Dryden.*
2. Change of place, ſo that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Waller. Dryden. Watts.*
2. To place the laſt firſt. *Prior.*
3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. *Knolles.*

INVE'RTEDLY. *ad.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reverſed order. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*inveſtio*, Latin.]
1. To dreſs; to clothe; to array. *Milton.*
2. To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. To adorn; to grace. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To confer; to give. *Bacon.*
5. To encloſe; to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions.

INVE'STIENT. *a.* [*inveſtiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *a.* [from *inveſtigate.*] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Lat.] To ſearch out; to find out by rational diſquiſition. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*inveſtigatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered. *Watts.*
2. Examination. *Pope.*

INVE'STITURE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.*
2. The act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVE'STMENT. *ſ.* [*in* and *veſtment.*] Dreſs; clothes; garment; habit. *Shakſpeare.*

INVE'TERACY. *ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]
1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time. *Addiſon.*
2. [In phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE. *a.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]
1. Old; long eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*
2. Obſtinate by long continuance. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Latin.] To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

INVETERA'TION. *ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *a.* [*invidioſus*, Latin.]
1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*
2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inviduous.*]
1. Malignantly; enviouſly.
2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to ſtrenghten; to animate; to enforce. *Addiſon.*

INVIGORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *invigorate.*]
1. The act of invigorating.
2. The ſtate of being invigorated. *Norris.*

INVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*invincibilis*, Latin.] Inſuperable; unconquerable; not to be ſubdued. *Knolles. Bentley.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableneſs; inſuperableneſs.

INVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *invincible.*] Inſuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLE. *a.* [*inviolabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Milton.*
2. Not to be broken. *Hooker.*
3. Inſuſceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLY. *ad.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure. *Spratt.*

INVI'OLATE. *a.* [*inviolatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden.*

I'NVIOUS. *a.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impaſſable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

INVISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inviſible.*] The ſtate of being inviſible; imperceptibleneſs to ſight. *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*inviſibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the ſight; not to be ſeen. *Sidney.*

INVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *inviſible.*] Imperceptibly to the ſight. *Denham.*

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viſcus.* Lat.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*

INVITA'TION. *ſ.* [*invitatio*, Latin.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*

To INVI'TE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin.]
1. To bid; to aſk to any place. *Swift.*
2. To allure; to perſuade. *Bacon.*

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* To aſk or call to any thing pleaſing. *Milton.*

INVI'TER. *ſ.* [from *invite.*] He who invites. *Smalridge.*

INVI'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *inviting.*] In ſuch manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Piety.*

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Latin.] To ſhade; to cover with ſhades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*inunctus*, Latin.] The act of ſmearing or anointing. *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [*inundatio*, Latin.]
1. The overflow o fwaters; flood; deluge. *Dryden.*
2. A confluence of any kind. *Spenſer.*

To I'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Milton.*

INVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*invocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.*
2. The form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being. *Waſe.*

I'NVOICE. *ſ.* A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To INVO'KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*

To INVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]
1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Dryden.*
2. To imply; to compriſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. To intwiſt; to join. *Milton.*
4. To take in; to catch. *Spratt.*
5. To entangle. *Locke.*
6. To complicate; to make intricate. *Locke.*
7. To blend; to mingle together confuſedly. *Milton.*

INVO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [from *involuntary.*] Not by choice; not ſpontaneouſly.

INVO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*involuntaire*, French.]
1. Not having the power of choice. *Pope.*
2. Not choſen; not done willingly. *Locke.*

INVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*involutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The ſtate of being entangled; complication. *Glanville.*
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

To INU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure.*] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice; to accuſtom. *Addiſon.*

INU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency. *Wotton.*

To INU'RN. *v. a.* To intomb; to bury. *Sh.*

INU'STION. *ſ.* [*inuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *a.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Latin.] Uſeleſs; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*inutilitas*, Lat.] Uſeleſſneſs; unprofitableneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; ſecure from wound.

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* To encloſe or fortify with a wall. *Spenſer.*

I'NWARD. } *ad.* [inpeapd, Saxon.]
I'NWARDS. }
1. Toward the internal parts; within. *Bac.*
2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely. *Dryden.*
3. Into the mind or thought. *Hooker.*

I'NWARD. *a.*
1. Internal; placed not on the outſide but within. *Milton.*
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.*
3. Intimate; domeſtick. *Job.*
4. Seated in the mind. *Shakſpeare.*

I'NWARD. *ſ.*
1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. *Milton.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakſpeare.*

INWARDLY. *ad.* [from *inward.*]
1. In the heart; privately. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In the parts within; internally. *Arbuthnot.*
3. With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shakſpeare.*

To INWE'AVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove* or *inwoven.* [*in* and *weave.*]
1. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture. *Pope.*
2. To intwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods. Not uſed. *Sidney.*

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]
1. To cover by involution; to involve. *Spenſer.*
2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity. *Bacon.*
3. To raviſh; to tranſport. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *a.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work. *Milton.*

To INWRE'ATH. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] To ſurround as with a wreath. *Milton.*

JOB. *ſ.*
1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance-work.
2. A low main lucrative buſy affair. *Pope.*
3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To drive in a ſharp inſtrument *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the ſtockjobber; to buy and ſell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB's *tears. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

JO'BBER. *ſ.* [from *job.*]
1. A man who ſells ſtocks in the publick funds. *Swift.*
2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL. *ſ.* [*jobbe*, Flemiſh, dull; hnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *ſ.* [from *Jack.*]
1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race.
2. A man that deals in horſes.
3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To joſtle by riding againſt one.
2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *a.* [*jocoſus*, Latin.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *ad.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *ſ.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggery;
JOCO'SITY. } merriment. *Brown.*

JO'CULAR. *a.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh. *Dryden.*

JOCULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt. *Brown.*

JOCU'ND. *a.* [*jocundus*, Latin.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*

JOCU'NDLY. *ad.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gayly. *South.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*ſchokken*, Dutch.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe. *Norris.*

To JOG. *v. n.*
1. To move by ſuccuſſation; to move with ſmall ſhocks like thoſe of a low trot. *Shakſp.*
2. To travel idly and heavily. *Dryden.*

JOG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A rub; a ſmall ſtop; an irregularity of motion. *Glanville.*

JO'GGER. *ſ.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To ſhake. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *ſ.* A ſharp apple. *Mortimer.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]
1. To add one to another in contiguity. *Iſaiah.*
2. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden.*
3. To daſh together; to collide; to encounter. *Knolles.*
4. To aſſociate. *Acts.*
5. To unite in one act. *Dryden.*
6. To unite in concord. *Corinthians.*
7. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*
1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous with. *Acts.*
2. To cloſe; to claſh. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra.*
4. To become confederate. *Maccabees.*

JO'INDER. *ſ.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

JO'INER. *ſ.* [from *join.*] One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood compacted. *Moxon.*

JO'INERY. *ſ.* [from *joiner.*] An art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *ſ.* [*jointure*, French.]
1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Temple.*
2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*
3. [In joinery.] Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are ſhot. *Moxon.*
4. A knot or commiſſure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*
6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*
7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confuſion and diſorder. *Shakſpeare.*

JOINT. *a.*
1. Shared among many. *Shakſpeare.*
2. United in the ſame poſſeſſion. *Donne.*
3. Combined; acting together in conſort.

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form in articulations. *Ray.*
2. To form many parts into one. *Dryden.*
3. To join together in confederacy. *Shakſp.*
4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*

JO'INTED. *a.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commiſſures. *Philips.*

JO'INTER. *ſ.* [from *joint.*] A ſort of plane. *Moxon.*

JO'INTLY.

JO'INTLY. *ad.* [from *joint.*]
1. Together; not ſeparately. *Hooker.*
2. In a ſtate of union or co-operation. *Dryd.*

JO'INTRESS. *ſ.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakſpeare.*

JOINTSTO'OL. *ſ.* [*joint* and *ſtool.*] A ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet, but by inſerting one part in another. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'INTURE. *ſ.* [*jointure*, French.] Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe. *Pope.*

JOIST. *ſ.* [from *joindre*, French.] The ſecondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. *ſ.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious. *Watts.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Latin.] To jeſt; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay.*

JO'KER. *ſ.* [from *joke.*] A jeſter; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

JOLE. *ſ.* [*gueule*, French.]
1. The face or cheek. *Collier.*
2. The head of a fiſh. *Pope.*

To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head againſt any thing; to claſh with violence.

JO'LLILY. *ad.* [from *jolly.*] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth. *Dryden.*

JO'LLIMENT. *ſ.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gayety. *Spenſer.*

JO'LLINESS. } *ſ.* [from *jolly.*]
JO'LLITY. }
1. Gayety; elevation of ſpirit. *Sidney.*
2. Merriment; feſtivity. *Addiſon.*

JO'LLY. *a.* [*joli*, French.]
1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful. *Burton.*
2. Plump; like one in high health. *South.*

To JOLT. *v. n.* To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground. *Swift.*

To JOLT. *v. a.* To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation. *Swift.*

JO'LTHEAD. *ſ.* A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *Grew.*

JONQUI'LLE. *ſ.* [*jonquille*, French.] A ſpecies of daffodil. *Thomſon.*

JO'RDEN. *ſ.* [ȝoꝛ, *ſtercus*, and ᵹen, *receptaculum.*] A pot. *Pope.*

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, French.] To juſtle; to ruſh againſt.

JOT. *ſ.* [ἰῶτα.] A point; a tittle. *Spenſer.*

JO'VIAL. *a.* [*jovial*, French.]
1. Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.*
2. Gay; airy; merry. *Bacon.*

JO'VIALLY. *ad.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gayly.

JO'VIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *jovial.*] Gayety; merriment.

JO'UISSANCE. *ſ.* [*rejouiſſance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; feſtivity. *Spenſer.*

JO'URNAL. *a.* [*journale*, Fr. *giornale*, Ital.] Daily; quotidian. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

JO'URNAL. *ſ.* [*journal*, French.]
1. A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any paper publiſhed daily.

JOU'RNALIST. *ſ.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY. *ſ.* [*journée*, French.]
1. The travel of a day. *Milton.*
2. Travel by land; diſtinguiſhed from a voyage or travel by ſea. *Rogers.*
3. Paſſage from place to place. *Burnet.*

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place.

JO'URNEYMAN. *ſ.* [*journée*, a day's work, French, and *man.*] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day. *Addiſon.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *ſ.* [*journée*, French, and *work.*] Work performed for hire; work done by the day. *Arbuthnot.*

JOUST. *ſ.* [*jouſt*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written leſs properly *juſt.* *Milton.*

To JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.] To run in the tilt. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *ſ.* A kind of hunting dog. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *ſ.* A fiſh driver. *Carew.*

JOY. *ſ.* [*joye*, French.]
1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs. *South.*
2. Gayety; merriment; feſtivity. *Dryden.*
3. Happineſs; felicity. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A term of fondneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Wotton.*

To JOY. *v. a.*
1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly. *Prior.*
2. To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*
3. [*jouer de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy poſſeſſion of. *Milton.*

JO'YANCE. *ſ.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gayety; feſtivity. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

JO'YFUL. *a.* [*joy* and *full.*] Full of joy; glad; exulting. *Kings.*

JO'YFULLY. *ad.* [from *joyful.*] With joy; gladly. *Wake*

JO'YFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *joyful.*] Gladneſs; joy. *Deuteronomy.*

JO'YLESS. *a.* [from *joy.*]
1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure. *Dryden.*
2. Giving no pleaſure. *Shakſpeare.*

JO'YOUS. *a.* [*joyeux*, French.]
1. Glad; gay; merry. *Prior.*
2. Giving joy. *Spenſer.*

IPECACUA'NHA. *ſ.* An Indian plant, taken to procure vomits. *Hill.*

IRA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*iraſcibilis*, low Latin; *iraſcible*, French.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby.*

IRE. *ſ.* [French; *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred. *Dryden.*

I'REFUL. *a.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden.*

I'REFULLY. *ad.* [from *ire.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

I'RIS. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The rainbow. *Brown.*
2. Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow.

rainbow. *Newton.*
3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Iſlandick.] *It* irks *me*; I am weary of it. *Shakſpeare.*

I'RKSOME. *a.* [from *irk.*] Wearisome; tedious; troubleſome. *Swift.*

I'RKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *irkſome.*] Wearisomely; tediouſly.

I'RKSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *irkſome.*] Tediouſneſs; wearisomeneſs.

I'RON. *ſ.* [iren, Saxon.]
1. A metal common to all parts, and of a ſmall price. Though the lighteſt of all metals, except tin, it is the hardeſt; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into ſteel, or when in the impure ſtate from its firſt fuſion, in which it is called caſt iron, it is ſcarce malleable. Iron is very capable of ruſt, very ſonorous, and requires the ſtrongeſt fire of all the metals to melt it. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than other metals. *Hill.*
2. Any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, or ſmoothing *iron*. *Pope.*
3. Chain; ſhackle; manacle. *Pſalms.*

I'RON. *a.*
1. Made of iron. *Mortimer.*
2. Reſembling iron in colour. *Woodward.*
3. Harſh; ſevere; rigid; miſerable. *Craſhaw.*
4. Indiſſoluble; unbroken. *Philips.*
5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakſpeare.*

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmooth with an iron.
2. To ſhackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL. *a.* [from *irony.*] Expreſſing one thing and meaning another. *Brown.*

IRO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *ironical.*] By the uſe of irony. *Bacon.*

IRONMO'NGER. *ſ.* [*iron* and *monger.*] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD. *ſ.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water.

I'RONWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY. *a.* [from *iron.*] Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond.*

I'RONY. *ſ.* [*ironie*, French.] A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *ſ.* [*irradiance*, French.]
IRRA'DIANCY. }
1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*
2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]
1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*
2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*
3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*
4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments. *Pope.*

IRRADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*irradiation*, French.]
1. The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby.*
2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *a.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]
1. Void of reaſon; void of underſtanding; wanting the diſcourſive faculty. *Milton.*
2. Abſurd; contrary to reaſon. *Harvey.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reaſon.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *irrational.*] Without reaſon; abſurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Addiſon.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *a.* [*irreconcileable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeaſed. *Dryden.*
2. Not to be made conſiſtent. *Rogers.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impoſſibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *ad.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned. *Shakſpeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]
1. Not to be regained; not to be reſtored or repaired. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *ad.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; paſt repair. *Milton.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be reduced. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; ſuperior to argumental oppoſition. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *ad.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *a.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]
1. Deviating from rule, cuſtom, or nature. *Prior.*
2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton. Cowley.*
3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*irregularité*, Fr.]
1. Deviation from rule.
2. Neglect of method and order. *Brown.*
3. Inordinate practice. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *irregular.*] Without obſervation of rule or method. *Locke.*

To IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* To make irregular; to diſorder. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; ſingle; unconnected. *Brown.*

IRRELI'GION. *ſ.* [*irreligion*, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*irreligieux*, French.]
1. Contemning religion; impious. *South.*
2. Contrary to religion. *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE. *a.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting

mitting no return. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *a.* [*irremediable*, Fr.] Admitting no cure; incurable. *Bacon.*

IRREME'DIABLY. *ad.* [from *irremediable.*] Without cure. *Taylor.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*irremiſſable*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSABLENESS. *ſ.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond.*

IRREMO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *remove*] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shakſpeare.*

IRRENO'WNED. *a.* [*in* and *renown.*] Void of honour. *Spenſer.*

IRRE'PERABLE. *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

IRRE'PARABLY. *ad.* Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*irreprehenſibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreprehenſible.*] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *repreſent.*] Not to be figured by any repreſentation. *Still.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *ad.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reproveable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] Power or force above oppoſition. *Hammond.*

IRRESI'STIBLE. *a.* [*irreſiſtible*, Fr.] Superior to oppoſition. *Hooker.*

IRRESI'STIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] In a manner not to be oppoſed. *Rogers.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE. *a* [*in* and *reſolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be diſſolved. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *irreſoluble.*] Reſiſtance to ſeparation in the parts. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *reſolved.*] Without ſettled determination. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE. *a.* [*in* and *reſolute.*] Not conſtant in purpoſe; not determined. *Temple.*

IRRE'SOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *irreſolute.*] Without firmneſs of mind; without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*irreſolution*, French.] Want of firmneſs of mind. *Addiſon.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *reſpective.*] Having no regard to any circumſtances. *Rogers.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *irreſpective.*] Without regard to circumſtances. *Hammond.*

IRRETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIE'VABLY. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward.*

IRRE'VERENCE. *ſ.* [*irreverentia*, Latin.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of reſpect. *Pope.*
2. State of being diſregarded. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT. *a.* [*irreverent*, Fr.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect. *Raleigh.*

IRRE'VERENTLY. *ad.* Without due reſpect or veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reverſe.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers.*

IRREVE'RSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreverſible.*] Without change. *Hammond.*

IRRE'VOCABLE. *a.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reverſed. *Dryden.*

IRRE'VOCABLY. *ad.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall. *Boyle.*

To I'RRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] To wet; to moiſten; to water. *Ray.*

IRRIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moiſtening. *Bacon.*

IRRI'GUOUS. *a.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery; watered. *Milton.*
2. Dewy; moiſt. *Philips.*

IRRI'SION. *ſ.* [*irriſio*, Latin.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*

To I'RRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to teaſe. *Clarendon.*
2. To fret; to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact; to ſtimulate; to vellicate. *Bacon.*
3. To agitate; to enforce. *Bacon.*

IRRITA'TION. *ſ.* [*irritatio*, Latin.]

1. Provocation; exaſperation.
2. Stimulation; vellication. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*irruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burnet.*
2. Inroad; burſt of invaders into any place. *Addiſon.*

IS. [ıꝛ, Saxon.] The third perſon ſingular of *to be:* I am, thou art, he *is.*

ISCHIA'DICK. *a.* [ἰσχιαδικὸς.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris.*

ISCHURE'TICK. *ſ.* [*iſchuretique*, French.] Such medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

I'SCHURY. *ſ.* [ἰσχυρία.] A ſtoppage of urine.

ISH. *ſ.* [ıꝛc, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to expreſs diminution: as, *bluiſh*, tending to blue.
2. It is likewiſe ſometimes the determination of a gentile or poſſeſſive adjective: as, *Swediſh.*
3. It likewiſe notes participation of the qualities of the ſubſtantive: as, *man*, *manniſh.*

I'SICLE. *ſ.* [from *ice.*] A pendent ſhoot of ice. More properly *icicle.* *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS. *ſ.* [from *ice*, or *iſe*, and *glaſs*, that is, matter congealed into glaſs.] *Iſinglaſs* is a tough, firm, and light ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, much reſembling glue. The fiſh from which *iſinglaſs* is prepared is a ſpecies of ſturgeon. From the inteſtines of this fiſh the *iſinglaſs* is prepared by boiling.

I'SINGLASS *Stone.* This foſſil is one of

purest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses composed of thin flakes. The masses are brownish or reddish; but the plates separated, are perfectly pellucid. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. *Hill.*

I'SLAND. *s.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian. It is pronounced *iland.*] A tract of land surrounded by water. *Thomson.*

I'SLANDER. *s.* [from *island.*] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water. *Thomson.*

ISLE. *s.* [*isle*, French. Pronounced *ile.*]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

2. A long walk in a church, or publick building. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. *s.* [ἴσος, περὶ, and μέτρον.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences.

ISO'SCELES. *s.* That triangle which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

I'SSUE. *s.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress, or passage out. *Proverbs.*

3. Event; consequence. *Fairfax.*

4. Termination; conclusion. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises. *Shakſp.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. *Wiseman.*

7. Evacuation. *Matthew.*

8. Progeny; offspring. *Dryden.*

9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Cowel.*

To I'SSUE. *v. n.* [*uscire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption. *Dryden.*

3. To proceed as an offspring. *Kings.*

4. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*

5. To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

To I'SSUE. *v. a.*

1. To send out; to send forth. *Bacon.*

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

I'SSUELESS. *a.* [from *issue.*] Without offspring; without descendants. *Carew.*

I'STHMUS. *s.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the main continent. *Sandys.*

IT. *pronoun.* [hit, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. *Cowley.*

2. *It* is used for the thing; the matter; the affair. *Shakſpeare.*

3. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis: as, *she dances* it *well.* *Locke.*

4. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons. *Shakſpeare.*

ITCH. *s.* [zicha, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teasing desire. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. *Shak.*

I'TCHY. *a.* [from *itch.*] Infected with the itch

I'TEM. ad. [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

I'TEM. *s.*

1. A new article. *Shakſpeare*

2. A hint; an innuendo. *Glanville.*

To I'TERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*

2. To do over again. *Milton.*

I'TERANT. *a.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating. *Bacon.*

ITERA'TION. *s.* [*iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again. *Hammond.*

ITI'NERANT. *a.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not settled. *Addiſon.*

ITI'NERARY. *s.* [*itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels. *Addiſon.*

ITI'NERARY. *a.* [*itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITSE'LF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JU'BILANT. *a.* [*jubilans*, Latin.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*

JUBILA'TION. *s.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE. *s.* [*jubilum*, low Latin.] A publick festivity. *Dryden.*

JUCU'NDITY. *s.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. *Brown.*

JU'DAS *Tree. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To JUDAI'ZE. *v. n.* [*judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the Jews. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *s.* [*juge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. *Milton.*

2. One who presides in a court of judicature. *Shakſpeare.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.* [*juger*, French.]

1. To pass sentence. *Geneſis.*

2. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*

3. To discern; to distinguish. *Addiſon.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively. *Dryden.*

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. *Matthew.*

JU'DGER. *s.* [from *judge.*] One who forms judgment or passes sentence. *Digby.*

JU'DGMENT. *s.* [*jugement*, French.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between

tween one term or one propoſition and another. *Locke.*

2. Doom; the right or power of paſſing judgment. *Shakſpeare.*

3. The act of exerciſing judicature. *Addiſon.*

4. Determination; deciſion. *Burnet.*

5. The quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety. *Dennis.*

6. Opinion; notion. *Shakſpeare.*

7. Sentence againſt a criminal. *Milton.*

8. Condemnation. *Tillotſon.*

9. Puniſhment inflicted by providence. *Add.*

10. Diſtribution of juſtice. *Arbuthnot.*

11. Juſticiary laws; ſtatutes. *Deuteronomy.*

12. The laſt doom. *Shakſpeare.*

JU'DICATORY. *ſ.* [*judico*, Latin.]

1. Diſtribution of juſtice. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of juſtice. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATURE. *ſ.* [*judicature*, Fr.] Power of diſtributing juſtice. *Bacon. South.*

JUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*judicium*, Latin.]

1. Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice. *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *judicial.*] In the forms of legal juſtice. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY. *a.* [*judiciaire*, French.] Paſſing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS. *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wiſe; ſkilful. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *judicious.*] Skilfully; wiſely. *Dryden.*

JUG. *ſ.* [*jugge*, Daniſh.] A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly. *Swift.*

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jougler*, French.]

1. To play tricks by ſlight of hand. *Digby.*

2. To practiſe artifice or impoſture. *Shakſp.*

JU'GGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An impoſture; a deception. *Tillotſon.*

JU'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *juggle.*]

1. One who practiſes ſlight of hand; one who deceives by nimble conveyance. *Sandys.*

2. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow. *Donne.*

JU'GGLINGLY. *ad.* [from *juggle.*] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *a.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiſeman.*

JUICE. *ſ.* [*jus*, French.]

1. The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies. *Ben Jonſon.*

JUI'CELESS. *a.* [from *juice.*] Dry; without moiſture. *More.*

JUI'CINESS. *ſ.* [from *juice.*] Plenty of juice; ſucculence.

JUI'CY. *a.* [from *juice.*] Moiſt; full of juice; ſucculent. *Milton.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr.] To perch upon any thing; as birds.

JU'JUB. } *ſ.* A plant. The fruit is like a
JU'JUBES. } ſmall plum, but it has little fleſh upon the ſtone. *Miller.*

JU'LAP. *ſ.* [Arabick; *julapium*, low Latin.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened, and ſerves for a vehicle to other forms not ſo convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

JU'LUS. *ſ.*

1. July flower.

2. Thoſe long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which, at the beginning of the year, grow out, and hang pendular; catkin. *Miller.*

JU'LY. *ſ.* [*Julius*, Lat.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Ceſar*; the ſeventh month from January.

JU'MART. *ſ.* [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* To mix violently and confuſedly together. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE *ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſed mixture; violent and confuſed agitation.

JU'MENT. *ſ.* [*jument*, Fr.] Beaſts of burden. *Brown.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to ſkip; to move forward without ſtep or ſliding; to bound. *Swift.*

2. To leap ſuddenly. *Collier.*

3. To jolt. *Nahum.*

4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill.*

JUMP. *ad.* Exactly; nicely. *Shakſpeare.*

JUMP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a ſkip; a bound. *Locke.*

2. A lucky chance. *Shakſpeare.*

3. [*jupe*, Fr.] A waiſtcoat; limber ſtays worn by ſickly ladies. *Cleaveland.*

JU'NCATE. *ſ.* [*juncade*, French.]

1. Cheeſecake; a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar.

2. Any delicacy. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment.

JU'NCOUS. *a.* [*junceus*, Latin.] Full of bulruſhes.

JU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*junction*, French.] Union; coalition. *Addiſon.*

JU'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*junctura*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation. *Hale.*

3. Union; amity. *K. Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time. *Addiſon.*

JUNE. *ſ.* [*juin*, Fr.] The ſixth month from January.

JU'NIOR. *a.* [*junior*, Latin.] One younger than another. *Swift.*

JU'NIPER. *ſ.* [*juniperus*, Latin.] A tree.

JUNK. *ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A ſmall ſhip of China. *Bacon.*

2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET. *ſ.* [properly *juncate.*]

1. A ſweetmeat. *Shakſpeare.*

2. A ſtolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feaſt ſecretly; to make entertainments by ſtealth. *Swift.*

2. To

2. To feaſt. *South.*

JU'NTO. *ſ.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any ſecret deſign. *Swift.*

IVORY. *ſ.* [*ivoire*, French.] *Ivory* is hard, of a white colour: the elephant carries on each ſide a tooth of ſix or ſeven feet in length; the two ſometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: theſe *ivory* tuſks are hollow from the baſe to a certain height. *Hill.*

JUPPO'N. *ſ.* [*juppon*, French.] A ſhort cloſe coat. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT. *ſ.* [*juratus*, Latin.] A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JU'RATORY. *a.* [*juratoire*, French.] Compriſing an oath. *Ayliffe.*

JURI'DICAL. *a.* [*juridicus*, Latin.]
1. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.
2. Uſed in courts of juſtice. *Hale.*

JURI'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *juridical.*] With legal authority.

JU'RISCONSULT. [*juris conſultus*, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in caſes of law. *Arbuthnot.*

JURISDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*juriſdictio*, Latin.]
1. Legal authority; extent of power. *Hayw.*
2. Diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*juriſprudence*, Fr. *juriſprudentia*, Latin.] The ſcience of law.

JU'RIST. *ſ.* [*juriſte*, French.] A civil lawyer; a man who profeſſes the ſcience of the law; a civilian.

JU'ROR. *ſ.* [*juro*, Latin.] One that ſerves on the jury. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

JU'RY. *ſ.* [*jurati*, Latin; *juré*, French.] A company of men, ſworn to deliver truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered. Trial by aſſiſe, be the action civil or criminal, perſonal or real, is referred from the fact to a *jury*. This *jury* is moſt notorious in the great aſſiſes, and in the quarter-ſeſſions, and in them it is called a *jury*, whereas in other courts it is often termed an inqueſt. The grand *jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twenty-four, who conſider of all bills of indictment, which they either approve by writing upon them *billa vera*, or diſallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they approve, are further referred to another *jury*. Thoſe that paſs upon civil cauſes real, are ſo many as can be had, of the hundred, where the land in queſtion doth lie, and four at the leaſt. *Cowel.*

JU'RYMAN. *ſ.* [*jury* and *man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury. *Swift.*

JU'RYMAST. *ſ.* So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight, or by a ſtorm. *Harris.*

JUST. *a.* [*juſte*, French.]
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the diſtribution of juſtice. *Dryden.*
2. Honeſt; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotſon.*
3. Exact; proper; accurate. *Glanville.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Matthew.*
5. True; not forged. *Hooker.*
6. Equally retributed. *Romans.*
7. Complete without ſuperfluity or defect. *Bacon.*
8. Regular; orderly. *Addiſon.*
9. Exactly proportioned. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Full; of full dimenſions. *Knolles.*

JUST. *ad.*
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.*
2. Merely; barely. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly; almoſt. *Temple.*

JUST. *ſ.* [*jouſte*, French.] Mock encounter on horſeback. *Jouſt* is more proper. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.]
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To puſh; to drive; to juſtle.

JU'STICE. *ſ.* [*juſtice*, French.]
1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.*
2. Vindicative retribution; puniſhment: oppoſed to *mercy*. *Bacon.*
3. Right; aſſertion of right. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*Juſticiarius*, Latin.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.
5. JU'STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*juſticiarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and a chief of the reſt; he is called *capitalis juſticiarius Angliæ*. His office is to determine all pleas of the crown; ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the king; as treaſons, felonies, and mayhems.
6. JU'STICE *of the Common Pleas.* Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus juſticiarius communium placitorum*. He originally did determine all cauſes at the common law; that is, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real; for which cauſe it was called the court of common pleas, in oppoſition to the pleas of the crown.
7. JU'STICES *of Aſſiſe.* Are ſuch as were wont, by ſpecial commiſſion, to be ſent into this or that county to take aſſiſes.
8. JU'STICES *in Eyre.* In French, *erre, iter.* In ancient times they were ſent into divers counties, to hear pleas of the crown, for the eaſe of the ſubjects, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the king's bench.
9. JU'STICES *of Gaol Delivery.* Are ſuch as are ſent to determine all cauſes pertaining to ſuch as for any offence are caſt into a gaol.
10. JU'STICES *of Niſi Prius.* Are all one now-a-days with juſtices of aſſiſe.
11. JU'STICES *of Peace.* [*juſticiarii ad pacem.*] Are appointed by the king's commiſſion to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom ſome are made of the quorum, becauſe buſineſs of importance may not be dealt in without the preſence of one of them. *Cowel.*

To JU'STICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adminiſter juſtice to any. *Hayward.*

JU'STICEMENT. *ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER. *ſ.* [from *To juſtice.*] Adminiſtrator of juſtice. *Davies.*

JU'STICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Rank or office

office of juſtice. *Swift.*

JUSTI'CIABLE. *a.* [from *juſtice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

JU'STIFIABLE. *a.* [from *juſtify.*] Defenſible by law or reaſon. *Brown.*

JU'STIFIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rectitude; poſſibility of being fairly defended. *K. Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY. *ad.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rightly; ſo as to be ſupported by right. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*juſtification*, French.]
1. Abſolution. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; ſupport. *Swift.*
3. Deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt. *Clarke.*

JUSTIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

JU'STIFIER. *ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who juſtifies; one who defends or abſolves. *Romans.*

To JU'STIFY. *v. a.* [*juſtifier*, French.]
1. To clear from imputed guilt; to abſolve from an accuſation. *Dryden.*
2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. *Atterbury.*
3. To free from paſt ſin by pardon. *Acts.*

To JU'STLE. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.] To encounter; to claſh; to ruſh againſt each other. *Lee.*

To JU'STLE. *v. a.* To puſh; to drive; to force by ruſhing againſt it. *Brown.*

JU'STLY. *ad.* [from *juſt.*]
1. Uprightly; honeſtly; in a juſt manner. *South.*
2. Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *juſt.*]
1. Juſtice; reaſonableneſs; equity. *Shakſp.*
2. Accuracy; exactneſs; propriety. *Dryden.*

To JUT. *v. n.* To puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Wotton. Broome.*

To JU'TTY. *v. a.* [from *jut.*] To ſhoot out beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

JU'VENILE. *a.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful. *Bacon.*

JUVENI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *juvenile.*]
1. Youthfulneſs. *Glanville.*
2. Light and careleſs manner. *Glanville.*

JU'XTAPOSITION. *ſ.* [*juxta* and *poſitio*, Latin.] Appoſition; the ſtate of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*

I'VY. *ſ.* [ıꝼ ȝ, Saxon.] A plant. *Raleigh.*

K.

K, A letter borrowed by the Engliſh. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* *K* is ſilent in the preſent pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell.*

KA'LENDAR. *ſ.* [now written *calendar.*] An account of time. *Shakſpeare.*

KA'LI. *ſ.* [An Arabick word.] Sea weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs is made, whence the word *alkali.* *Bacon.*

KAM. *a.* Crooked. *Shakſpeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke.*

KAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *ſ.* [*quille*, French.]
1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which ſkittles ſeems a corruption. *Sidney.*

To KECK. *v. a.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the ſtomach; to reach at vomiting. *Bacon.*

To KE'CKLE *a cable.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainſworth.*

KE'CKSY. *ſ.* [commonly *kex*; *cigue*, Fr. *cicuta*, Latin.] It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. *Shakſpeare.*

KE'CKY. *a.* [from *kex.*] Reſembling a kex. *Grew.*

KE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *kedge.*] A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KE'DLACK. *ſ.* A weed that grows among corn; charlock. *Tuſſer.*

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine.* *Gay.*

KEEL. *ſ.* [cœle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of a ſhip. *Swift.*

To KEEL. *v. a.* [cœlan, Saxon.] To cool.

KE'ELFAT. *ſ.* [cœlan, Saxon, to cool.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *ſ.* The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale.*] To puniſh in the ſeamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN. *a.* [cene, Saxon.]
1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. *Dryden.*
2. Severe; piercing. *Ellis.*
3. Eager; vehement. *Tatler.*
4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift.*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſharpen. *Thomſon.*

KE'ENLY.

KE'ENLY. *ad.* [from *keen.*] Sharply; vehemently.

KE'ENNESS. *ſ.* [from *keen.*]
1. Sharpneſs; edge. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.
3. Aſperity; bitterneſs of mind. *Clarendon.*
4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]
1. To retain; not to loſe. *Temple.*
2. To have in cuſtody. *Knolles.*
3. To preſerve; not to let go. *Chronicles.*
4. To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity. *Addiſon.*
5. To protect; to guard. *Geneſis.*
6. To reſtrain from flight. *Acts.*
7. To detain, or hold as a motive. *Dryden.*
8. To hold for another. *Milton.*
9. To reſerve; to conceal. *Bacon.*
10. To tend; to have care of. *Carew.*
11. To preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate. *Addiſon.*
12. To regard; to attend. *Dryden.*
13. To not ſuffer to fail. *Pſalms.*
14. To hold in any ſtate. *Locke.*
15. To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate. *Sidney.*
16. To continue any ſtate or action. *Knolles.*
17. To practiſe; to uſe habitually. *Pope.*
18. To copy carefully. *Dryden.*
19. To obſerve any time. *Milton.*
20. To obſerve; not to violate. *Shakſpeare.*
21. To maintain; to ſupport with neceſſaries of life. *Milton*
22. To have in the houſe. *Shakſpeare.*
23. Not to intermit. *Eccluſ.*
24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.*
25. To remain in; not to leave a place. *Sh.*
26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillotſon.*
27. To reſtrain; to withhold. *Boyle.*
28. To debar from any place. *Milton.*
29. *To* KEEP *back.* To reſerve; to withhold. *Jeremiah.*
30. *To* KEEP *back.* To withhold; to reſtrain. *Pſalms.*
31. *To* KEEP *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany. *Donne.*
32. *To* KEEP *company with.* To have familiar intercourſe. *Broome.*
33. *To* KEEP *in.* To conceal; not to tell. *Addiſon.*
34. *To* KEEP *in.* To reſtrain; to curb.
35. *To* KEEP *off.* To bear to diſtance.
36. *To* KEEP *off.* To hinder. *Locke.*
37. *To* KEEP *up.* To maintain without abatement. *Addiſon.*
38. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue; to hinder from ceaſing. *Taylor.*
39. *To* KEEP *under.* To oppreſs; to ſubdue. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP. *v. n.*
1. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate. *Pope.*
2. To continue in any place or ſtate; to ſtay. *Sidney.*
3. To remain unhurt; to laſt. *Sidney.*
4. To dwell; to live conſtantly. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To adhere ſtrictly. *Addiſon.*
6. *To* KEEP *on.* To go forward. *Dryden.*
7. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue unſubdued. *Dryden.*

KEEP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cuſtody; guard. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
2. Guardianſhip; reſtraint. *Aſcham.*

KE'EPER. *ſ.* [from *keep.*]
1. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another. *Sidney.*
2. One who has priſoners in cuſtody. *Dryd.*
3. One who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. One who has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing. *Kings.*

KE'EPER *of the great ſeal.* Is called lord *keeper* of the great ſeal of England, and is of the privy council, under whoſe hands paſs all charters, commiſſions, and grants of the king, ſtrengthened by the great ſeal. This lord *keeper*, by the ſtatute of 5 Eliz. hath the like juriſdiction, and advantages, as the lord chancellor. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *keeper.*] Office of a keeper. *Carew.*

KEG. *ſ.* [*caque*, French.] A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL. *ſ.* A ſort of pottage. *Ainſworth.*

KELL. *ſ.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. *Wiſeman.*

KELP. *ſ.* A ſalt produced from calcined ſea weed. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *ſ.* [more properly *keelſon.*] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cœmban, Saxon.] To ſeparate or diſentangle by a denticulated inſtrument; to comb. *Ben Jonſon.*

To KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon.]
1. To ſee at a diſtance; to deſcry. *Addiſon.*
2. To know. *Gay.*

KEN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] View; reach of ſight. *Shakſp. Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *ſ.* [*chenil*, French.]
1. A cot for dogs. *Sidney.*
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The hole of a fox or other beaſt.
4. [*kennel*, Dutch.] The watercourſe of a ſtreet. *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to dwell: uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt. *L'Eſtrange.*

KEPT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *keep.*

KERCHE'IF. *ſ.*
1. A headdreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any cloth uſed in dreſs. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *a.* [from *kercheif.*] Dreſſ-
KERCHE'IFT. } ed; hooded. *Milton.*

KERF. *ſ.* [ceorpan, Saxon, to cut.] The ſawn-away ſlit between two pieces of ſtuff is called a *kerf.* *Moxon.*

KE'RMES. *ſ.* *Kermes* is of the bigneſs of a pea, and of a browniſh red colour, covered when moſt perfect with a purpliſh gray duſt. It contains a multitude of granules, ſoft, which cruſhed yield a ſcarlet juice. It is found

found adhering to a kind of holm oak. *Hill.*

KERN. *ſ.* [an Iriſh word.] Iriſh foot ſoldier.

KERN. *ſ.* A handmill conſiſting of two pieces of ſtone, by which corn is ground.

To KERN. *v. n.*

1. To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.*
2. To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *ſ.* [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon.]

1. The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell.
2. Any thing included in a huſk or integument. *Denham.*
3. The ſeeds of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.*
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient ſtrata are concreted. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Knobby concretions in children's fleſh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen as kernels. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY. *a.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

KE'RSEY. *ſ.* [*karſeye*, Dutch.] Coarſe ſtuff.

KEST. The preterite tenſe of *coſt*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *ſ.* A little kind of baſtard hawk.

KETCH. *ſ.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

KE'TTLE. *ſ.* [cet, Saxon.] A veſſel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *ſ.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs. *Shakſpeare.*

KEY. *ſ.* [cæg, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock. *Shakſp.*
2. An inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult. *Locke.*
4. The parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers. *Pamela.*
5. [In muſick.] Is a certain tune whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted. *Harris.*
6. [*kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raiſed perpendicular for the uſe of lading and unlading ſhips. *Dryden.*

KE'YAGE. *ſ.* [from *key.*] Money paid for lying at the key. *Ainſworth.*

KEYHO'LE. *ſ.* [*key* and *hole.*] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. *Prior.*

KE'YSTONE. *ſ.* [*key* and *ſtone.*] The middle ſtone of an arch. *Moxon.*

KIBE. *ſ.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel. *Shak.*

KI'BED. *a.* [from *kibe.*] Troubled with kibes.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German.] To ſtrike with the foot. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt. *Tillotſon.*

KICK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*

KI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *kick.*] One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW. *ſ.* [a corruption of *quelque choſe*, ſomething.]

1. Something uncommon or fantaſtical; ſomething ridiculous. *Milton.*
2. A diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known. *Fenton.*

KI'CKSY-WICKSEY. *ſ.* A made word in ridicule and diſdain of a wife. *Shakſpeare.*

KID. *ſ.* [*kid*, Daniſh.]

1. The young of a goat. *Spenſer.*
2. [from *cidwlen*, Welſh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER. *ſ.* An ingroſſer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainſworth.*

To KIDNA'P. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap.*] To ſteal children; to ſteal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *kidnap.*] One who ſteals human beings. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY. *ſ.*

1. Theſe are two in number, one on each ſide: they have the ſame figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. The uſe of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood. *Quincy.*
2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language. *Sh.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. } *ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
KI'DNEYWORT. }

KI'LDERKIN. *ſ.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A ſmall barrel. *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent. *Mac.*
2. To deſtroy animals for food. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To deprive of life, as a cauſe or inſtrument. *Bacon.*
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Floyer.*

KI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *kill.*] One that deprives of life. *Sidney. Waller.*

KI'LLOW. *ſ.* An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour. *Woodward.*

KILN. *ſ.* [cyln, Saxon.] A ſtove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it. *Bacon.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. n.* [*kiln* and *dry.*] To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer.*

KILT, *for* killed. *Spenſer.*

KI'MBO. *a.* [*a ſchembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Arbuthnot.*

KIN. *ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity. *Bacon.*
2. Relatives; thoſe who are of the ſame race. *Dryden.*
3. A relation; one related. *Davies.*
4. The ſame generical claſs. *Boyle.*
5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin.*

KIND. *a.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will. *South.*
2. Favour-

2. Favourable; beneficent. *Luke.*

KIND. *ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Race; generical claſs. *Hooker.*
2. Particular nature. *Baker.*
3. Natural ſtate. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
4. Nature; natural determination. *Shakſp.*
5. Manner; way. *Bacon.*
6. Sort. *Bacon.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet on fire; to light; to make to burn. *King Charles.*
2. To inflame the paſſions; to exaſperate; to animate; to fire the mind. *Daniel.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* [*cinnu*, Welſh; cyndelan, Saxon.]
1. To catch fire. *Iſaiah.*
2. [from cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth.

KI'NDLER. *ſ.* [from *kindle.*] One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay.*

KI'NDLY. *ad.* [from *kind.*] Benevolently; favourably; with good-will. *Shakſpeare.*

KI'NDLY. *a.* [from *kind.*]
1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred; of the ſame nature. *Hammond.*
2. Bland; mild; ſoftening. *Dryden.*

KI'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *kind.*] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; love. *Collier.*

KI'NDRED. *ſ.* [cynnene, Saxon.]
1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity. *Dryden.*
2. Relation; ſort. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Relatives. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *a.* Congeneal; related; cognate. *Dryden.*

KINE. *ſ.* plur. from *cow.* *Ben Jonſon.*

KING. *ſ.* [*cuning*, or *cyning*, Teut.]
1. Monarch; ſupreme governour. *Pope.*
2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* alſo is.
3. A card with the picture of a king.
4. KING *at Arms*, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, of whom there are three: Garter; Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Philips.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupply with a king. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make royal; to raiſe to royalty. *Shakſp.*

KI'NGAPPLE. *ſ.* A kind of apple.

KI'NGCRAFT. *ſ.* [*king* and *craft.*] The art of governing.

KI'NGCUP. *ſ.* [*king* and *cup.*] A flower.

KI'NGDOM. *ſ.* [from *king.*]
1. The dominion of a king; the territories ſubject to a monarch. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A different claſs or order of beings: as, the mineral *kingdom.* *Locke.*
3. A region; a tract. *Shakſpeare.*

KI'NGFISHER. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bird. *May.*

KI'NGLIKE. } *a.* [from *king.*]
KI'NGLY. }
1. Royal; ſovereign; monarchical *Shakſp.*
2. Belonging to a king. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Noble; auguſt; magnificent. *Sidney.*

KI'NGLY. *ad.* With an air of royalty; with ſuperiour dignity. *Milton.*

KINGSE'VIL. *ſ.* [*king* and *evil.*] A ſcrofulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiſeman.*

KI'NGSHIP. *ſ.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles. South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

KI'NGSTONE. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

KI'NSFOLK. *ſ.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; thoſe who are of the ſame family. *Spectator.*

KI'NSMAN. *ſ.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the ſame race or family. *Addiſon.*

KI'NSWOMAN. *ſ.* [*kin* and *woman.*] A female relation. *Dennis.*

KIRK. *ſ.* [cyrce, Saxon.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Cleaveland.*

KI'RTLE. *ſ.* [cyrtel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shakſpeare.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cuſan*, Welſh; κύω.]
1. To touch with the lips. *Sidney.*
2. To treat with fondneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To touch gently. *Shakſpeare.*

KISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden.*

KI'SSER. *ſ.* [from *kiſs.*] One that kiſſes.

KI'SSINGCRUST. *ſ.* [*kiſſing* and *cruſt.*] Cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King.*

KIT. *ſ.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]
1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*
2. A ſmall diminutive fiddle. *Grew.*
3. A ſmall wooden veſſel.

KI'TCHEN. *ſ.* [*kegin*, Welſh; *cuiſine*, Fr.] The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked. *Hooker.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which eſculent plants are produced. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A cookmaid, or undercook.

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *ſtuff.*] The fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *Donne.*

KI'TCHENWENCH. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery. *Shakſpeare.*

KI'TCHENWORK. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *ſ.* [cyta, Saxon.]
1. A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens. *Grew.*
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Sh.*
3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *G. of T.*

KI'TESFOOT. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

KI'TTEN. *ſ.* [*katteken*, Dutch.] A young cat.

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shakſpeare.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack.*] To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Eſtrange.*

KNACK. *ſ.* [*cnec*, Welſh; cnapinge, ſkill, Saxon.]
1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A readineſs; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. A nice trick. *Pope.*

To

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ſharp quick noiſe, as when a ſtick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *knack.*]
1. A maſter of ſmall work. *Mortimer.*
2. [*reſtio*, Latin.] A ropemaker. *Ainſworth.*

KNAG. *ſ.* [*knag*, a wart, Daniſh.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *a.* [from *knag.*] Knotty; ſet with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *ſ.* [*cnap*, Welſh, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a ſwelling prominence. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]
1. To bite; to break ſhort. *Common Prayer.*
2. [*knaap*, Erſe.] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a ſhort ſharp noiſe. *Wiſeman.*

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap.*] To break off with ſharp quick noiſe. *Ainſworth.*

KNA'PSACK. *ſ.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back; a bag of proviſions. *K. Charles.*

KNA'PWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *ſ.* [*kner*, German.] A hard knot.

KNAVE. *ſ.* [cnapa, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a male child. Obſolete.
2. A ſervant. Obſolete. *Sidney.*
3. A petty raſcal; a ſcoundrel. *South.*
4. A card with a ſoldier painted on it. *Hudib.*

KNA'VERY. *ſ.* [from *knave.*]
1. Diſhoneſty; tricks; petty villany. *Dryd.*
2. Miſchievous tricks or practices. *Shakſp.*

KNA'VISH. *a.* [from *knave.*]
1. Diſhoneſt; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.*
2. Waggiſh; miſchievous. *Shakſpeare.*

KNA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *knaviſh.*]
1. Diſhoneſtly; fraudulently.
2. Waggiſhly; miſchievouſly.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [cnæ'ban, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance. *Donne.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *ſ.* [*knead* and *trough.*] A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *ſ.* [cneop, Saxon.]
1. The joint where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon.*
2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupplicate by kneeling. *Shakſpeare.*

KNE'ED. *a.* [from *knee.*]
1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed.*
2. Having joints: as, *kneed* graſs.

KNE'EDEEP. *a.* [*knee* and *deep.*]
1. Riſing to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees. *Dryden.*

KNE'EHOLM. *ſ.* An herb.

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee.*] To perform the act of genuflexion; to bend the knee.

KNE'EPAN. *ſ.* [*knee* and *pan.*] A little round bone at the knee, about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide. *Quincy.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *ſ.* [*knee* and *tribute.*] Genuflexion; worſhip or obeiſance ſhown by kneeling. *Milton.*

KNEL. *ſ.* [*cnil*, Welſh; cnyllan, Saxon.] The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Cowley.*

KNEW. The preterite of *know.*

KNIFE. *ſ.* plur. *knives.* [cnif, Saxon.] An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *ſ.* [cniht, Saxon.]
1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the cuſtom to knight every man of fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the liſts, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *ſir*: as, *ſir* Thomas, *ſir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was uſual to ſay, *ſir* knight. *Daniel.*
2. A champion. *Drayton.*

KNIGHT *Errant.* A wandering knight. *Denham. Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *Errantry.* [from *knight errant.*] The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Poſt.* A hireling evidence. *South.*

KNIGHT *of the Shire.* The repreſentative of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an eſtate in land of ſix hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Wotton.*

KNI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *knight.*] Befitting a knight; beſeeming a knight. *Sidney.*

KNI'GHTHOOD. *ſ.* [from *knight.*] The character or dignity of a knight. *Ben Jonſon.*

KNI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *knight.*] Unbecoming a knight. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted.* [cnittan, Saxon.]
1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller.*
2. To tie. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To join; to unite. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To contract. *Addiſon.*
5. To tie up. *Acts.*

To KNIT. *v. n.*
1. To weave without a loom. *Dryden.*
2. To join; to cloſe; to unite. *Shakſpeare.*

KNIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Texture. *Shakſp.*

KNI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits. *Shakſpeare.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE. *ſ.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women uſe in knitting. *Arbuth.*

KNI'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *knit.*] A ſtring that gathers a purſe round. *Ainſworth.*

KNOB. *ſ.* [*knob*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly riſing above the reſt. *Ray.*

KNO'BBED. *a.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS. *ſ.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs.

KNO'BBY. *a.* [from *knob.*]
1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard;

2. Hard; ſtubborn. *Howel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon.]

1. To claſh; to be driven ſuddenly together. *Bentley.*
2. To beat at a door for admittance. *Dryd.*
3. *To* KNOCK *under.* A common expreſſion, denoting that a man yields or ſubmits.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows. *Dryden.*
2. To daſh together; to ſtrike; to collide with a ſharp noiſe. *Dryden. Rowe.*
3. *To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blow.
4. *To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill by a blow; to deſtroy. *South.*

KNOCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſudden ſtroke; a blow. *Brown.*
2. A loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion. *Dry.*

KNO'CKER. *ſ.* [from *knock.*]

1. He that knocks.
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtrike. *Pope.*

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. *Shakſpeare.*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To ſound as a bell. *Shakſp.*

KNOLL. *ſ.* A little hill. *Ainſworth.*

KNOP. *ſ.* [A corruption of *knap.*] Any tufty top. *Ainſworth.*

KNOT. *ſ.* [cnotta, Saxon.]

1. A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſy to be diſentangled. *Addiſon.*
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other. *Prior.*
3. Any bond of aſſociation or union. *Sh.*
4. A hard part in a piece of wood cauſed by the protuberance of a bough, and conſequently by a tranſverſe direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb. *Wiſdom.*
5. Difficulty; intricacy. *South.*
6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden.*
7. A confederacy; an aſſociation; a ſmall band. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. A cluſter; a collection. *Dryden.*

To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots. *Sedley.*
2. To entangle; to perplex.
3. To unite. *Bacon.*

To KNOT. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Mortimer.*
2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſ.*

KNO'TGRASS. *ſ.* A plant. *Shakſp.*

KNO'TTED. *a.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *knotty.*] Fulneſs of knots; unevenneſs; intricacy. *Peacham.*

KNO'TTY. *a.* [from *knot.*]

1. Full of knots. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Hard; rugged. *Rowe.*
3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarraſſed. *Bacon.*

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or diſcurſive. *Locke.*
2. To be informed; to be taught. *Milton.*
3. To diſtinguiſh. *Locke.*
4. To recogniſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To be no ſtranger to. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To converſe with another ſex. *Geneſis.*
7. To ſee with approbation. *Hoſea.*

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acts.*
2. Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.*
3. To be informed. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of.
5. *To* KNOW *of.* To take cogniſance of.

KNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *know.*] Cognoſcible; poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood.

KNO'WER. *ſ.* [from *know.*] One who has ſkill or knowledge. *Glanville.*

KNO'WING. *a.* [from *know.*]

1. Skilful; well inſtructed; remote from ignorance. *Boyle.*
2. Conſcious; intelligent. *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING. *ſ.* [from *know.*] Knowledge.

KNO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *knowing.*] With ſkill; with knowledge. *Atterbury.*

KNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [from *know.*]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehenſion. *Locke.*
2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Skill in any thing. *Kings.*
4. Acquaintance with any fact or any perſon. *Sidney.*
5. Cogniſance; notice. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in uſe.] To acknowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Daniſh.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *ſ.* [cnucle, Saxon.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers cloſe. *Garth.*
2. The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*
3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſubmit.

KNU'CKLED. *a.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed. *Bacon.*

KNUFF. *ſ.* A lout. An old word. *Hayward.*

KNUR. } *ſ.* [*knor*, German.] A knot;
KNURLE. } a hard ſubſtance. *Woodward.*

KONED. for *knew.* *Spenſer.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [cuð, Saxon.] To know. *Spenſer.*

L.

L Is a liquid conſonant, which preſerves always the ſame ſound in Engliſh. At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled; as, *ſhall*, *ſtill*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail*, *feel*. In a word of more ſyllables it is written ſingle; as, *channel*, *canal*. It is ſometimes put before *e*, and ſounded feebly after it; as, *bible*, *title*.

LA. *interject.* See, look; behold. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'BDANUM. *ſ.* A reſin of the ſofter kind. This juice exſudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub, of the ciſtus kind, in Crete. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair.

LA'BEL. *ſ.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing. *Shakſp.*
2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing. *Ayliffe.*
3. [In law.] A narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal. *Harris.*

LA'BENT. *a.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; ſlipping. *Dict.*

LA'BIAL. *a.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips. *Holder.*

LA'BIATED. *a.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LA'BIODENTAL. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*, Lat.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. *Holder.*

LABO'RANT. *ſ.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chymiſt. Not in uſe. *Boyle.*

LA'BORATORY. *ſ.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chymiſt's workroom. *Boyle.*

LABO'RIOUS. *a.* [*laborieux*, French; *laboriſus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent in work; aſſiduous. *South.*
2. Requiring labour; tireſome; not eaſy. *Addiſon.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *laborious.*] With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *laborious.*]

1. Toilſomeneſs; difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Diligence; aſſiduity.

LA'BOUR. *ſ.* [*labeur*, French; *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength; pains; toil. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Work to be done. *Hooker.*
3. Work done; performance.
4. Exerciſe; motion with ſome degree of violence. *Harvey.*
5. Childbirth; travail. *South.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shak.*
2. To do work; to take pains. *Ecclus.*
3. To move with difficulty. *Granville.*
4. To be diſeaſed with. Not uſed. *B. Jonſon.*
5. To be in diſtreſs; to be preſſed. *Wake.*
6. To be in childbirth; to be in travail. *Dry.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty. *Pope.*
2. To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER. *ſ.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work. *Swift.*
2. One who takes pains in any employment. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *a.* [from *labour.*] Made with great labour and diligence. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'BRA. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A lip. Not uſed. *Sh.*

LA'BYRINTH. *ſ.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Donne. Denham.*

LAC. *ſ. Lac* is uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of a gum, but improperly, becauſe it is inflammable, and not ſoluble in water. We have three ſorts. 1. The ſtick *lac*. 2. The ſeed *lac*. 3 The ſhell *lac*. *Hill.*

LACE. [*lacet*, French.]

1. A ſtring; a cord. *Spenſer.*
2. A ſnare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
3. A platted ſtring, with which women faſten their clothes. *Swift.*
4. Ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven. *Bacon.*
5. Texture of thread with gold and ſilver. *Herbert.*
6. Sugar. A cant word; now out of uſe. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes. *Congreve.*
2. To adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To embelliſh with variegations. *Shakſp.*
4. To beat. *L'Eſtrange.*

LA'CED *Mutton.* An old word for a whore. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'CEMAN. *ſ.* [*lace* and *man.*] One who deals in lace. *Addiſon.*

LA'CERABLE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend. *Derham.*

LACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *lacerate.*] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CERATIVE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear. *Harvey.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *a.* [*lachrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*

LA'CHRYMARY. *a.* [*lachryma*, Lat.] Containing tears. *Addiſon.*

LACHRYMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *lachryma*, Lat.] The act of weeping, or ſhedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *ſ.* [*lachrymatoire*, Fr.] A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED. *a.* [from *lacinia*, Latin.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to leſſen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*

1. To be in want. *Common Prayer.*
2. To be wanting. *Geneſis.*

LACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure. *Hooker.*

LA'CKBRAIN. *ſ.* [*lack* and *brain.*] One that wants wit *Shakſpeare.*

LA'CKER. *ſ.* A kind of varniſh, which, ſpread upon a white ſubſtance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear over with lacker. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY. *ſ.* [*lacquais*, French.] An attending ſervant; a footboy. *Dryden.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend ſervilely. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a footboy; to pay ſervile attendance. *Sandys.*

LA'CKLINEN. *a.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Wanting ſhirts. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'CKLUSTRE. *a.* [*lack* and *luſtre.*] Wanting brightneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

LACO'NICK. *a.* [*laconicus*, Latin.] Short; brief. *Pope.*

LA'CONISM. *ſ.* [*laconiſme*, Fr.] A conciſe ſtyle. *Collier.*

LACO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; conciſely. *Camden.*

LA'CTARY. *a.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk. *Brown.*

LA'CTARY. *ſ.* [*lactarium*, Latin.] A dairy-houſe.

LACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*lacto*, Latin.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

LA'CTEAL. *a.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *ſ.* The veſſel that conveys chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CTEOUS. *a.* [*lacteus*, Latin.]
1. Milky. *Brown.*
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*lacteſco*, Latin.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour. *Boyle.*

LACTE'SCENT. *a.* [*lacteſcens*, Lat.] Producing milk, or a white juice. *Arbuthnet.*

LACTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lac* and *fero*, Latin.] What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*

LAD. *ſ.* [le᷑be, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a ſtripling, in familiar language. *Watts.*
2. A boy; a ſwain, in paſtoral language. *Spenſ.*

LA'DDER. *ſ* [hlaᵹne, Saxon.]
1. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces. *Swift. Prior.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.*
3. A gradual riſe. *Swift.*

LADE. *ſ.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon la᷑be, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging. *Gibſon.*

To LADE. *v. n.* preter. and part. paſſive, *laded* or *laden*, [hla᷑ben, Saxon.]
1. To load; to freight; to burden. *Bacon.*
2. [hla᷑an, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw: uſed of liquids taken out or put in by the hand. *Temple.*

LA'DING. *ſ.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burden. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *ſ.* [hla᷑le, Saxon.]
1. A large ſpoon; a veſſel with a long handle, uſed in throwing out any liquid from the veſſel containing it. *Prior.*
2. The receptacle of a mill-wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DY. *ſ.* [hlæf᷑ıʒ, Saxon.]
1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. *King Charles.*
2. An illuſtrious or eminent woman. *Shakſ.*
3. A word of complaiſance uſed of women. *Sh.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *ſ.* [*gallium*, Latin.] A plant of the ſtellate kind. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD. } *ſ.* A ſmall red inſect vagi-
LA'DY-COW. } nopennous. *Gay.*
LA'DY-FLY. }

LA'DY-DAY. *ſ.* [*lady* and *day.*] The day on which the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin is celebrated; twenty-fifth of March.

LA'DY-LIKE. *a.* [*lady* and *like.*] Soft; delicate; elegant. *Dryden.*

LA'DY-MANTLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP. *ſ.* [from *lady.*] The title of a lady. *Ben Jonſon.*

LA'DY's-SLIPPER. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DY's-SMOCK. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LAG. *a.* [*lagg*, Swediſh, the end.]
1. Coming behind; falling ſhort. *Carew.*
2. Sluggiſh; ſlow; tardy. *Dryden.*
3. Laſt; long delayed. *Shakſpeare.*

LAG. *ſ.*
1. The loweſt claſs; the rump; the fag end. *Shakſpeare.*
2. He that comes laſt, or hangs behind. *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.*
1. To loiter; to move ſlowly. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtay behind; not to come in. *Swift.*

LA'GGER. *ſ.* [from *lag.*] A loiterer; an idler.

LA'ICAL. *a.* [*laique*, French; *laicus*, Lat. λαϊκός.] Belonging to the laity or people, as diſtinct from the clergy. *Camden.*

LAID. Preterite participle of *lay.* *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lie.* *Boyle.*

LAIR. *ſ.* [*lai*, French.] The couch of a boar, or wild beaſt. *Milton.*

LAIRD. *ſ.* [hlaꝛo᷑ꝺ, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect. *Cleaveland.*

LA'ITY. *ſ.* [λαϊκός.]
1. The people, as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of a layman. *Ayliffe.*

LAKE. *ſ.* [*lac*, French; *lacus*, Latin.]
1. A large diffuſion of inland water. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall plaſh of water.
3. A middle colour, between ultramarine and vermillion. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *ſ.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]
1. The young of a ſheep. *Pope.*
2. Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Common Prayer.*

LA'MBATIVE. *a.* [from *lambo*, Latin, to lick.] Taken by licking. *Brown.*

LA'MBATIVE. *ſ.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiſeman.*

LA'MBENT. *a.* [*lambens*, Latin.] Playing about;

about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*

LA'MBKIN. *ſ.* [from *lamb.*] A little lamb. *Spenſer.*

LA'MBS-WOOL. *ſ.* [*lamb* and *wool.*] Ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples. *Song of the King and Miller.*

LAMDOI'DAL. *a.* [λάμδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ. *Sharp.*

LAME. *a.* [laam, lama, Saxon.]

1. Crippled; diſabled in the limbs. *Daniel.*
2. Hobbling; not ſmooth: alluding to the feet of a verſe. *Dryden.*
3. Imperfect; unſatisfactory. *Bacon.*

To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To cripple. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'MELLATED. *a.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*

LA'MELY. *ad.* [from *lame.*]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wiſeman.*
2. Imperfectly. *Dryden.*

LA'MENESS. *ſ.* [from *lame.*]

1. The ſtate of a cripple; loſs or inability of limbs. *Dryden.*
2. Imperfection; weakneſs. *Dryden.*

To LAME'NT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to expreſs ſorrow. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

To LAME'NT. *v. n.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to ſorrow for. *Dryden.*

LAME'NT. *ſ.* [*lamentum*, Latin.]

1. Sorrow audibly expreſſed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints. *Dryden.*
2. Expreſſion of ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'MENTABLE. *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Latin.]

1. To be lamented; cauſing ſorrow. *Shakſp.*
2. Mournful; ſorrowful; expreſſing ſorrow. *Sidney.*
3. Miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful; deſpicable. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *ad.* [from *lamentable.*]

1. With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow. *Sid.*
2. So as to cauſe ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Pitifully; deſpicably.

LAMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expreſſion of ſorrow; audible grief. *Shakſp.*

LAME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *lament.*] He who mourns or laments. *Spectator.*

LA'MENTINE. *ſ.* A fiſh called a ſeacow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head reſembling that of a cow, and two ſhort feet, with which it creeps on the ſhallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins. *Bailey.*

LA'MINA. *ſ.* [Latin.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another. *Sharp.*

LA'MINATED. *a.* [from *lamina.*] Plated: uſed of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another. *Sharp.*

To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat ſoundly with a cudgel. *Dict.*

LA'MMAS. *ſ.* The firſt of Auguſt. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *ſ.* [*lampe*, French; *lampas*, Latin.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick. *Boyle.*
2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rowe.*

LA'MPASS. *ſ.* [*lampas*, French.] A lump of fleſh, about the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth. *Farrier's Dict.*

LAMPBLA'CK. *ſ.* [*lamp* and *black.*] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſin, and as it is furred ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

LA'MPING. *a.* [λαμπάδων.] Shining; ſparkling. *Spenſer.*

LAMPO'ON. *ſ.* A perſonal ſatire; abuſe; cenſure written not to inform but to vex. *Dryden.*

To LAMPO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPO'ONER. *ſ.* [from *lampoon.*] A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire. *Tatler.*

LA'MPREY. *ſ.* [*lamproye*, French.] A fiſh much like the eel. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON. *ſ.* A kind of ſea fiſh. *Broome.*

LANCE. *ſ.* [*lance*, French; *lancea*, Latin.] A long ſpear. *Sidney.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to cure. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY. *a.* [from *lance.*] Suitable to a lance. Not in uſe. *Sidney.*

LANCEPE'SADE. *ſ.* [*lance ſpezzate*, Ital.] The officer under the corporal. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCET. *ſ.* [*lancette*, French.] A ſmall pointed chirurgical inſtrument. *Wiſeman.*

To LANCH. *v. n.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launch.*] To dart; to caſt as a lance; to throw; to let fly. *Pope.*

LANCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *lancino*, Latin.] Tearing; laceration.

To LA'NCINATE. *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *ſ.* [lan'd, Gothick.]

1. A country; a region, diſtinct from other countries. *Spenſer.*
2. Earth, diſtinct from water. *Abbot.*
3. Ground; ſurface of the place. *Locke.*
4. An eſtate real and immoveable. *Knolles.*
5. Nation; people. *Dryden.*
6. Urine. An old word. *Shakſpeare.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet on ſhore. *Dryden.*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come on ſhore. *Bacon.*

LAND-FORCES. *ſ.* [*land* and *forces.*] Warlike powers not naval; ſoldiers that ſerve on land. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'NDED. *a.* [from *land.*] Having a fortune in land. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'NDFALL. *ſ.* [*land* and *fall.*] A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD. *ſ.* [*land* and *flood.*] Inundation by rain. *Clarendon.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *ſ.* [*land* and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDHOLDER. *ſ.* [*land* and *holder.*] One whoſe fortune is in land. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *ſ.* [*land* and *job.*] One who buys and ſells lands for other men. *Swift.*

LA'NDING. } *ſ.* [from *land.*] The
LA'NDING-PLACE. } top of ſtairs. *Add.*

LA'NDLADY. *ſ.* [*land* and *lady*.]
1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.
2. The miſtreſs of an inn. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. *a.* [from *land*.] Without property; without fortune. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'NDLOCKED. *a.* [*land* and *lock*] Shut in, or encloſed with land. *Addiſon.*

LA'NDLOPER. *ſ.* [*land* and *loopen*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LA'NDLORD. *ſ.* [*land* and *lord*.]
1. One who owns land or houſes. *Spenſer.*
2. The maſter of an inn. *Addiſon.*

LA'NDMARK. *ſ.* [*land* and *mark*.] Any thing ſet up to preſerve boundaries. *Dryden.*

LA'NDSCAPE. *ſ.* [*landſchape*, Dutch.]
1. A region; the proſpect of a country. *Milton. Addiſon.*
2. A picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it. *Addiſon. Pope.*

LA'NDTAX. *ſ.* [*land* and *tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houſes. *Locke.*

LA'NDWAITER. *ſ.* [*land* and *waiter*.] An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift.*

LA'NDWARD. *ad.* [from *land*.] Toward the land. *Sandys.*

LANE. *ſ.* [*laen*, Dutch.]
1. A narrow way between hedges. *Locke.*
2. A narrow ſtreet; an alley. *Spratt.*
3. A paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide. *Bacon.*

LA'NERET. *ſ.* A little hawk.

LA'NGUAGE. *ſ.* [*langage*, French.]
1. Human ſpeech. *Holder.*
2. The tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Style; manner of expreſſion. *Roſcommon.*

LA'NGUAGED. *a.* [from the noun.] Having various languages. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *ſ.* [*language* and *maſter*.] One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages. *Spectator.*

LA'NGUET. *ſ.* [*languette*, Fr.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID. *a.* [*languidus*, Latin.]
1. Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley.*
2. Dull; heartleſs. *Addiſon.*

LA'NGUIDLY. *ad.* [from *languid*.] Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *languid*.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.

To LA'NGUISH. *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *languco*, Latin.]
1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to loſe ſtrength. *Dryden.*
2. To be no longer vigorous in motion. *Dryd.*
3. To ſink or pine under ſorrow. *Shakſp.*
4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs. *Dryd.*

LA'NGUISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *ad.* [from *languiſhing*.]
1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble ſoftneſs. *Pope.*
2. Dully; tediouſly. *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* [*languiſſement*, Fr.]
1. State of pining. *Spenſer.*
2. Softneſs of mien. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR. *ſ.* [*languor*, Latin.]
1. Faintneſs; wearineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Liſtleſſneſs; inattention. *Watts.*
3. Softneſs; laxity. *Dunciad.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *a.* [*languoreux*, French.] Tedious; melancholy. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To LA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE. *ſ.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*

LANI'GEROUS. *a.* [*laniger*, Lat.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *a.* [*lanke*, Dutch.]
1. Looſe; not filled up; not ſtiffened out; not fat; not plump; ſlender. *Boyle.*
2. Faint; languid. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *lank*.] Want of plumpneſs.

LA'NNER. *ſ.* [*lanier*, French; *lannarius*, Lat.] A ſpecies of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET. *ſ.*
1. A common foot ſoldier.
2. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN. *ſ.* [*lanterne*, French.]
1. A tranſparent caſe for a candle. *Locke.*
2. A lighthouſe; a light hung out to guide ſhips. *Addiſon.*

LA'NTERN *jaws.* A thin viſage. *Addiſon.*

LANU'GINOUS. *a.* [*lanuginoſus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with ſoft hair.

LAP. *ſ.* [læppe, Saxon.]
1. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure. *Swift.*
2. The part of the clothes that is ſpread horizontally over the knees. *Shakſpeare.*

To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wrap or twiſt round any thing. *Newt.*
2. To involve in any thing. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing. *Grew.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*

To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up. *Chapman.*

LA'PDOG. *ſ.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden.*

LA'PFUL. *ſ.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke.*

LA'PICIDE *ſ.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A ſtonecutter.

LA'PIDARY. *ſ.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in ſtones or gems. *Woodward.*

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To ſtone; to kill by ſtoning.

LAPIDA'TION. *ſ.* [*lapidatio*, Latin; *lapidation*, French.] A ſtoning.

LAPI'DEOUS. *a.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of ſtone. *Ray.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*lapideſco*, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*

LAPIDE'SCENT. *a.* [*lapideſcens*, Lat.] Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*lapidification*, Fr.] The act of forming ſtones. *Bacon.*

LAPIDI'FICK. *a.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] Forming ſtones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST.

LA'PIDIST. *ſ.* [from *lapidis*, Lat.] A dealer in ſtones or gems. *Ray.*

LAPIS. ſ. [Latin.] A ſtone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli.* Azure ſtone, a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh; it is worked into toys. The beautiful ultramarine colour uſed by painters is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli.* *Hill.*

LA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *lap.*]
1. One who wraps up. *Swift.*
2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET. *ſ.* [diminutive of *lap.*] The part of a headdreſs that hangs looſe. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *ſ.* [*lapſus*, Latin.]
1. Flow; fall; glide; ſmooth courſe. *Hale.*
2. Petty errour; ſmall miſtake. *Rogers.*
3. Tranſition of right from one to another.

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To glide ſlowly; to fall by degrees. *Shakſ.*
2. To ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake. *Addiſ.*
3. To loſe the proper time. *Ayliffe.*
4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor or another; as, *the living* lapſes *to the biſhop.* *Ayliffe.*
5. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'PWING. *ſ.* [*lap* and *wing.*] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden.*

LA'PWORK. *ſ.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew.*

LA'RBOARD. *ſ.* The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head: oppoſed to the *ſtarboard.* *Harris.*

LA'RCENY. *ſ.* [*larcin*, French; *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft. *Spectator.*

LARCH. *ſ.* [*larix*, Latin.] A tree.

LARD. *ſ.* [*lardum*, Latin.]
1. The greaſe of ſwine. *Donne.*
2. Bacon; the fleſh of ſwine. *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French.]
1. To ſtuff with bacon. *King.*
2. To fatten. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'RDER. *ſ.* [*lardier*, old French.] The room where meat is kept or ſalted. *Aſcham.*

LA'RDERER. *ſ.* [from *larder*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON. ſ. [French.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *a.* [*large*, French.]
1. Big; bulky. *Temple.*
2. Wide; extenſive. *Carew.*
3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Thomſon.*
4. Copious; diffuſe. *Clarendon.*
5. *At* LARGE. Without reſtraint. *Bacon.*
6. *At* LARGE. Diffuſively. *Watts.*

LA'RGELY. *ad.* [from *large.*]
1. Widely; extenſively.
2. Copiouſly; diffuſedly. *Watts.*
3. Liberally; bounteouſly. *Swift.*
4. Abundantly; without ſparing. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS. *ſ.* [from *large.*]
1. Bigneſs; bulk. *Spratt.*
2. Greatneſs; elevation. *Collier.*
3. Extenſion; amplitude. *Hooker.*
4. Wideneſs. *Bentley.*

LA'RGESS. *ſ.* [*largeſſe*, French.] A preſent; a gift; a bounty. *Denham.*

LARGI'TION. *ſ.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dict.*

LARK. *ſ.* [lapence, Saxon.] A ſmall ſinging bird. *Shakſpeare. Cowley.*

LA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *lark.*] A catcher of larks.

LA'RKSPUR. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LA'RVATED. *a.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Maſked.

LA'RUM. *ſ.* [from *alarum*, or *alarm.*]
1. Alarm; noiſe denoting danger. *Shakſ.*
2. An inſtrument that makes a noiſe at a certain hour. *Wilkins.*

LARY'NGOTOMY. *ſ.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω; *laryngotomie*, French.] An operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinſy. *Quincy.*

LA'RYNX. *ſ.* [λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

LASCI'VIENT. *a.* [*laſciviens*, Lat.] Frolickſome; wantoning.

LASCI'VIOUS. *a.* [*laſcivus*, Latin.]
1. Lewd; luſtful. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wanton; ſoft; luxurious. *Shakſpeare.*

LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *laſcivious.*] Wantonneſs; looſeneſs. *Dryden.*

LASCI'VIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *laſcivious.*] Lewdly; wantonly; looſely.

LASH. *ſ.* [*ſchlagen*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden.*
2. The thong or point of the whip. *Shakſp.*
3. A leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held. Out of uſe. *Tuſſer.*
4. A ſtroke of ſatire; a ſarcaſm. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge. *Garth.*
2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk. *Dryden.*
3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound. *Prior.*
4. To ſcourge with ſatire. *Pope.*
5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip: properly to *lace.*

To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip. *Gay.*

LA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *laſh.*] One that whips or laſhes.

LASS. *ſ.* A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Philips.*

LA'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*laſſitudo*, Latin.] Wearineſs; fatigue. *More.*

LA'SSLORN. *a.* [*laſs* and *lorn.*] Forſaken by his miſtreſs. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

LAST. *a.* [lærert, Saxon.]
1. Lateſt; that follows all the reſt in time. *Pope.*
2. Hindmoſt; which follows in order of place.
3. Beyond which there is no more. *Cowley.*
4. Loweſt; meaneſt. *Pope.*
5. Next before the preſent: as, *laſt* week.
6. Utmoſt. *Dryden.*
7. *At* LAST. In concluſion; at the end. *Gen.*
8. *The* LAST; the end. *Pope.*

LAST. *ad.*
1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In concluſion. *Dryden.*

To LAST. *v. n.* [læſtan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to preſevere. *Locke.*

LAST. *ſ.* [læſt, Saxon.]
1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed. *Addiſon.*
2. [*laſt*, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.

LA'STERY. *ſ.* A red colour. *Spenſer.*

LA'STAGE. *ſ.* [*leſtage*, French; hlæſt, Sax. a load.]
1. Cuſtom paid for freightage.
2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.

LA'STING. *particip. a.* [from *laſt.*]
1. Continuing; durable. *Ray.*
2. Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle.*

LA'STINGLY. *ad* [from *laſting.*] Perpetually; durably.

LA'STINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *laſting.*] Durableneſs; continuance. *Sidney. Newton.*

LA'STLY. *ad.* [from *laſt.*]
1. In the laſt place. *Bacon.*
2. In the concluſion; at laſt; finally.

LATCH. *ſ.* [*letſe*, Dutch.] A catch of a door moved by a ſtring or a handle. *Smart.*

To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with a latch. *Locke.*
2. [*lecher*, Fr.] To ſmear. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'TCHES. *ſ. Latches* or laſkets, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers, in order to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

LA'TCHET. *ſ.* [*lacet*, Fr.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe. *Mark.*

LATE. *a.* [læt, Saxon.]
1. Contrary to early; ſlow; tardy; long delayed. *Milton.*
2. Laſt in any place, office, or character. *Add.*
3. The deceaſed: as, *the works of the* late *Mr. Pope.*
4. Far in the day or night.

LATE. *ad.*
1. After long delays; after a long time. *Phil.*
2. In a later ſeaſon. *Bacon.*
3. Lately; not long ago. *Spenſer.*
4. Far in the day or night. *Dryden.*
5. *Of late*; lately; in times paſt. *Milton.*

LA'TED. *a.* [from *late.*] Belated; ſurpriſed by the night. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'TELY. *ad.* [from *late.*] Not long ago. *Acts.*

LA'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *late.*] Time far advanced. *Swift.*

LA'TENT. *a.* [*latens*, Lat.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret. *Woodward.*

LA'TERAL. *a.* [*lateral*, French.]
1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Placed, or acting on the ſide. *Milton.*

LATERA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *lateral.*] The quality of having diſtinct ſides. *Brown.*

LA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *lateral.*] By the ſide; ſidewiſe. *Holder.*

LA'TEWARD. *ad.* [*late* and peapd, Saxon.] Somewhat late.

LATH. *ſ.* [latta, Sax.] A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes. *Dryd.*

To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, French; from the noun.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*

LATH. *ſ.* [læð, Sax.] A part of a county. *Bac.*

LATHE. *ſ.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chiſel. *Ray.*

To LA'THER. *v. n.* [leppan, Saxon.] To form a foam. *Baynard.*

To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with a foam of water and ſoap.

LA'THER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth, made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LA'TIN. *a.* [*Latinus.*] Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans. *Aſcham.*

LA'TINISM. *ſ.* [*latiniſme*, French; *latiniſmus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin. *Addiſon.*

LA'TINIST. *ſ.* One ſkilled in Latin.

LATI'NITY. *ſ.* The Latin tongue. *Dennis.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. a.* [*latiniſer*, French.] To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin. *Watts.*

LA'TISH. *a.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LATIRO'STROUS. *a.* [*latus* and *roſtrum*, Latin.] Broad beaked. *Brown.*

LA'TITANCY. *ſ.* [from *latitans*, Lat.] Deliteſcence; the ſtate of lying hid. *Brown.*

LA'TITANT. *a.* [*latitans*, Lat.] Deliteſcent; concealed; lying hid. *Boyle.*

LATITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *latito*, Lat.] The ſtate of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*latitude*, French.]
1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorter axis. *Wotton.*
2. Room; ſpace; extent. *Locke.*
3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole.
4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addiſon.*
5. Unreſtrained acceptation. *King Charles.*
6. Freedom from ſettled rules; laxity. *Taylor.*
7. Extent; diffuſion. *Brown.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *a.* [*latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not reſtrained; not confined. *Collier.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *ſ.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *a.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking. *Tickell.*

LATRI'A. ſ. [Latin; λατρεία.] The higheſt kind of worſhip. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'TTEN. *ſ.* [*letton*, Fr.] Braſs; a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER. *a.*
1. Happening after ſomething elſe.
2. Modern; lately done or paſt. *Locke.*
3. Mentioned laſt of two. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *latter.*] Of late.

LA'TTICE. *ſ.* [*lattis*, French.] A reticulated window; a window made with ſticks or iron

irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances. *Cleaveland.*

To LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decuſſate, or croſs; to mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION. *ſ.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of waſhing. *Hakewill.*

LA'VATORY. *ſ.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *ſ.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praiſe; honour paid; celebration. *Pope.*
2. That part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe. *Bacon.*

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to celebrate. *Bentley.*

LA'UDABLE. *a.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praiſeworthy; commendable. *Locke.*
2. Healthy; ſalubrious. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'UDABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *laudable.*] Praiſeworthineſs.

LA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *laudable.*] In a manner deſerving praiſe. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM. *ſ.* [from *laudo*, Latin.] A ſoporifick tincture.

To LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To waſh; to bathe. *Dryden.*
2. [*lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *Ben Jonſon. Dryden.*

To LAVE. *v. n.* To waſh himſelf; to bathe. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a courſe. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *ſ.* One of the verticillate plants. *Miller.*

LA'VER. *ſ.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave.*] A waſhing veſſel. *Milton.*

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [hlahan, Saxon; *lachen*, German.]

1. To make that noiſe which ſudden merriment excites. *Bacon.*
2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or fertile. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To* LAUGH *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakſpeare.*

To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to ſcorn. *Shak.*

LAUGH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The convulſion cauſed by merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment. *Pope.*

LA'UGHABLE. *a.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter. *Dryden.*

LA'UGHER. *ſ.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY. *ad.* [from *laughing.*] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *ſ.* [*laugh* and *ſtock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenſer.*

LA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [from *laugh.*] Convulſive merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'VISH. *a.*

1. Prodigal; waſteful; indiſcreetly liberal. *Rowe.*
2. Scattered in waſte; profuſe.
3. Wild; unreſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſcatter with profuſion; to waſte. *Addiſon.*

LA'VISHER. *ſ.* [from *laviſh.*] A prodigal; a profuſe man.

LA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *laviſh.*] Profuſely; prodigally. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'VISHMENT. } *ſ.* [from *laviſh.*] Prodi-
LA'VISHNESS. } gality; profuſion. *Spenſer.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.*

1. To force into the ſea. *Locke.*
2. To rove at large; to expatiate. *Davies.*

To LAUNCH. *v. a.*

1. To puſh to ſea. *Pope.*
2. To dart from the hand. *Dryden.*

LAUND. *ſ.* [*lande*, French.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Shakſpeare.*

LAU'NDRESS. *ſ.* [*lavandiere*, French.] A woman whoſe employment is to waſh clothes. *Camden.*

LA'UNDRY. *ſ.* [as if *lavanderie.*]

1. The room in which clothes are waſhed. *Swift.*
2. The act or ſtate of waſhing. *Bacon.*

LAVO'LTA. ſ. [*lavolte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'UREATE. *a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or inveſted with a laurel. *Pope.*

LAUREA'TION. *ſ.* [from *laureate.*] It denotes in the Scottiſh univerſities, the act or ſtate of having degrees conferred.

LA'UREL. *ſ.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called alſo the cherry bay.

LA'URELED. *a.* [from *laurel.*] Crowned or decorated with laurel. *Dryden.*

LAW. *ſ.* [laga, Saxon.]

1. A rule of action. *Dryden.*
2. A decree, edict, ſtatute, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed. *Davies.*
3. Judicial proceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Shakſpeare.*
5. An eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode or proceſs. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'WFUL. *a.* [*law* and *full.*] Agreeable to law; conformable to law. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *lawful.*] Legally; agreeably to law. *South.*

LA'WFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER. *ſ.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legiſlator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVING. *a.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legiſlative. *Waller.*

LA'WLESS. *a.* [from *law.*]

1. Unreſtrained by any law; not ſubject to law. *Raleigh. Roſcommon.*
2. Contrary to law; illegal. *Dryden.*

LA'WLESSLY. *ad.* [from *lawleſs.*] In a manner contrary to law. *Shakſpeare.*

LA'WMAKER. *ſ.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legiſlator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hooker.*

LAWN. *ſ.* [*land*, Daniſh.]

1. An open ſpace between woods. *Pope.*
2. [*linen*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops. *Prior.*

LA'WSUIT. *ſ.* [*law* and *ſuit.*] A proceſs in law; a litigation. *Swift.*

LA'WYER. *ſ.* [from *law.*] Profeſſor of law; advocate; pleader. *Whitgifte.*

LAX. *a.* [*laxus*, Latin.]
1. Looſe; not confined. *Milton.*
2. Diſunited; not ſtrongly combined. *Wood.*
3. Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.*
4. Looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool. *Quincy.*
5. Slack; not tenſe. *Holder.*

LAX. *ſ.* A looſeneſs; a diarrhœa.

LAXA'TION. *ſ.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of looſening or ſlackening.
2. The ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LAXATIVE. *ſ.* [*laxatif*, French.] Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'XATIVE. *ſ.* A medicine ſlightly purgative. *Dryden.*

LA'XATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *laxative.*] Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY. *ſ.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]
1. Not compreſſion; not cloſe cohesion; ſlackneſs of contexture. *Bentley.*
2. Contrariety to rigorous preciſion.
3. Looſeneſs; not coſtiveneſs. *Brown.*
4. Slackneſs; contrary to tenſion. *Quincy.*
5. Openneſs; not cloſeneſs. *Digby.*

LA'XNESS. *ſ.* Laxity; not tenſion; not preciſion; not coſtiveneſs. *Holder.*

LAY. Preterite of *lie.*

To LAY. *v. a.* [lecgan, Saxon.]
1. To place along. *Eccluſ.*
2. To beat down corn or graſs. *Bacon.*
3. To keep from riſing; to ſettle; to ſtill. *Ray.*
4. To fix deep: *to* lay *foundations.* *Bacon.*
5. To put; to place. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To bury; to inter. *Acts.*
7. To ſtation or place privily. *Proverbs.*
8. To ſpread on a ſurface. *Watts.*
9. To paint; to enamel. *Locke.*
10. To put into any ſtate of quiet. *Bacon.*
11. To calm; to ſtill; to quiet; to allay. *Ben Jonſon.*
12. To prohibit a ſpirit to walk. *L'Eſtrange.*
13. To ſet on the table. *Hoſea.*
14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.*
15. To wager; to ſtake. *Dryden.*
16. To repoſite any thing. *Pſalms.*
17. To exclude eggs. *Bacon.*
18. To apply with violence. *Ezekiel.*
19. To apply nearly. *L'Eſtrange.*
20. To add; to conjoin. *Iſaiah.*
21. To put in any ſtate. *Donne.*
22. To ſcheme; to contrive. *Chapman.*
23. To charge as a payment. *Locke.*
24. To impute; to charge. *Temple.*
25. To impoſe; to enjoin. *Wycherly.*
26. To exhibit; to offer. *Atterbury.*
27. To throw by violence. *Dryden.*
28. To place in compariſon. *Raleigh.*
29. *To* LAY *apart.* To reject; to put away. *James.*
30. *To* LAY *aſide.* To put away; not to retain. *Hebrews. Granville.*
31. *To* LAY *away.* To put from one; not to keep. *Eſther.*
32. *To* LAY *before.* To expoſe to view; to ſhow; to diſplay. *Wake.*
33. *To* LAY *by.* To reſerve forſome future time. *1 Cor.*
34. *To* LAY *by.* To put from one; to diſmiſs. *Bacon.*
35. *To* LAY *down.* To depoſit as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction. *John.*
36. *To* LAY *down.* To quit; to reſign. *Dryden.*
37. *To* LAY *down.* To commit to repoſe. *Dryden.*
38. *To* LAY *down.* To advance as a propoſition. *Stilling fleet.*
39. *To* LAY *for.* To attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices. *Knolles.*
40. *To* LAY *forth.* To diffuſe; to expatiate. *L'Eſtrange.*
41. *To* LAY *forth.* To place when dead in a decent poſture. *Shakſpeare.*
42. *To* LAY *hold of.* To ſeize; to catch. *Locke.*
43. *To* LAY *in.* To ſtore; to treaſure. *Hudibras.*
44. *To* LAY *on.* To apply with violence. *Locke.*
45. *To* LAY *open.* To ſhow; to expoſe. *Shakſpeare.*
46. *To* LAY *over.* To incruſt; to cover; to decorate ſuperficially. *Hab.*
47. *To* LAY *out.* To expend. *Milton. Boyle.*
48. *To* LAY *out.* To diſplay; to diſcover. *Atterbury.*
49. *To* LAY *out.* To diſpoſe; to plan. *Notes on Odyſſey.*
50. *To* LAY *out.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth. *Smalridge.*
51. *To* LAY *to.* To charge upon. *Sidney.*
52. *To* LAY *to.* To apply with vigour. *Tuſſer.*
53. *To* LAY *to.* To haraſs; to attack. *Knolles.*
54. *To* LAY *together.* To collect; to bring into one view. *Addiſon.*
55. *To* LAY *under.* To ſubject to. *Addiſon.*
56. *To* LAY *up.* To confine to the bed or chamber. *Temple.*
57. *To* LAY *up.* To ſtore; to treaſure; to repoſite for future uſe. *Hooker.*

To LAY. *v. n.*
1. To bring eggs. *Mortimer.*
2. To contrive; to form a ſcheme. *Daniel.*
3. *To* LAY *about.* To ſtrike on all ſides; to act with diligence and vigour. *South.*
4. *To* LAY *at.* To ſtrike; to endeavour to ſtrike. *Job.*
5. *To* LAY *in for.* To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden.*
6. *To* LAY *on.* To ſtrike; to beat without intermiſſion. *Dryden.*
7. *To* LAY *on.* To act with vehemence: uſed of expences. *Shakſpeare.*
8. *To* LAY *out.* To take meaſure. *Woodw.*
9. *To* LAY *upon.* To importune. *Knolles.*

LAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A row; a ſtratum; a layer. *Bacon.*
2. A wager. *Graunt.*

LAY. *ſ.* [leȝ, leaȝ, Saxon.] Graſſy ground; meadow; ground unplowed; lea. *Dryden.*

LAY. *ſ.* [*lay*, French; leȝ, leoð, Sax.] A ſong; a poem. *Waller. Dryden.*

LAY. *a.* [*laicus*, Latin; λάϊος.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*

LA'YER. *ſ.* [from *lay*.]
1. A ſtratum, or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another. *Evelyn.*
2. A ſprig of a plant. *Miller.*
3. A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*

LA'YMAN. *ſ.* [*lay* and *man*.]
1. One of the people diſtinct from the clergy. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. An image uſed by painters. *Dryden.*

LA'YSTALL. *ſ.* A heap of dung. *Spenſer.*

LA'ZAR. *ſ.* [from *Lazarus* in the goſpel.] One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes. *Dryden.*

LA'ZAR-HOUSE. } *ſ.* [*lazaretto*, Italian;
LAZARE'TTO. } from *lazar*.] A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed; a hoſpital. *Milton.*

LA'ZARWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

LA'ZILY. *ad.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; ſluggiſhly; heavily. *Locke.*

LA'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *lazy*.] Idleneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; liſtleſsneſs. *Dryden.*

LA'ZING. *a.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggiſh; idle. *South.*

LA'ZULI. *ſ.* A blue ſtone, veined and ſpotted with white, and a glittering or metallick yellow: when rich, it is found to yield about one-ſixth of copper, with a very little ſilver. *Woodward.*

LA'ZY. *a.* [*liſer*, Daniſh.]
1. Idle; ſluggiſh; unwilling to work. *Roſcommon.*
2. Slow; tedious. *Clarendon.*

LD. is a contraction of *lord*.

LEA. *ſ.* [leȝ, Saxon, a fallow.] Ground incloſed, not open. Obſolete. *Milton.*

LEAD. *ſ.* [læð, Saxon.]
1. *Lead* is the heavieſt metal except gold and quickſilver; the ſofteſt of all the metals, and very ductile: it is very little ſubject to ruſt, and the leaſt ſonorous of all the metals except gold. *Hill.*
2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on, covered with lead. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led.* [lædan, Sax.]
1. To guide by the hand. *Luke.*
2. To conduct to any place. 1 *Sam.*
3. To conduct as head or commander. *South.*
4. To introduce by going firſt. *Fairfax.*
5. To guide; to ſhow the method of attaining. *Watts.*
6. To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarend.*
7. To induce; to prevail on by pleaſing motives. *Swift.*
8. To paſs; to ſpend in any certain manner. *Atterbury.*

To LEAD. *v. n.*
1. To go firſt, and ſhow the way. *Geneſis.*
2. To conduct as a commander. *Temple.*
3. To ſhow the way, by going firſt. *Wotton.*

LEAD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Guidance; firſt place. *Herring.*

LE'ADEN. *a.* [leaden, Saxon.]
1. Made of lead. *Wilkins.*
2. Heavy; unwilling; motionleſs. *Shakſp.*
3. Heavy; dull. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'ADER. *ſ.* [from *lead*.]
1. One that leads, or conducts.
2. Captain; commander. *Hayward.*
3. One who goes firſt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. One at the head of any party or faction. *Swift.*

LE'ADING. *part. a.* Principal; chief. *Locke.*

LE'ADING STRINGS. *ſ.* [*lead* and *ſtring*.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dryden.*

LE'ADMAN. *ſ.* [*lead* and *man*.] One who begins or leads a dance. *Ben Jonſon.*

LE'ADWORT. *ſ.* [*lead* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

LEAF. *ſ.* *leaves*, plural [leaf, Saxon.]
1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers. *Boyle.*
2. A part of a book, containing two pages. *Spenſer.*
3. One ſide of a double door. 1 *Kings.*
4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten. *Digby.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Broome.*

LE'AFLESS. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Naked of leaves. *Government of the Tongue.*

LE'AFY. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves. *Shak.*

LEAGUE. *ſ.* [*ligue*, French.] A confederacy; a combination. *Bacon.*

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate. *South.*

LEAGUE. *ſ.* [*ligue*, French.] A meaſure of length, containing three miles. *Addiſon.*

LE'AGUED. *a.* [from *league*.] Confederated. *Philips.*

LE'AGUER. *ſ.* [*belaggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; inveſtment of a town. *Shakſpeare.*

LEAK. *ſ.* [*leck*, *leke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole that lets in water. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

To LEAK. *v. n.*
1. To let water in or out. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To drop through a breach. *Dryden.*

LE'AKAGE. *ſ.* [from *leak*.] Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LE'AKY. *a.* [from *leak*.]
1. Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out. *Dryden.*
2. Loquacious; not cloſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LEAN. *v. n.* preterite *leaned*, or *leant*. [hlinan, Saxon.]
1. To incline againſt; to reſt againſt. *Peacham.*
2. To propend; to tend toward. *Spenſer.*
3. To be in a bending poſture. *Dryden.*

LEAN.

LEAN. *a.* [hlæne, Saxon.]
1. Not fat; meagre; wanting fleſh; bareboned. *Milton.*
2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.*
3. Low; poor: in oppoſition to great or rich. *Shakſpeare.*

LEAN. *ſ.* That part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY. *ad.* [from *lean.*] Meagerly; without plumpneſs.

LE'ANNESS. *ſ.* [from *lean.*]
1. Extenuation of body; want of fleſh; meagerneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Want of matter; thinneſs. *Shakſpeare*

To LEAP. *v. n.* [hleapan, Saxon.]
1. To jump; to move upward or progreſſively without change of the feet. *Cowley.*
2. To ruſh with vehemence. *Sandys.*
3. To bound; to ſpring. *Luke.*
4. To fly; to ſtart. *Shakſpeare.*

To LEAP. *v. a.*
1. To paſs over, or into, by leaping. *Dryd.*
2. To compreſs, as beaſts. *Dryden.*

LEAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.
2. Space paſſed by leaping. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Sudden tranſition. *L'Eſtrange. Hooker.*
4. An aſſault of an animal of prey. *L'Eſtr.*
5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*
6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Dryden.*

LEAP-FROG. *ſ.* [*leap* and *frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shakſpeare.*

LEAP-YEAR. *ſ.* *Leap-year* or biſſextile is every fourth year, and ſo called from its *leaping* a day that year more than in a common year: ſo that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4; what's left ſhall be
For *leap-year* 0; for paſt 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

To LEARN. *v. a* [leornian, Saxon.]
1. To gain the knowledge or ſkill of. *Knolles.*
2. To teach. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern. *Bacon.*

LE'ARNED. *a.* [from *learn.*]
1. Verſed in ſcience and literature. *Swift.*
2. Skilled; ſkilful; knowing. *Granville.*
3. Skilled in ſcholaſtick knowledge. *Locke.*

LE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* [from *learned.*] With knowledge; with ſkill. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNING. *ſ.* [from *learn.*]
1. Literature; ſkill in languages or ſciences; generally ſcholaſtick knowledge. *Prior.*
2. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER. *ſ.* [from *learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments. *Graunt.*

LEASE. *ſ.* [*laiſſer*, French. *Spelman.*]
1. A contract by which, in conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands. *Denham.*
2. Any tenure. *Milton.*

To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by leaſe. *Ayliffe.*

To LEASE. *v. n.* [*leſſen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harveſt men leave. *Dryd.*

LE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *leaſe.*] Gleaner. *Swift.*

LEASH. *ſ.* [*leſſe*, French; *laccio*, Italian.]
1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A tierce; three: as a *brace* is two. *Hudib.*
3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Dennis.*

To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a ſtring. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'ASING. *ſ.* [leaſe, Saxon.] Lies; falſehood. *Hubberd's Tale. Prior.*

LEAST. *a.* the ſuperlative of *little.* [læſt, Saxon.] Little beyond others; ſmalleſt. *Locke.*

LEAST. *ad.* In the loweſt degree. *Pope.*

At LEAST. } To ſay no more; at
At LE'ASTWISE. } the loweſt degree. *Milton. Hooker.*

LE'ASY. *a.* Flimſy; of weak texture. Not in uſe. *Aſcham.*

LE'ATHER. *ſ.* [leðer, Saxon.]
1. Dreſſed hides of animals. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Skin, ironically. *Swift.*

LE'ATHERCOAT. *ſ.* [*leather* and *coat.*] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *ſ.* [*leather* and *dreſſer.*] He who prepares leather. *Pope.*

LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *a.* [*leather* and *mouth.*] By a *leather-mouthed* fiſh, I mean ſuch as have their teeth in their throat; as the chub, or cheven. *Walton.*

LE'ATHERN. *a.* [from *leather.*] Made of leather. *Philips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *ſ.* [*leather* and *ſeller.*] He who deals in leather.

LE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *leather.*] Reſembling leather. *Grew.*

LEAVE. *ſ.* [leaſe, Saxon.]
1. Grant of liberty; permiſſion; allowance. *Pope.*
2. Farewell; adieu. *Shakſpeare.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left.*
1. To quit, to forſake. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To deſert; to abandon. *Eccluſ.*
3. To have remaining at death. *Eccluſ.*
4. Not to deprive of. *Taylor.*
5. To ſuffer to remain. *Bacon.*
6. Not to carry away. *Knolles.*
7. To reject; not to chooſe. *Steele.*
8. To fix as a token of remembrance. *Locke.*
9. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dryd.*
10. To give up; to reſign. *Leviticus.*
11. To permit without interpoſition. *Locke.*
12. To ceaſe to do; to deſiſt from. *1 Samuel.*
13. *To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt from; to forbear. *Addiſon.*
14. *To* LEAVE *off.* To forſake. *Arbuthnot.*
15. *To* LEAVE *out.* To omit; to neglect. *Add.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To ceaſe; to deſiſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. *To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt. *Knolles.*
3. *To* LEAVE *off.* To ſtop. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.] To levy; to raiſe. A corrupt word. *Spenſer.*

LE'AVED.

LE'AVED. *a.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]
1. Furniſhed with foliage.
2. Made with leaves or folds. *Iſaiah.*

LE'AVEN. *ſ.* [*levain*, French.]
1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Floyer.*
2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs. *King Charles.*

To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ferment by ſomething mixed. *Shakſp.*
2. To taint; to imbue; to infect. *Prior.*

LE'AVER. *ſ.* [from *leave*.] One who deſerts or forſakes. *Shakſpeare.*

LEAVES. *ſ.* The plural of *leaf*.

LE'AVINGS. *ſ.* [from *leave*.] Remnant; relicks; offal; refuſe. *Addiſon.*

LE'AVY. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*

To LECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, French.] To lick over. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'CHER. *ſ.* A whoremaſter. *Pope.*

To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'CHEROUS. *a.* [from *lecher*.] Lewd; luſtful. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *lecherous*.] Lewdly; luſtfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *lecherous*.] Lewdneſs.

LE'CHERY. *ſ.* [from *lecher*.] Lewdneſs; luſt. *Aſcham.*

LE'CTION. *ſ.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts.*

LE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*lecture*, French.]
1. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject. *Sidney. Taylor.*
2. The act or practice of reading; peruſal. *Brown.*
3. A magiſterial reprimand. *Addiſon.*

To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inſtruct formally.
2. To inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

LE'CTURER. *ſ.* [from *lecture*.]
1. An inſtructor; a teacher by way of lecture.
2. A preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP. *ſ.* [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*

LED. The part. pret. of *lead*.

LEDGE. *ſ.* [*leggen*, Dutch.]
1. A row; layer; ſtratum. *Wotton.*
2. A ridge riſing above the reſt, or projecting beyond the reſt. *Swift.*
3. Any prominence or riſing part. *Dryden.*

LE'DHORSE. *ſ.* [*led* and *horſe*.] A ſumpter horſe.

LEE. *ſ.* [*lie*, French.]
1. Dregs; ſediment; refuſe. *Prior.*
2. [Sea term.] It is generally that ſide which is oppoſite to the wind, as the *lee* ſhore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the ſhore, is to be cloſe under the weather ſhore. A *leeward* ſhip is one that is not faſt by a wind, to make her way ſo good as ſhe might. *Dict.*

LEECH. *ſ.* [læc, Saxon.]
1. A phyſician; a profeſſor of the art of healing. *Spenſer.*
2. A kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood. *Roſcommon.*

To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LE'ECHCRAFT. *ſ.* [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing. *Davies.*

LEEF. *a.* [*lieve*, *leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond. *Spenſer.*

LEEK. *ſ.* [leac, Saxon.] A plant. *Gay.*

LEER. *ſ.* [hleare, Saxon.]
1. An oblique view. *Milton.*
2. A laboured caſt of countenance. *Swift.*

To LEER. *v. n* [from the noun.]
1. To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift.*
2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryd.*

LEES. *ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; ſediment. *Ben Jonſon.*

To LEESE. *v. a.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To loſe. An old word. *Tuſſer. Donne.*

LEET. *ſ.* A law-day. The word ſeemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of juriſdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwiſe called thriſhing, and containing the third part of a province or ſhire. *Cowel.*

LE'EWARD. *a.* [lee and peapd, Saxon.] Toward the wind. See LEE. *Arbuthnot.*

LEFT. The participle preter. of *leave*.

LEFT. *a.* [*luſte*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Siniſtrous; not right. *Dryden.*

LEFT-HANDED. *a.* [*left* and *hand*.] Uſing the left hand rather than right. *Brown.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual uſe of the left hand. *Donne.*

LEG. *ſ.* [*leg*, Daniſh.]
1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Add.*
2. An act of obeiſance; a bow with the leg drawn back. *Hudibras.*
3. *To ſtand on his own* legs; to ſupport himſelf. *Collier.*
4. That by which any thing is ſupported on the ground: as, *the* leg *of a table.*

LE'GACY. *ſ.* [*legatum*, Latin.] *Legacy* is a particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament. *Cowel.*

LE'GAL. *a.* [*legal*, French.]
1. Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.*
2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*

LEGA'LITY. *ſ.* [*legalité*, Fr.] Lawfulneſs.

To LE'GALIZE. *v. a.* [*legaliſer*, French; from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*

LE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*

LE'GATARY. *ſ.* [*legataire*, French.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*

LE'GATE. *ſ.* [*legatus*, Latin.]
1. A deputy; an ambaſſador. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of ſpiritual ambaſſador from the pope. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'E. *ſ.* [from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*

LE'GATINE.

LE'GATINE. *a.* [from *legate.*]
1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.*
2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman ſee. *Sh.*

LEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commiſſion; embaſſy. *Wotton.*

LEGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryd.*

LE'GEND. *ſ.* [*legenda*, Latin.]
1. A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints. *Hooker.*
2. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.*
3. An incredible unauthentick narrative. *Blackmore.*
4. Any inſcription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addiſon.*

LE'GER. *ſ.* [from *legger*, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place: as, *a* leger-*ambaſſador*, *a reſident*; *a* leger-*book*, *a book that lies in the counting-houſe.* *Shakſpeare.*

LE'GERDEMAIN. *ſ.* [*legereté de main*, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *South.*

LEGE'RITY. *ſ.* [*legerité*, French.] Lightneſs; nimbleneſs. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'GGED. *a.* [from *leg.*] Having legs.

LE'GIBLE. *a.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]
1. Such as may be read. *Swift.*
2. Apparent; diſcoverable. *Collier.*

LE'GIBLY. *ad.* [from *legible.*] In ſuch a manner as may be read.

LE'GION. *ſ.* [*legio*, Latin.]
1. A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand. *Addiſon.*
2. A military force. *Philips.*
3. Any great number. *Rogers.*

LE'GIONARY. *a.* [from *legion.*]
1. Relating to a legion.
2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*

LEGISLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Latin.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton.*

LEGISLA'TIVE. *a.* [from *legiſlator.*] Giving laws; lawgiving. *Denham.*

LEGISLA'TOR. *ſ.* [*legiſlator*, Latin.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TURE. *ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws. *Swift.*

LEGI'TIMACY. *ſ.* [from *legitimate.*]
1. Lawfulneſs of birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. Genuineneſs; not ſpuriouſneſs. *Woodw.*

LEGI'TIMATE. *a.* [from *legitimus*, Latin.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Taylor.*

To LEGI'TIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.]
1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. To make lawful. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* [from *legitimate.*]
1. Lawfully.
2. Genuinely. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMA'TION. *ſ.* [*legitimation*, French.]
1. Lawful birth. *Locke.*
2. The act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME. } *ſ.* [*legume*, French; *legumen*,
LEGU'MEN. } Latin.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe. *Boyle.*

LEGU'MINOUS. *a.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen.*] Belonging to pulſe; conſiſting of pulſe. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'ISURABLY. *ad.* [from *leiſurable.*] At leiſure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*

LE'ISURABLE. *a.* [from *leiſure.*] Done at leiſure; not hurried; enjoying leiſure. *Brown.*

LE'ISURE. *ſ.* [*loiſir*, French.]
1. Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to ſpend time according to choice. *Temple.*
2. Convenience of time. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'ISURELY. *a.* [from *leiſure.*] Not haſty; deliberate; done without hurry. *Addiſon.*

LE'ISURELY. *ad.* [from *leiſure.*] Not in a hurry; ſlowly; deliberately. *Addiſon.*

LE'MAN. *ſ.* [*l'aimant*, French.] A ſweetheart; a gallant. *Hanmer.*

LE'MMA. *ſ.* [λῆμμα.] A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

LE'MON. *ſ.* [*limon*, French.]
1. The fruit of the lemon tree. *Mortimer.*
2. The tree that bears lemons.

LEMONA'DE. *ſ.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbuthnot.*

To LEND. *v. a.* [lænan, Saxon.]
1. To afford or ſupply, on condition of repayment *Dryden.*
2. To ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To afford; to grant in general. *Addiſon.*

LE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *lend.*]
1. One who lends any thing.
1. One who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt. *Addiſon.*

LENGTH. *ſ.* [from lenz, Saxon.]
1. The extent of any thing material from end to end. *Bacon.*
2. Horizontal extenſion. *Dryden.*
3. A certain portion of ſpace or time. *Dryd.*
4. Extent of duration or ſpace. *Locke.*
5. Long duration or protraction. *Addiſon.*
6. Reach or expanſion of any thing. *Watts.*
7. Full extent; uncontracted ſtate. *Addiſon.*
8. Diſtance. *Clarendon.*
9. End; latter part of any aſſignable time. *Hooker.*
10. *At* LENGTH. At laſt; in concluſion. *Dryden.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length.*]
1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To protract; to continue. *Daniel.*
3. To protract pronunciation. *Dryden.*
4. *To* LENGTHEN *out.* To protract; to extend. *Dryden.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increaſe in length. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHWISE. *ad.* [*length* and *wiſe.*] According to the length.

LE'NIENT. *a.* [*leniens*, Latin.]
1. Aſſuaſive; ſoftening; mitigating. *Pope.*
2. Laxative emollient *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NIENT. *ſ.* An emollient or aſſuaſive application. *Wiſeman.*

To LE'NIFY. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old French.] To aſſuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*

LE'NITIVE. *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Latin.] Aſſuaſive; emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NITIVE. *ſ.*
1. Any thing medicinally applied to eaſe pain.
2. A palliative. *South.*

LE'NITY. *ſ.* [*lenitas*, Latin.] Mildneſs; mercy; tenderneſs. *Daniel.*

LENS. *ſ.* [from reſemblance to the ſeed of a lentil.] A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides, is uſually called a *lens*; ſuch as is a burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or an object-glaſs of a teleſcope. *Newton.*

LENT. The part. paſſ. from *lend.*

LENT. *ſ.* [lenten, the ſpring, Saxon.] The quadrageſimal faſt; a time of abſtinence; the time from Aſhwedneſday to Eaſter. *Camden.*

LE'NTEN. *a.* [from *lent.*] Such as is uſed in lent; ſparing. *Shakſpeare.*

LENTI'CULAR. *a.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens. *Roy.*

LE'NTIFORM. *a.* [*lens* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *lentigo.*] Scurfy; ſcurfuraceous.

LE'NTIGO. ſ. [Latin.] A freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL. *ſ.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

LE'NTISCK. *ſ.* [*lentiſcus*, Latin.] *Lentiſck* wood is of a pale brown colour, almoſt whitiſh, reſinous, of a fragrant ſmell and acrid taſte: it is the tree which produces maſtich, eſteemed aſtringent and balſamick. *Hill.*

LE'NTITUDE. *ſ.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; ſlowneſs.

LE'NTNER. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

LE'NTOR. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Tenacity; viſcoſity. *Bacon.*
2. Slowneſs; delay. *Arbuthnot.*
3. [In phyſick.] That ſizy, viſcid, coagulated part of the blood, which obſtructs the capillary veſſels. *Quincy.*

LE'NTOUS. *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Viſcous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown.*

LE'OD. *ſ.* The people; or rather a nation, country, *&c.* *Gibſon.*

LE'OF. *ſ.* *Leof* denotes love; ſo *leofwin* is a winner of love. *Gibſon.*

LE'ONINE. *a.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.
2. Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhymes to the middle, ſo named from *Leo* the inventor: as,

Gloria factorum *tenere conceditur* horum.

LE'OPARD. *ſ.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt of prey. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'PER. *ſ.* [*lepra*, *leproſus*, Latin.] One infected with a leproſy. *Hakewill.*

LE'PEROUS. *a.* [formed from *leprous.*] Cauſing leproſy. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'PORINE. *a.* [*leporinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *leprous.*] Squamous diſeaſe. *Bacon.*

LE'PROSY. *ſ.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepre*, Fr.] A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

LE'PROUS. *a.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leproſy. *Donne.*

LERE. *ſ.* [læpe, Saxon.] A leſſon; lore; doctrine. *Spenſer.*

LE'RRY. *ſ.* [from *lere.*] A rating; a lecture.

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [leap, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a ſubſtantive it implies the abſence or privation of a thing: as, *a* witleſs *man.*

LESS. *a.* [leap, Saxon.] The comparative of *little*: oppoſed to greater. *Locke.*

LESS. *ſ.* Not ſo much; oppoſed to *more*, or to *as much.* *Exodus.*

LESS. *ad.* In a ſmaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden.*

LESSE'E. *ſ.* The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To LE'SSEN. *v. a.* [from leſs.]
1. To diminiſh in bulk.
2. To diminiſh the degree of any ſtate or quality; to make leſs intenſe. *Denham.*
3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity. *Atterbury.*

To LE'SSEN. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to ſhrink; to be diminiſhed. *Temple.*

LE'SSER. *a.* A corruption of *leſs.* *Pope.*

LE'SSER. *ad.* [formed by corruption from *leſs.*] *Shakſpeare.*

LE'SSES. *ſ.* [*laiſſées*, French.] The dung of beaſts left on the ground.

LE'SSON. *ſ.* [*leçon*, French.]
1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement. *Denham.*
2. Precept; notion inculcated. *Spenſer.*
3. Portions of ſcripture read in divine ſervice. *Hooker.*
4. Tune pricked for an inſtrument. *Davies.*
5. A rating lecture. *Sidney.*

To LE'SSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to inſtruct. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'SSOR. *ſ.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwiſe, by leaſe. *Denham. Ayliffe.*

LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *leaſt*] That not; *I bide it* leſt *it may be loſt*; that is, *I bide it that it may not be loſt.* *Addiſon.*

To LET. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.]
1. To allow; to ſuffer; to permit. *Dryden.*
2. A ſign of the optative mood uſed before the firſt, and imperative before the third perſon. Before the firſt perſon ſingular it ſignifies reſolution, fixed purpoſe, or ardent wiſh. *Judges.*
3. Before the firſt perſon plural, *let* implies exhortation; let *us die bravely.* *Mark.*
4. Before the third perſon, ſingular or plural, *let* implies permiſſion: let *him go free.* *Dryden.*
5. Before a thing in the paſſive voice, *let* implies command: let *the door be opened.* *Dryden.*

6. *Let*

6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*. *Dryden.*
7. To leave. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. To more than permit. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Sw.*
10. To ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence. *Joſhua.*
11. To permit to take any ſtate or courſe. *Sidney.*
12. *To* LET *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein. *Shakſpeare.*
13. *To* LET *in*. To admit. *Knolles.*
13. *To* LET *in*, or *into*. To procure admiſſion. *Locke.*
14. *To* LET *off*. To diſcharge. *Swift.*
16. *To* LET *out*. To leaſe out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET. *v. a.* [lettan, Saxon]
1. To hinder; to obſtruct; to oppoſe. *Dryd.*
2. *To* LET, when it ſignifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. paſſive; but when it ſignifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*. *Introduction to Grammar.*

To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himſelf. *Bacon.*

LET. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obſtacle; obſtruction; impediment. *Hooker.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *little*, *ſmall*: as *rivulet*, a *ſmall* ſtream; *hamlet*, a *little* village.

LETHA'RGICK. *a.* [*lethargique*, French.] Sleepy by diſeaſe, beyond the natural power of ſleep. *Hammond.*

LE'THARGICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *lethargick*.] Morbid ſleepineſs; drowſineſs. *Herbert.*

LE'THARGIED. *a.* [from *lethargy*.] Laid aſleep; entranced. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'THARGY. *ſ.* [λήθαργία.] A morbid drowſineſs; a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury.*

LE'THE. *ſ.* [λήθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *let*.]
1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3. One who gives vent to any thing: as, *a* blood *letter*.

LE'TTER. *ſ.* [*lettre*, French.]
1. One of the elements of ſyllables; a character in the alphabet. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A written meſſage; an epiſtle. *Abbot.*
3. The verbal expreſſion; the literal meaning. *Taylor.*
4. *Letters* without the ſingular; learning. *John.*
5. Any thing to be read. *Addiſon.*
6. Type with which books are printed. *Moxon.*

To LE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtamp with letters. *Addiſon.*

LE'TTERED. *a.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning. *Collier.*

LE'TTUCE. *ſ.* [*lactuca*, Latin.] A plant.

LE'VANT. *a.* [*levant*, French.] Eaſtern. *Milton.*

LE'VANT. *ſ.* The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up. *Wiſeman.*

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY. *ſ.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings. *Arbuthnot.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [λευκὸς and φλέγμα.] Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold. *Quincy.*

LE'VEE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. The time of riſing.
2. The concourſe of thoſe who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden.*

LE'VEL. *a.* [læfel, Saxon.]
1. Even; not having one part higher than another. *Bentley.*
2. Even with any thing elſe; in the ſame line or plane with any thing. *Tillotſon.*

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make even; to free from inequalities.
2. To reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*
3. To lay flat. *Raleigh.*
4. To bring to equality of condition. *D. of P.*
5. To point in taking aim; to aim. *Dryden.*
6. To direct to any end. *Swift.*

To LE'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame line with the mark. *Hooker.*
2. To conjecture; to attempt to gueſs. *Shak.*
3. To be in the ſame direction with a mark. *Hudibras.*
4. To make attempts; to aim. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'VEL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A plane; a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities. *Sandys.*
2. Rate; ſtandard; cuſtomary height. *Sidney.*
3. A ſtate of equality. *Atterbury.*
4. An inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work. *Moxon.*
5. Rule; plan; ſcheme: borrowed from the mechanick level. *Prior.*
6. The line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed. *Waller.*
7. The line in which the ſight paſſes. *Pope.*

LE'VELLER. *ſ.* [from *level*.]
1. One who makes any thing even.
2. One who deſtroys ſuperiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate of equality. *Collier.*

LE'VELNESS. *ſ.* [from *level*.]
1. Evenneſs; equality of ſurface.
2. Equality with ſomething elſe. *Peacham.*

LE'VEN. *ſ.* [*levain*, French.]
1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it riſe and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs. *Wiſeman.*

LE'VER. *ſ.* [*levier*, French.] The ſecond mechanical power, uſed to elevate or raiſe a great weight. *Harris.*

LE'VERET. *ſ.* [*levre*, French.] A young hare. *Waller.*

LEVE'T.

LEVE'T. *ſ.* [from *lever*, French.] A blaſt on the trumpet. *Hudibras.*

LE'VEROOK. *ſ.* [læpepe, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the ark. *Walton.*

LE'VIABLE. *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied. *Bacon.*

LEVI'ATHAN. ſ. [לויתן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. *Thomſon.*

To LE'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*lævigo*, Latin.]

1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor become ſmooth and uniform. *Arbuthnot.*

LEVIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *levigate*.] *Levigation* is the reducing of hard bodies into a ſubtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Quincy.*

LE'VITE. *ſ.* [*levita*, Latin.]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews.
2. A prieſt: uſed in contempt.

LEVI'TICAL. *a.* [from *levite*.] Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews. *Ayliffe.*

LE'VITY. *ſ.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightneſs; not heavineſs. *Bentley.*
2. Inconſtancy; changeableneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Unſteadineſs; laxity of mind. *Milton.*
4. Idle pleaſure; vanity. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gayety; want of ſeriouſneſs. *Shakſp. Clarendon.*

To LE'VY. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]

1. To raiſe; to bring together men. *Davies.*
2. To raiſe money. *Clarendon.*
3. To raiſe war. *Milton.*

LE'VY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raiſing money or men. *Addiſon.*
2. War raiſed. *Shakſpeare.*

LEWD. *a.* [læpeðe, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical. Obſolete. *Davies.*
2. Wicked; bad; naughty. *Whitgifte.*
3. Luſtful; libidinous. *Shakſpeare.*

LE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Wickedly; naughtily. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Libidinouſly; luſtfully. *Dryden.*

LE'WDNESS. *ſ.* [from *lewd*.] Luſtful licentiouſneſs. *Dryden.*

LE'WDSTER. *ſ.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleaſures. *Shakſpeare.*

LEXICO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmleſs drudge, that buſies himſelf in tracing the original, and detailing the ſignification of words. *Watts.*

LEXICO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON. *ſ.* [λεξικὸν.] A dictionary. *Milt.*

LEY. *ſ. Ley, lee, lay*, are all from the Saxon leax, a field or paſture. *Gibſon.*

LI'ABLE. *a.* [*liable* from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; ſubject. *Milton.*

LI'AR. *ſ.* [from *lie*.] One who tells falſehood; one who wants veracity. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'ARD. *a.* Mingled roan. *Markham.*

LIBA'TION. *ſ.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity. *Bacon.*
2. The wine ſo poured. *Stilling fleet.*

LI'BBARD. *ſ.* [*liebard*, German; *leopardus*, Latin.] A leopard. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL. *ſ.* [*libellus*, Latin.]

1. A ſatire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Decay of Piety.*
2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon in court.

To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpread defamation, written or printed. *Donne.*

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To ſatiriſe; to lampoon. *Dry.*

LI'BELLER. *ſ.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*

LI'BELLOUS. *a.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory. *Wotton.*

LI'BERAL. *a.* [*liberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth.
2. Becoming a gentleman.
3. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milton.*

LIBERA'LITY. *ſ.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, French.] Munificence; bounty; generoſity; generous profuſion. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *liberal*.] Bounteouſly; bountifully; largely. *James.*

LI'BERTINE. *ſ.* [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shakſp.*
2. One who lives without reſtraint or law. *Rowe.*
3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shakſpeare. Collier.*
4. [In law.] A freedman; or rather, the ſon of a freedman. *Ayliffe.*

LI'BERTINE. *a.* [*libertin*, Fr.] Licentious; irreligious. *Swift.*

LI'BERTINISM. *ſ.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice. *Atterbury.*

LI'BERTY. *ſ.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Lat.]

1. Freedom, as oppoſed to ſlavery. *Addiſon.*
2. Freedom, as oppoſed to neceſſity. *Locke.*
3. Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies.*
4. Relaxation of reſtraint. *Milton.*
5. Leave; permiſſion. *Locke.*

LIBI'DINOUS. *a.* [*libidinoſus*, Lat.] Lewd; luſtful. *Bentley.*

LIBI'DINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *libidinous*.] Lewdly; luſtfully.

LI'BRAL. *a.* [*libralis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LIBRA'RIAN. *ſ.* [*librarius*, Lat.] One who has the care of a library. *Broome.*

LI'BRARY. *ſ.* [*libraire*, French.] A large collection of books. *Dryden.*

To LI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poiſe; to balance; to hold in equipoiſe.

LIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*libratio*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being balanced. *Thomſon.*
2. [In aſtronomy.] *Libration* is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time. *Grew.*

LI'BRATORY. *a.* [from *libro*, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louſe*. *Dryden.*

LI'CEBANE.

LI'CEBANE. *ſ.* [*lice* and *bane.*] A plant.

LI'CENSE. *ſ.* [*licentia*, Latin.]
1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint. *Sidney.*
2. A grant of permiſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. Liberty; permiſſion. *Acts.*

To LI'CENSE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]
1. To permit by a legal grant. *Pope.*
2. To diſmiſs. Not in uſe. *Wotton.*

LI'CENSER. *ſ.* [from *licenſe.*] A granter of permiſſion.

LICE'NTIATE. *ſ.* [*licenciatus*, low Latin.]
1. A man who uſes licenſe. *Camden.*
2. A degree in Spaniſh univerſities. *Ayliffe.*

To LICE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by licenſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

LICE'NTIOUS. *a.* [*licentioſus*, Latin.]
1. Unreſtrained by law or morality. *Shakſp.*
2. Preſumptuous; unconfined. *Roſcommon.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *licentious.*] With too much liberty.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *licentious.*] Boundleſs liberty; contempt of juſt reſtraint. *Swift.*

LICH. *ſ.* [lice, Sax.] A dead carcaſe; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave. *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordſhire, ſo named from martyred Chriſtians.

LI'CHOWL. *ſ.* [*lich* and *owl.*] A ſort of owl.

To LICK. *v. a.* [licean, Saxon.]
1. To paſs over with the tongue. *Addiſon.*
2. To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shak.*
3. *To* LICK *up.* To devour. *Pope.*

LICK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow. *Dryden.*

LI'CKERISH. } *a.* [liccepa, a glutton, Sax.]
LI'CKEROUS. }
1. Nice in the choice of food; ſqueamiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Eager; greedy to ſwallow. *Sidney.*
3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. *Milton.*

LI'CKERISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *lickeriſh.*] Niceneſs of palate.

LI'CORICE. *ſ.* [*liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of ſweet taſte.

LICTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A beadle.

LID. *ſ.* [hlıꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A cover; any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel. *Addiſon.*
2. The membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. *Craſhaw. Prior.*

LIE. *ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with ſome other body; as, ſoap or ſalt. *Peach.*

LIE. *ſ.* [lıȝe, Saxon.]
1. A criminal falſehood. *Watts.*
2. A charge of falſehood. *Locke.*
3. A fiction. *Dryden.*

To LIE. *v. n.* [leogan, Saxon.]
1. To utter criminal falſehood. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To exhibit falſe repreſentation. *Swift.*

To LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien.* [liegan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.]
1. To reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe.
2. To reſt; to preſs upon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To be repoſited in the grave. *Geneſis.*
4. To be in a ſtate of decumbiture. *Mark.*
5. To paſs the time of ſleep. *Dryden.*
6. To be laid up or repoſited. *Boyle.*
7. To remain fixed. *Temple.*
8. To reſide. *Geneſis.*
9. To be placed or ſituated. *Collier.*
10. To preſs upon afflictively. *Creech.*
11. To be troubleſome or tedious. *Addiſon.*
12. To be judicially imputed. *Shakſpeare.*
13. To be in any particular ſtate. *Watts.*
14. To be in a ſtate of concealment. *Locke.*
15. To be in priſon. *Shakſpeare.*
16. To be in a bad ſtate. *L'Eſtrange.*
17. To be in a helpleſs or expoſed ſtate. *Sw.*
18. To conſiſt. *Shakſpeare.*
19. To be in the power; to belong to. *Stilling.*
20. To be valid in a court of judicature: as, *an action* lieth *againſt one.*
21. To coſt: as, *it lies me in more money.*
22. *To* LIE *at.* To importune; to teaſe.
23. *To* LIE *by.* To reſt; to remain ſtill. *Sh.*
24. *To* LIE *down.* To reſt; to go into a ſtate of repoſe. *Iſaiah.*
25. *To* LIE *down.* To ſink into the grave. *Job.*
26. *To* LIE *in.* To be in childbed. *Wiſeman.*
27. *To* LIE *under.* To be ſubject to; to be oppreſſed by. *Smalridge.*
28. *To* LIE *upon.* To become an obligation or duty. *Bentley.*
29. *To* LIE *with.* To converſe in bed. *Sh.*

LIEF. *a.* [leop, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

LIEF. *ad.* Willingly. *Shakſpeare.*

LIEGE. *a.* [*lige*, French.]
1. Bound by ſome feudal tenure; ſubject.
2. Sovereign. *Spenſer.*

LIEGE. *ſ.* Sovereign; ſuperiour lord. *Philips.*

LI'EGEMAN. *ſ.* [from *liege* and *man.*] A ſubject; a vaſſal. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

LI'EGER. *ſ.* [more proper *leger.*] A reſident ambaſſador. *Denham.*

LI'EN. The participle of *lie.* *Geneſis.*

LIENTE'RICK. *a.* [from *lientery.*] Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*

LI'ENTERY. *ſ.* [from λειον, *læve*, ſmooth, and ἔντερον, *inteſtinum*, Latin.] A particular looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts. *Quincy.*

LI'ER. *ſ.* [from *to lie.*] One that reſts or lies down, or remains concealed. *Joſhua.*

LIEU. *ſ.* [French.] Place; room; ſtead. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

LIEVE. *ad.* [See LIEF.] Willingly. *Shakſp.*

LIEUTE'NANCY. *ſ.* [*lieutenance*, French.]
1. The office of a lieutenant. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*

LIEUTE'NANT. *ſ.* [*lieutenant*, French.]
1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority; vicegerent. *Philips.*
2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperiour of any denomination. *Clarendon.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *lieutenant.*] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE. *ſ.* plural *lives*. [lıpian, to li e, Saxon.]
1. Union and co-operation of ſoul with body; vitality. *Geneſis.*
2. Preſent ſtate. *Cowley.*
3. Enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of exiſtence. *Prior.*
4. Blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life. *Pope.*
5. Conduct; manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice. *Pope.*
6. Condition; manner of living with reſpect to happineſs or miſery. *Dryden.*
7. Continuance of our preſent ſtate. *Locke.*
8. The living form; reſemblance exactly copied. *Brown.*
9. Exact reſemblance. *Denham.*
10. General ſtate of man. *Milton.*
11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the courſe of things. *Aſcham.*
12. Living perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Narrative of a life paſt. *Pope.*
14. Spirit; briſkneſs; vivacity; reſolution. *Sidney.*
15. Animated exiſtence; animal being. *Thom.*
16. Syſtem of animal nature. *Pope.*

LI'FEBLOOD. *ſ.* [*life* and *blood.*] The blood neceſſary to life; the vital blood. *Spectator.*

LI'FEEVERLASTING. *ſ.* An herb. *Anſw.*

LI'FEGIVING. *a.* [*life* and *giving.*] Having the power to give life. *Spenſer.*

LIFEGUA'RD. *ſ.* [*life* and *guard.*] The guard of a king's perſon.

LI'FELESS. *a.* [from *life.*]
1. Dead; deprived of life. *Prior.*
2. Unanimated; void of life. *Milton.*
3. Wanting power, force, or ſpirit. *Prior.*

LI'FELESLY. *ad.* [from *lifeleſs.*] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LI'FELIKE. *a.* [*life* and *like.*] Like a living perſon. *Pope.*

LI'FESTRING. *ſ* [*life* and *ſtring.*] Nerve; ſtrings imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*

LI'FETIME. *ſ.* [*life* and *time.*] Continuance or duration of life. *Addiſon.*

LI'FEWEARY. *a.* [*life* and *weary.*] Wretched; tired of living. *Shakſpeare.*

To LIFT. *v. a.* [*lyfta*, Swediſh.]
1. To raiſe from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high. *Dryden.*
2. To bear; to ſupport. Not in uſe. *Spenſ.*
3. To rob; to plunder. *Dryden.*
4. To exalt; to elevate mentally. *Pope.*
5. To raiſe in fortune. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
6. To raiſe in eſtimation. *Hooker.*
7. To exalt in dignity. *Addiſon.*
8. To elevate; to ſwell, as with pride. *Atterb.*
9. *Up* is ſometimes emphatically added to *lift.* 2 *Samuel.*

To LIFT. *v. n.* To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength. *Locke.*

LIFT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The manner of lifting. *Bacon.*
2. The act of lifting. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Effect; ſtruggle. *Hudibras.*
4. [In Scottiſh.] The ſky.

LI'FTER. *ſ.* [from *lift.*] One that lifts. *Pſ.*

To LIG. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie. *Spenſ.*

LI'GAMENT. *ſ.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Lat.]
1. *Ligament* is a white and ſolid body, ſofter than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; their chief uſe is to faſten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, leſt they ſhould be diſlocated with exerciſe. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing which connects the parts of the body. *Denham.*
3. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addiſon.*

LIGAME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *ligament.*]
LIGAME'NTOUS. } Compoſing a ligament. *Wiſeman.*

LIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of binding.
2. The ſtate of being bound. *Addiſon.*

LI'GATURE. *ſ.* [*ligature*, French.]
1. Any thing tied round another; bandage. *Spectator.*
2. The act of binding. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The ſtate of being bound. *Mortimer.*

LIGHT. *ſ.* [leohr, Saxon.]
1. That quality or action of the tranſparent medium by which we ſee. *Newton.*
2. Sight; oppoſed to blindneſs. *Milton.*
3. Day, not night. *Milton.*
4. Life; as oppoſed to the obſcurity of non-exiſtence. *Pope.*
5. Illumination of mind; inſtruction; knowledge. *Bacon.*
6. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is ſuppoſed to fall. *Dryden.*
7. Reach of knowledge; mental view. *Bacon.*
8. Point of view; ſituation; direction in which the light falls. *Addiſon.*
9. Publick notice; publick view. *Pope.*
10. Explanation. *Locke.*
11. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper. *Glanville.*

LIGHT. *a.* [leohr, Saxon.]
1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy. *Addiſon.*
2. Not burdenſome; eaſy to be worn, or carried. *Bacon.*
3. Not afflictive; eaſy to be endured. *Hooker.*
4. Eaſy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable. *Dryden.*
5. Eaſy to be acted upon by any power. *Dry.*
6. Not heavily armed. *Knolles.*
7. Active; nimble. *Spenſer.*
8. Unencumbered; unembarraſſed; clear of impediment. *Bacon.*
9. Slight; not great. *Boyle.*
10. Not denſe; not groſs. *Numbers.*
11. Eaſy to admit any influence; unſteady; unſettled. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Gay; airy; without dignity or ſolidity. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Not chaſte; not regular in conduct. *Sh.*
14. [from *light*, *ſ.*] Bright; clear. *Geneſis.*
15. Not dark; tending to whiteneſs. *Dryden.*

LIGHT. *ad.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*, *ſ.*]
1. To kindle; to enflame; to ſet on fire. *Boyle.*
2. To give light to; to guide by light. *Craſh.*
3. To illuminate. *Dryden.*
4. To lighten; to eaſe of a burden. *Spenſer.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* [*lickt*, by chance, Dutch.]
1. To happen; to fall upon by chance. *Sid.*
2. [Alıghtan, Saxon.] To deſcend from a horſe or carriage. 2 *Kings.*
3. To fall in any particular direction. *Dryd.*
4. To fall; to ſtrike on. *Spenſer.*
5. To ſettle; to reſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [lıt, lıgt, Saxon.]
1. To flaſh with thunder. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhine like lightning. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fall; to light. [from *light.*] *Com. Prayer.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]
1. To illuminate; to enlighten. *Davies.*
2. To exonerate; to unload. *Jonah.*
3. To make leſs heavy. *Milton.*
4. To exhilarate; to cheer. *Dryden.*

LI'GHTER. *ſ.* [from *light*, to make *light.*] A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded. *Pope.*

LI'GHTERMAN. *ſ.* [*lighter* and *man.*] One who manages a lighter. *Child.*

LIGHTFI'NGERED. *a.* [*light* and *finger.*] Nimble at conveyance; thieviſh.

LI'GHTFOOT. *a.* [*light* and *foot.*] Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenſer.*

LI'GHTFOOT. *ſ.* Veniſon. A cant word.

LIGHTHE'ADED. *a.* [*light* and *head.*]
1. Unſteady; looſe; thoughtleſs; weak. *Clarendon.*
2. Delirious; diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS. *ſ.* Deliriouſneſs; diſorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEA'RTED. *a.* [*light* and *heart.*] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LI'GHTHOUSE. *ſ.* [*light* and *houſe.*] A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

LIGHTLE'GGED. *a.* [*light* and *leg.*] Nimble; ſwift. *Sidney.*

LI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *light.*] Wanting light; dark.

LI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *light.*]
1. Without weight. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Without deep impreſſion. *Prior.*
3. Eaſily; readily; without difficulty; of courſe. *Hooker.*
4. Without reaſon. *Taylor.*
5. Without dejection; cheerfully. *Shakſ.*
6. Not chaſtely. *Swift.*
7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Dryden.*
8. Gayly; airily; with levity.

LIGHTMI'NDED. *a.* [*light* and *mind.*] Unſettled; unſteady. *Ecclus.*

LI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *light.*]
1. Levity; want of weight. *Burnet.*
2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unchaſtity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney.*
4. Agility; nimbleneſs.

LI'GHTNING. *ſ.* [from *lighten.*]
1. The flaſh that attends thunder. *Davies.*
2. Mitigation; abatement. *Addiſon.*

LIGHTS. *ſ.* The lungs; the organs of breathing. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME. *a.* [from *light.*]
1. Luminous; not dark; not obſcure; not opake. *Raleigh.*
2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *South.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *lightſome.*]
1. Luminouſneſs; not opacity; not obſcurity; not darkſomeneſs. *Cheyne.*
2. Cheerfulneſs; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES. *ſ.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood. *Numbers.*

LI'GNEOUS. *a.* [*ligneus*, Latin.] Made of wood; wooden; reſembling wood. *Grew.*

LI'GNUMVITÆ. ſ. [Latin.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood. *Miller.*

LI'GURE. *ſ.* A precious ſtone. *Exodus.*

LIKE. *a.* [lıc, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.]
1. Reſembling; having reſemblance. *Baker.*
2. Equal; of the ſame quantity. *Spratt.*
3. [for *likely.*] Probable; credible. *Bacon.*
4. Likely; in a ſtate that gives probable expectations. *Shakſpeare.*

LIKE. *ſ.*
1. Some perſon or thing reſembling another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Near approach; a ſtate like to another ſtate. *Raleigh.*

LIKE. *ad.*
1. In the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as. *Spenſer. Philips.*
2. In ſuch a manner as befits. *Samuel.*
3. Likely; probably. *Shakſpeare.*

To LIKE. *v. a.* [lıcan, Saxon.]
1. To chooſe with ſome degree of preference. *Clarendon.*
2. To approve; to view with approbation.
3. To pleaſe; to be agreeable to. *Bacon.*

To LIKE. *v. n.*
1. To be pleaſed with. *Hooker.*
2. To chooſe; to liſt; to be pleaſed. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD. *ſ.* [from *likely.*]
1. Appearance; ſhow. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Reſemblance; likeneſs. Obſolete. *Raleigh.*
3. Probability; veriſimilitude; appearance of truth. *Hooker.*

LI'KELY. *a.* [from *like.*]
1. Such as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Probable; ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed.

LI'KELY. *ad.* Probably; as may reaſonably be thought. *Glanville.*

To LI'KEN. *v. a.* [from *like.*] To repreſent as having reſemblance. *Milton.*

LI'KENESS. *ſ.* [from *like.*]
1. Reſemblance; ſimilitude. *Dryden.*
2. Form; appearance. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. One who reſembles another. *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE. *ad.* [*like* and *wiſe.*] In like manner; alſo; moreover; too. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'KING. *a.* Plump; in a ſtate of plumpneſs. *Daniel.*

LI'KING. *ſ.* [from *like.*]
1. Good ſtate of body; plumpneſs. *Dryden.*
2. State of trial. *Dryden.*
3. Inclination. *Spenſer.*

LI'LACH.

LI'LACH. *ſ.* [*lilac, lilàs*, French.] A tree.

LI'LIED. *a.* [from *lily.*] Embelliſhed with lilies. *Milton.*

LI'LY. *ſ.* [*lilium*, Latin.] A flower. *Peacham.*

LI'LY-DAFFODIL. *ſ.* [*lilio narciſſus*, Lat.] A flower.

LI'LY *of the Valley*, or *May lily. ſ.* *Miller.*

LILYLI'VERED. *a.* [*lily* and *liver.*] White-livered; cowardly. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'MATURE. *ſ.* [*limatura*, Latin.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB. *ſ.* [lim, Saxon.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals. *Milton.*
2. [*limbe*, Fr.] An edge; a border. *Newton.*

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with limbs. *Milton.*
2. To tear aſunder; to diſmember.

LI'MBECK. *ſ.* [corrupted from *alembick.*] A ſtill. *Fairfax. Howel.*

LI'MBED. *a.* [from *limb.*] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*

LI'MBER. *a.* Flexible; eaſily bent; pliant; lithe; pliable. *Ray. Harvey.*

LI'MBERNESS. *ſ.* [from *limber.*] Flexibility; pliancy.

LI'MBO. *ſ.*

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain. *Shakſp.*
2. Any place of miſery and reſtraint. *Hudib.*

LIME. *ſ.* [lim, Saxon.]

1. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Dryden.*
2. Matter of which mortar is made; ſo called becauſe uſed in cement. *Bacon.*
3. [linð, Saxon.] The linden tree. *Pope.*
4. [*lime*, Fr.] A ſpecies of lemon. *Thomſon.*

To LIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To entangle; to enſnare. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſmear with lime. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To cement. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To manure ground with lime. *Child.*

LI'MEKILN. *ſ.* [*lime* and *kiln.*] Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime. *Woodward.*

LI'MESTONE. *ſ.* [*lime* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone of which lime is made. *Mortimer.*

LIME-WATER. *ſ.* A medicine made by pouring water upon quick lime. *Hill.*

LI'MIT. *ſ.* [*limite*, French.] Bound; border; utmoſt reach. *Exodus.*

To LI'MIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe. *Swift.*
2. To reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification: as, the univerſe is here *limited* to this earth.

LI'MITARY. *a.* [from *limit.*] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant. *Mil.*

LIMITA'TION. *ſ.* [*limitation*, French.]

1. Reſtriction; circumſcription. *Hooker.*
2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.*

LI'MMER. *ſ.* A mongrel.

To LIMN. *v. n.* [*enluminer*, French.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Peacham.*

LI'MNER. *ſ.* [corrupted from *enluminer*, Fr.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville.*

LI'MOUS. *a.* [*limoſus*, Latin.] Muddy; ſlimy. *Browne.*

LIMP. *a.* [*limpio*, Italian.] Vapid; weak.

To LIMP. *v. n.* [limpen, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Prior.*

LI'MPET. *ſ.* A kind of ſhellfiſh.

LI'MPID. *a.* [*limpidus*, Latin.] Clear; pure; tranſparent. *Woodward.*

LI'MPIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *limpid.*] Clearneſs; purity.

LI'MPINGLY. *ad.* [from *limp.*] In a lame halting manner.

LI'MY. *a.* [from *lime.*]

1. Viſcous; glutinous. *Spenſer.*
2. Containing lime. *Grew.*

To LIN. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Saxon.] To ſtop; to give over. *Spenſer.*

LI'NCHPIN. *ſ.* [*linch* and *pin.*] An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LI'NCTUS. *ſ.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN. *ſ.* [linð, Saxon.] The lime tree. *Dryden.*

LINE. *ſ.* [*linea*, Latin.]

1. Longitudinal extenſion. *Bentley.*
2. A ſlender ſtring. *Moxon.*
3. A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.*
4. The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook. *Waller.*
5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Cleaveland.*
6. Delineation; ſketch. *Temple.*
7. Contour; outline. *Pope.*
8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verſe. *Garth.*
9. Rank of ſoldiers. *Addiſon.*
10. Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.*
11. Method; diſpoſition. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Extenſion; limit. *Milton.*
13. Equator; equinoctial circle. *Creech.*
14. Progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending. *Shakſpeare.*
15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*
16. [In the plural.] A letter: as, *I read your lines.*
17. Lint or flax.

To LINE. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the inſide. *Boyle.*
2. To put any thing in the inſide. *Carew.*
3. To guard within. *Clarendon.*
4. To ſtrengthen by inner works. *Shakſp.*
5. To cover. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To double; to ſtrengthen. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To impregnate: applied to animals generating. *Creech.*

LI'NEAGE. *ſ.* [*linage*, Fr.] Race; progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending.

LI'NEAL. *a.* [*linealis*, Latin.]

1. Compoſed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.*
2. Aſcending or deſcending in a direct genealogy. *Locke.*
3. Hereditary; derived from anceſtors. *Sh.*
4. Allied by direct deſcent. *Dryden.*

LI'NEALLY. *ad.* [from *lineal.*] In a direct line. *Clarendon.*

LI'NEAMENT. *ſ.* [*lineament*, Fr.] Feature; diſcriminating mark in the form. *Shakſp.*

LI'NEAR. *a.* [*linearis*, Lat.] Compoſed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodward.*

LINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Latin.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN. *ſ.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden.*

LI'NEN. *a.* [*lineus*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Reſembling linen. *Shakſpeare.*

LINEN-DRA'PER. *ſ.* [*linen* and *draper.*] He who deals in linen.

LING. *ſ.* [*ling*, Iſlandick.]

1. Heath. *Bacon.*
2. [*lingbe*, Dutch.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as kit*ling*: ſometimes a quality; as firſt*ling*.

To LI'NGER. *v. n.* [from *lenz*, Saxon.]

1. To remain long in languor and pain. *Pope.*
2. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe. *Milton.*
3. To remain long. *Dryden.*
4. To remain long without any action or determination. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty; *Dryden.*
6. To be long in producing effect. *Shakſp.*

To LI'NGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

LI'NGERER. *ſ.* [from *linger.*] One who lingers; an idler.

LI'NGERINGLY. *ad.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediouſly. *Hale.*

LI'NGET. *ſ.* [*lingot*, French.] A ſmall maſs of metal. *Camden.*

LI'NGO. ſ. [Portugueſe.] Language; tongue; ſpeech. *Congreve.*

LINGUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*linguax*, Latin.] Full of tongue; talkative.

LINGUADE'NTAL. *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*

LI'NGUIST. *ſ.* [from *lingua*, Latin.] A man ſkilful in languages. *Milton.*

LI'NGWORT. *ſ.* An herb.

LI'NIMENT. *ſ.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Latin.] Ointment; balſam. *Ray.*

LI'NING. *ſ.* [from *line.*]

1. The inner covering of any thing. *Prior.*
2. That which is within. *Shakſpeare.*

LINK. *ſ.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A ſingle ring of a chain. *Prior.*
2. Any thing doubled and cloſed together.
3. A chain; any thing connecting. *Shakſp.*
4. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences. *Hale.*
5. A torch of pitch and hards. *Howel.*

To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate: as, *the* links *of a chain.*
2. To unite; to join in concord. *Shakſp.*
3. To join.
4. To join by confederacy or contract. *Hook.*
5. To connect. *Tillotſon.*
6. To unite or concatenate in a regular ſeries of conſequences. *Hooker.*

LI'NKBOY. *ſ.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light. *More.*

LI'NNET. *ſ.* [*linot*, French.] A ſmall ſinging bird. *Pope.*

LI'NSEED. *ſ.* [*ſemen lini*, Latin.] The ſeed of flax. *Mortimer.*

LI'NSEY-WOOLSEY. *a.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unſuitable parts. *Pope.*

LI'NSTOCK. *ſ.* [*lente*, Teutonick.] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*

LINT. *ſ.* [*linteum*, Latin.]

1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax.
2. Linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores. *Wiſeman.*

LI'NTEL. *ſ.* [*linteal*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head. *Pope.*

LI'ON. *ſ.* [*lion*, French.] The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of fourfooted beaſts.

LI'ONESS. *ſ.* [feminine of *lion.*] A ſhe lion.

LI'ONLEAF. *ſ.* [*leontopetalon*, Latin.] A plant.

LI'ON'S-MOUTH.
LI'ON'S-PAW.
LI'ON'S-TAIL.
LI'ON'S-TOOTH. } *ſ.* [from *lion.*] The name of an herb.

LIP. *ſ.* [lippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth. *Sandys.*
2. The edge of any thing. *Burnet.*
3. *To make a* LIP. To hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

To LIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

LIPLA'BOUR. *ſ.* [*lip* and *labour.*] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without ſentiments. *Taylor.*

LIPO'THYMOUS. *a.* [λειπω and θυμος.] Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*

LIPOTHYMY. *ſ.* [λειποθυμια.] Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*

LI'PPED. *a.* [from *lip.*] Having lips.

LI'PPITUDE. *ſ.* [*lippitude*, French; *lippitudo*, Latin.] Bleareduneſs of eyes. *Bacon.*

LI'PWISDOM. *ſ.* [*lip* and *wiſdom.*] Wiſdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*

LI'QUABLE. *a.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted. *Brown.*

To LI'QUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*liquefactio*, Latin.] The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted.

LI'QUEFIABLE. *a.* [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French.] To melt; to diſſolve. *Bacon.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. n.* To grow liquid. *Addiſon.*

LIQUE'SCENCY. *ſ.* [*liqueſcentia*, Latin.] Aptneſs to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT. *a.* [*liqueſcens*, Latin.] Melting.

LI'QUID. *a.* [*liquide*, French.]
1. Not ſolid; not forming one continuous ſubſtance; fluid. *Daniel.*
2. Soft; clear. *Craſhaw.*
3. Pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Diſſolved, ſo as not to be obtainable by law. *Ayliffe.*

LI'QUID. *ſ.* Liquid ſubſtance; liquor.

To LI'QUIDATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to leſſen debts.

LIQUI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Subtility; thinneſs. *Glanville.*

LI'QUIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*

LI'QUOR. *ſ.* [*liquor*, Latin.]
1. Any thing liquid. *Milton.*
2. Strong drink: in familiar language.

To LI'QUOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drench or moiſten. *Bacon.*

LIRICONFANCY. *ſ.* A flower.

LISNE. *ſ.* A cavity; a hollow. *Hale.*

To LISP. *v. n.* [hliſpp, Saxon.] To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Cleaveland.*

LISP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of liſping. *Tatler.*

LI'SPER. *ſ.* [from *liſp.*] One who liſps.

LIST. *ſ.* [*liſte*, French.]
1. A roll; a catalogue. *Prior.*
2. [*lice*, French.] Incloſed ground on which tilts are run, and combats fought. *Pope.*
3. Deſire; willingneſs; choice. *Dryden.*
4. A ſtrip of cloth. *Boyle.*
5. A border. *Hooker.*

To LIST. *v. n.* [lyſtan, Saxon.] To chooſe; to deſire; to be diſpoſed. *Whitgifte.*

To LIST. *v. a.* [from *liſt*, a roll.]
1. To enliſt; to enrol or regiſter. *South.*
2. To retain and enrol ſoldiers. *Temple.*
3. To incloſe for combats. *Dryden.*
4. To ſew together, in ſuch a ſort as to make a particoloured ſhow. *Wotton.*
5. To hearken to; to liſten; to attend. *Shak.*

LI'STED. *a.* Striped; particoloured in long ſtreaks. *Milton.*

To LI'STEN. *v. a.* To hear, to attend. *Sh.*

To LI'STEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*

LI'STENER. *ſ.* [from *liſten*] One that hearkens; a hearkener. *Swift.*

LI'STLESS. *a.* [from *liſt.*]
1. Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Tillotſon.*
2. Careleſs; heedleſs. *Dryden.*

LI'STLESSLY. *ad.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Without thought; without attention. *Locke.*

LI'STLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *liſtneſs.*] Inattention; want of deſire. *Taylor.*

LIT. The preterite of *light.* *Addiſon.*

LI'TANY. *ſ.* [λίτανεια.] A form of ſupplicatory prayer. *Hooker. Taylor.*

LI'TERAL. *a.* [*literal*, French.]
1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative. *Hammond.*
2. Following the letter, or exact words.
3. Conſiſting of letters.

LI'TERAL. *ſ.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LITERA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *literal.*] Original meaning. *Brown.*

LI'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *literal.*]
1. According to the primitive import of words. *Swift.*
2. With cloſe adherence to words. *Dryden.*

LI'TERARY. *a.* [*literarius*, Latin.] Reſpecting letters; regarding learning.

LITERA'TI. ſ. [Italian.] The learned. *Spec.*

LI'TERATURE. *ſ.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; ſkill in letters. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

LI'THARGE. *ſ.* [*lithargyrum*, Latin.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of ſilver. It is collected from the furnaces where ſilver is ſeparated from lead, or from thoſe where gold and ſilver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* ſold in the ſhops is produced in the copper-works, where lead has been uſed to purify that metal, or to ſeparate ſilver from it. *Hill.*

LITHE. *a.* [liðe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; eaſily bent. *Milton.*

LI'THENESS. *ſ.* [from *lithe*,] Limberneſs; flexibility.

LI'THER. *a.* [from *lithe.*] Soft; pliant. *Shakſpeare.*

LITHO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.

LI'THOMANCY. *ſ.* [λίθος and μαντεία.] Prediction by ſtones. *Brown.*

LYTHONTRI'PTICK. *ſ.* [λίθος and τρίβω.] Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

LYTHO'TOMIST. *ſ.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LI'TIGANT. *ſ.* [*litigans*, Latin.] One engaged in a ſuit of law. *L'Eſtrange.*

LI'TIGANT. *a.* Engaged in a judicial conteſt. *Ayliffe.*

To LI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To conteſt in law; to debate by judicial proceſs.

To LI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a ſuit; to carry on a cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*litigatio*, Latin.] Judicial conteſt; ſuit of law. *Clarendon.*

LITI'GIOUS. *a.* [*litigieux*, French.]
1. Inclinable to lawſuits; quarrelſome; wrangling. *Donne.*
2. Diſputable; controvertible. *Dryden.*

LITI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *litigious.*] Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *litigious.*] A wrangling diſpoſition.

LI'TTER. *ſ.* [*litiere*, French.]
1. A kind of vehiculary bed. *Dryden.*
2. The ſtraw laid under animals. *Evelyn.*
3. A brood of young. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A birth of animals. *Dryden.*
5. Any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about. *Swift.*

To LI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of human beings in contempt.
2. To cover with things negligently. *Swift.*
3. To cover with ſtraw. *Dryden.*

LI'TTLE. *a.* comp. *leſs*; ſuperlat. *leaſt.* [lytel, Saxon.]
1. Small in extent. *Joſhua.*
2. Not great; ſmall; diminutive; of ſmall bulk. *Locke.*
3. Of ſmall dignity, power, or importance.
4. Not much; not many. *Pope.*
5. Some; not none. *Locke.*

LI'TTLE. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall ſpace. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall part; a ſmall proportion. *Locke.*
3. A ſlight affair. *Prior.*
4. Not much. *Cheyne.*

LI'TTLE. *ad.*
1. In a ſmall degree. *Watts.*
2. In a ſmall quantity. *Otway.*
3. In ſome degree, but not great. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Not much. *Swift.*

LI'TTLENESS. *ſ.* [from *little.*]
1. Smallneſs of bulk. *Burnet.*
2. Meanneſs; want of grandeur. *Addiſon.*
3. Want of dignity. *Collier.*

LI'TTORAL. *a.* [*littoris*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhore.

LI'TURGY. *ſ.* [*liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions. *Taylor.*

To LIVE. *v. n.* [lyfian, lyfigan, Saxon.]
1. To be in a ſtate of animation; to be not dead. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happineſs or miſery. *Hammond.*
3. To continue in life. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To live emphatically; to be in a ſtate of happineſs. *Dryden.*
5. To be exempt from death, temporal or ſpiritual. *Theſſalonians.*
6. To remain undeſtroyed. *Burnet.*
7. To continue; not to be loſt. *Pope.*
8. To converſe; to cohabit. *Shakſpeare.*
9. To feed. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To maintain one's ſelf. *Temple.*
11. To be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation. *Dryden.*
12. To be unextinguiſhed. *Dryden.*

LIVE. *a.* [from *alive.*]
1. Quick; not dead. *Exodus.*
2. Active; not extinguiſhed. *Boyle.*

LI'VELESS. *a.* [from *live.*] Wanting life: rather *lifeleſs.* *Shakſpeare.*

LI'VELIHOOD. *ſ.* Support of life; maintenance; means of living. *Clarend.*

LI'VELINESS. *ſ.* [from *lively.*]
1. Appearance of life. *Dryden.*
2. Vivacity; ſprightlineſs. *Locke.*

LI'VELODE. *ſ.* Maintenance; ſupport; livelihood. *Spenſer.*

LI'VELONG. *a.* [*live* and *long.*]
1. Tedious; long in paſſing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Laſting; durable. Not uſed. *Milton.*

LI'VELY. *a.* [*live* and *like.*]
1. Briſk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton.*
2. Gay; airy. *Pope.*
3. Repreſenting life. *Dryden.*
4. Strong; energetick. *Newton.*

LI'VELY or LI'VELILY. *ad.*
1. Briſkly; vigorouſly. *Hayward.*
2. With ſtrong reſemblance of life. *Dryden.*

LI'VER. *ſ.* [from *live.*]
1. One who lives. *Prior.*
2. One who lives in any particular manner. *Atterbury.*
3. One of the entrails. *Shakſpeare*

LI'VERCOLOUR. *a.* [*liver* and *colour.*] Dark red. *Woodward.*

LI'VERGROWN. *a.* [*liver* and *grown.*] Having a great liver. *Graunt.*

LI'VERWORT. *ſ.* [*liver* and *wort.*] A plant.

LI'VERY. *ſ.* [from *livrer*, French.]
1. The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion. *Sh.*
2. Releaſe from wardſhip. *King Charles.*
3. The writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained.
4. The ſtate of being kept at a certain rate. *Spenſer.*
5. The clothes given to ſervants. *Pope.*
6. A particular dreſs; a garb worn as a token or conſequence of any thing. *Sidney.*

LI'VERYMAN. *ſ.* [*livery* and *man.*]
1. One who wears a livery; a ſervant of an inferior kind. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [In London.] A freeman of ſome ſtanding in a company.

LIVES. The plural of *life.*

LI'VID. *a.* [*lividus*, Latin.] Diſcoloured, as with a blow; black and blue. *Bacon.*

LIVI'DITY. *ſ.* [*lividité*, French.] Diſcoloration, as by a blow. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'VING. *ſ.* [from *live.*]
1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.*
2. Power of continuing life. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Livelihood. *Dryden.*
4. Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenſer.*

LI'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *living.*] In the living ſtate. *Brown.*

LIVRE. *ſ.* [French.] The ſum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.

LIXI'VIAL. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]
1. Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium.
2. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle.*

LIXI'VIATE. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.] Making a lixivium. *Brown.*

LIXI'VIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Lie; water impregnated with ſalt of whatſoever kind.

LI'ZARD. *ſ.* [*lizarde*, French.] An animal reſembling a ſerpent, with legs added to it.

LI'ZARDSTONE. *ſ.* [*lizard* and *ſtone.*] A kind of ſtone.

LIZA'RDTAIL. *ſ.* A plant.

LL.D. *ſ.* [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

LO. *interject.* [la, Saxon] Look; ſee; behold. *Dryden.*

LOACH. *ſ.* [*loche*, French.] A fiſh: he breeds and feeds in little and clear ſwift rills, upon the gravel, and in the ſharpeſt ſtreams; he grows not to be above a finger long: he is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel. *Walton.*

LOAD. *ſ.* [hlaꝺe, Saxon.]
1. A burden; a freight; lading. *Dryden.*
2. Weight; preſſure; encumberance. *Pope.*
3. Any thing that depreſſes. *Ray.*
4. As much drink as one can bear. *L'Eſtr.*

To LOAD. *v. a.* [hlaꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To burden; to freight. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To encumber; to embarraſs. *Locke.*
3. To charge a gun. *Wiſeman.*
4. To make heavy by ſomething appended or annexed. *Addiſon.*

LOAD. *ſ.* The leading vein in a mine. *Carew.*

LO'ADER. *ſ.* [from *load.*] He who loads.

LO'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [*load* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LO'ADSTAR. *ſ.* [from lædan, to lead.] The poleſtar; the cynoſure; the leading or guiding ſtar. *Spenſer.*

LO'ADSTONE. *ſ.* The leading ſtone; the magnet; the ſtone on which the mariners compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth. *Hill.*

LOAF. *ſ.* [from hlæf, Saxon.]
1. A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Hayw.*
2. Any maſs into which a body is wrought.

LOAM. *ſ.* [lim, laam, Saxon.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl. *Shakſpeare.*

To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LO'AMY. *a.* [from *loam.*] Marly. *Bacon.*

LOAN. *ſ.* [hlæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*

LOATH. *a.* [laƀ, Saxon.] Unwilling; diſliking; not ready; not inclined. *Southern.*

To LOATHE. *v. a.* [from *loath.*]
1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sid.*
2. To conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety. *Cowley.*
3. To ſee food with diſlike. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE. *v. n.*
1. To create diſguſt; to cauſe abhorrence. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. To feel abhorrence or diſguſt. *Exodus.*

LO'ATHER. *ſ.* [from *loathe.*] One that loathes.

LO'ATHFUL. *a.* [*loath* and *full.*]
1. Abhorring; hating. *Hubberd's Tale.*
2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenſer.*

LO'ATHINGLY. *a.* [from *loath.*] In a faſtidious manner.

LO'ATHLY. *a.* [from *loath.*] Hateful; abhorred. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'ATHLY. *ad.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Donne.*

LO'ATHNESS. *ſ.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingneſs. *Bacon.*

LO'ATHSOME. *a.* [from *loath.*]
1. Abhorred; deteſtable. *South.*
2. Cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs. *Shakſp.*

LO'ATHSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *loathſome.*] Quality of raiſing hatred. *Addiſon.*

LOAVES. The plural of *loaf.*

LOB. *ſ.*
1. Any one heavy, clumſy, or ſluggiſh. *Sb.*
2. Lob's pound; a priſon. *Hudibras.*
3. A big worm. *Walton.*

To LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a ſlovenly or lazy manner. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'BBY. *ſ.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room. *Wotton.*

LOBE. *ſ.* [*lobe*, French; λοβὸς.] A diviſion; a diſtinct part: uſed commonly for a part of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

LO'BSTER. *ſ.* [lobꝛtep, Saxon.] A cruſtaceous fiſh. *Bacon.*

LO'CAL. *a.* [*locus*, Latin.]
1. Having the properties of a place. *Prior.*
2. Relating to place. *Stilling fleet.*
3. Being in a particular place. *Digby.*

LOCA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *local.*] Exiſtence in place; relation of place, or diſtance. *Glan.*

LO'CALLY. *ad.* [from *local.*] With reſpect to place. *Glanville.*

LOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with reſpect to place; act of placing; ſtate of being placed. *Locke.*

LOCH. *ſ.* A lake, Scottiſh.

LOCK. *ſ.* [loc, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts. *Spenſer.*
2. The part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck. *Grew.*
3. A hug; a grapple. *Milton.*
4. Any incloſure. *Dryden.*
5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. *Spenſer.*
6. A tuft. *Addiſon.*

To LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut or faſten with locks. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhut up or confine, as with locks. *Sb.*
3. To cloſe faſt. *Gay.*

To LOCK. *v. n.*
1. To become faſt by a lock. *Spenſer.*
2. To unite by mutual inſertion. *Boyle.*

LO'CKER. *ſ.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is cloſed with a lock; a drawer. *Cruſoe.*

LO'CKET. *ſ.* [*loquet*, French.] A ſmall lock; any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras.*

LO'CKRAM. *ſ.* A ſort of coarſe linen. *Shakſp.*

LO'CRON. *ſ.* A kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMO'TION. *ſ.* [*locus* and *motus*, Latin.] Power of changing place. *Brown.*

LOCOMO'TIVE. *a.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Latin.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham.*

LO'CUST. *ſ.* [*locuſta*, Latin.] A devouring inſect. *Arbuthnot.*

LO'CUST-TREE. *ſ.* A tree. *Miller.*

LO'DESTAR. See LOADSTAR.

LO'DESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE. *v. a.* [logian, Saxon.]
1. To place in a temporary habitation. *Bacon.*
2. To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryden.*

3. To place; to plant. *Otway.*
4. To fix; to fetter. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To place in the memory. *Bacon.*
6. To harbour or cover. *Addiſon.*
7. To afford place to. *Cheyne.*
8. To lay flat. *Shakſpeare.*

To LODGE. *v. n.*
1. To reſide; to keep reſidence. *Milton.*
2. To take a temporary habitation. *Shak.*
3. To take up reſidence at night. *Taylor.*
4. To lie flat. *Mortimer.*

LODGE. *ſ.* [*loge*, French.]
1. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt. *Milton.*
2. Any ſmall houſe: as, *the porter's* lodge.

LO'DGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, Fr.]
1. Diſpoſition or collocation in a certain place. *Derham.*
2. Accumulation; collection. *Shakſp.*
3. Poſſeſſion of the enemy's work. *Addiſon.*

LO'DGER. *ſ.* [from *lodge.*]
1. One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another. *Ainſworth.*
2. One that reſides in any place. *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *ſ.* [from *lodge.*]
1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the houſe of another. *Bacon.*
2. Place of reſidence. *Spenſer.*
3. Harbour; covert. *Sidney.*
4. Convenience to ſleep on. *Ray.*

LOFT. *ſ.* [*lloft*, Welſh.]
1. A floor. *Bacon.*
2. The higheſt floor. *Spenſer.*
3. Rooms on high. *Milton.*

LO'FTILY. *ad.* [from *lofty.*]
1. On high; in an elevated place.
2. Proudly; haughtily. *Pſalms.*
3. With elevation of language or ſentiment; ſublimely. *Spenſer.*

LO'FTINESS. *ſ.* [from *lofty.*]
1. Height; local elevation.
2. Sublimity; elevation of ſentiment. *Dry.*
3. Pride; haughtineſs. *Collier.*

LO'FTY. *a.* [from *loft* or *lift.*]
1. High; hovering; elevated in place. *Pope.*
2. Sublime; elevated in ſentiment. *Milton.*
3. Proud; haughty. *Dryden.*

LOG. *ſ.*
1. A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood. *Bacon.*
2. An Hebrew meaſure, which held a quarter of a cab, and conſequently five ſixths of a pint. *Calmet.*

LO'GARITHMS. *ſ.* [λόγος and ἀριθμος.] The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another. *Harris.*

LO'GGATS. *ſ.* A play or game. *Shakſ.*

LO'GGERHEAD. *ſ.* [*logge*, Dutch, ſtupid, and *head.*] A dolt; a blockhead, a thickſkull.

To fall to LO'GGERHEADS. } To ſcuffle; to
To go to LO'GGERHEADS. } fight without weapons. *L'Eſtrange.*

LO'GGERHEADED. *a.* [from *loggerhead.*] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'GICK. *ſ.* [*logica*, Latin.] *Logick* is the art of uſing reaſon well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

LO'GICAL. *a.* [from *logick.*]
1. Pertaining to logick. *Hooker.*
2. Skilled in logick; furniſhed with logick. *Addiſon.*

LO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *logical.*] According to the laws of logick. *Prior.*

LOGI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*logicien*, French.] A teacher or profeſſor of logick; a man verſed in logick. *Pope. Swift.*

LO'GMAN. *ſ.* [*log* and *man.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs. *Shakſpeare.*

LOGOMACHY. *ſ.* [λογομαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Howell.*

LO'GWOOD. *ſ.* *Logwood* is of a very denſe and firm texture, brought to us in large logs. It is heavy, hard, and of a deep, ſtrong, red colour. It grows on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill.*

LO'HOCKS. *ſ.* Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuſes. *Quincy.*

LOIN. *ſ.* [*llwyn*, Welſh.]
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
2. *Loins*; the reins. *Milton.*

To LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to ſpend time careleſly. *Locke.*

LO'ITERER. *ſ.* [from *loiter.*] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Otway.*

To LOLL. *v. n.*
1. To lean idly; to reſt lazily againſt any thing. *Dryden.*
2. To hang out. Uſed of the tongue.

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out. *Dryden.*

LOMP. *ſ.* A kind of roundiſh fiſh.

LONE. *a.* [contracted from *alone.*]
1. Solitary; having no company. *Savage.*
2. Single; not conjoined. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *ſ.* [from *lonely.*] Solitude; want of company. *Sidney.*

LO'NELY. *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; addicted to ſolitude. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; diſlike of company. *Donne.*

LO'NESOME. *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; diſmal. *Blackmore.*

LONG. *a.* [*longus*, Latin.]
1. Not ſhort. *Luke.*
2. Having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other. *Boyle.*
3. Of any certain meaſure in length: as, *an inch* long, *a mile* long.
4. Not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end. *Milton.*
5. Diatory. *Eccluſ.*
6. Tedious in narration. *Prior.*
7. Longing; deſirous. *Sidney.*
8. Protracted: as, *a* long *note.*

LONG. *ad.*
1. To a great length. *Prior.*
2. Not for a ſhort time. *Fairfax.*
3. In the comparative, it ſignifies for more time; and in the ſuperlative, for moſt time. *Exodus. Locke.*
4. Not ſoon. *Acts.*

5. At

5. At a point of duration far distant: as, long since. *Tillotson.*

6. [For *along*; *au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout: of time. *Shakspeare.*

LONG. *ad.* By the fault. *Shakspeare.*

To LONG. *v. n.* To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued. *Fairfax.*

LONGANI'MITY. *s.* [*longanimitas*, Latin.] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Howel.*

LO'NGBOAT. *s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Wotton.*

LONGE'VITY. *s.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life. *Arbuthnot.*

LONGI'MANOUS. *a.* [*longimanus*, Latin.] Long-handed; having long hands. *Brown.*

LONGI'METRY. *s.* [*longus* and μετρέω; *longemetrie*, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGING. *s.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire; continual wish. *Locke.*

LO'NGINGLY. *ad.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes. *Dryden.*

LO'NGITUDE. *s.* [*longitude*, French.]

1. Length; the greatest dimension. *Wotton.*

2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian. *Abbot.*

3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The position of any thing to east or west. *Brown.*

LONGITU'DINAL. *a.* [*longitudinal*, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking. *Shakspeare.*

LO'NGSOME. *a.* [from *long*.] Tedious; wearisome by its length. *Bacon.*

LO'NGSUFFERING. *a.* [*long* and *suffering*.] Patient; not easily provoked. *Exodus.*

LO'NGSUFFERING. *s.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers.*

LO'NGTAIL. *s.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and longtail: a cant term for one or another. *Shaksp.*

LO'NGWAYS. *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. Properly *longwise*. *Addison.*

LO'NGWINDED. *a.* [*long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift.*

LO'NGWISE. *ad.* [*long* and *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.*

LOO. *s.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LOO'BILY. *a.* [*looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumsy. *L'Estrange.*

LO'OBY. *s.* A lubber; a clumsy clown. *Swift.*

LOOF. *s.* It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the castle. *Sea Dictionary.*

To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.

LO'OFED. *a.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a distance. *Shakspeare.*

To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object.

2. To have power of seeing. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye. *Stilling fleet.*

4. To expect. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object. *Proverbs.*

7. To have any particular appearance; to seem. *Burnet.*

8. To have any air, mien, or manner. *Shaksp.*

9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding. *Milton.*

10. *To* Look *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Harvey.*

11. *To* Look *after.* To attend; to take care of. *Locke.*

12. *To* Look *for.* To expect. *Sidney.*

13. *To* Look *into.* To examine; to sift; to inspect closely. *Atterbury.*

14. *To* Look *on.* To respect; to regard; to esteem. *Dryden.*

15. *To* Look *on.* To consider; to conceive of; to think. *South.*

16. *To* Look *on.* To be a mere idle spectator. *Bacon.*

17. *To* Look *over.* To examine; to try one by one. *Locke.*

18. *To* Look *out.* To search; to seek. *Sw.*

19. *To* Look *out.* To be on the watch. *Coll.*

20. *To* Look *to.* To watch; to take care of. *Shakspeare.*

21. *To* Look *to.* To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.*

1. To seek; to search for. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the eye upon. *King.*

3. To influence by looks. *Dryden.*

4. *To* Look *out.* To discover by searching.

LOOK. *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe! *Sh.*

LOOK *s.*

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance. *Shakspeare.*

2. The act of looking or seeing. *Dryden.*

LO'OKER. *s.* [from *look*.]

1. One that looks.

2. Looker *on.* Spectator, not agent. *Add.*

LO'OKING-GLASS. *s.* [*look* and *glass*.] Mirror; a glass which shows forms reflected. *South.*

LOOM. *s.* [*leome*, a tool or instrument. *Junius*.] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addison.*

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*

LOOM. *s.* A bird. A *loom* is as big as a goose; dark, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Grew.*

LOON. *s.* A lown; a sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal. *Dryden.*

LOOP. *s.* [from *loopen*, Dutch.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenser.*

LO'OPED. *a.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.

LO'OPHOLE. *s.* [*loop* and *hole*.]

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage. *Milton.*

2. A shift; an evasion. *Dryden.*

LO'OPHOLED. *a.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras.*

LOORD. *s.* [*loerd*, Dutch.] A drone. *Spens.*

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [leran, Saxon.]

1. To

1. To unbind; to untie any thing faſtened.
2. To relax. *Daniel.*
3. To unbind any one bound. *Abbot.*
4. To free from impriſonment. *Iſaiah.*
5. To free from any obligation. 1 *Cor.*
6. To free from any thing that ſhackles the mind. *Dryden.*
7. To free from any thing painful. *Luke.*
8. To diſengage. *Dryden.*

To LOOSE. *v. n.* To ſet ſail; to depart by looſing the anchor. *Acts.*

LOOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Unbound; untied. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not faſt; not fixed. *Bentley.*
3. Not tight: as, *a* looſe *robe.*
4. Not crowded; not cloſe. *Milton.*
5. Wanton; not chaſte. *Spenſer.*
6. Not cloſe; not conciſe; lax. *Felton.*
7. Vague; indeterminate. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Not ſtrict; not rigid. *Hooker.*
9. Unconnected; rambling. *Watts.*
10. Lax of body; not coſtive. *Locke.*
11. Free; not enſlaved. *Atterbury.*
12. Diſengaged from obligation. *Addiſon.*
13. Free from confinement. *Prior.*
14. Remiſs; not attentive.
15. *To break* LOOSE. To gain liberty. *Locke.*
16. *To let* LOOSE. To ſet at liberty; to ſet at large; to free from any reſtraint. *Taylor.*

LOOSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint. *Prior.*
2. Diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force. *Ba.*

LO'OSELY. *ad.* [from *looſe.*]
1. Not faſt; not firmly. *Dryden.*
2. Without bandage. *Spenſer.*
3. Without union or connection. *Norris.*
4. Irregularly. *Camden.*
5. Negligently; careleſſly. *Hooker.*
6. Unſolidly; meanly; without dignity. *Sh.*
7. Unchaſtely. *Pope.*

To LO'OSEN. *v. a.* [from *looſe.*] To part.

To LO'OSEN. *v. n.* [from *looſe.*]
1. To relax any thing tied.
2. To make leſs coherent. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeparate a compages. *Dryden.*
4. To free from reſtraint. *Dryden.*
5. To make not coſtive. *Bacon.*

LO'OSENESS. *ſ.* [from *looſe.*]
1. State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed. *Bacon.*
2. Latitude; criminal levity. *Atterbury.*
3. Irregularity; neglect of laws. *Hayward.*
4. Lewdneſs; unchaſtity. *Spenſer.*
5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

LO'OSESTRIFE. *ſ.* [*lyſimachia*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*

To LOP. *v. a.*
1. To cut the branches of trees. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To cut any thing. *Howel.*

LOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is cut from trees. *Mortimer.*
2. [*loppa*, Swediſh.] A flea.

LOPE. The old pret. of *leap.* *Spenſer.*

LO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *lop.*] One that cuts trees.

LO'PPERED. *a.* Coagulated: as, *loppered* milk. *Ainſworth.*

LOQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*loquax*, Latin.]
1. Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton.*
2. Speaking. *Philips.*
3. Blabbing; not ſecret.

LOQUA'CITY. *ſ.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk. *Ray.*

LORD. *ſ.* [hlaford, Saxon.]
1. Monarch; ruler; governour. *Milton.*
2. Maſter; ſupreme perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A tyrant; an oppreſſive ruler. *Hayward.*
4. A huſband. *Pope.*
5. One who is at the head of any buſineſs; an overſeer. *Tuſſer.*
6. A nobleman. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A general name for a peer of England.
8. A baron.
9. An honorary title applied to offices: as, lord *chief juſtice*, lord *mayor.*

To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule deſpotically. *Spenſer. Philips.*

LO'RDING. *ſ.* [from *lord.*] A lord in contempt or ridicule. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'RDLING. *ſ.* A diminutive lord. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *lordly.*]
1. Dignity; high ſtation. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Pride; haughtineſs.

LO'RDLY. *a.* [from *lord.*]
1. Befitting a lord. *South.*
2. Proud; haughty; imperious; inſolent. *Sh.*

LO'RDLY. *ad.* Imperiouſly; deſpotically; proudly. *Dryden.*

LO'RDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *lord.*]
1. Dominion; power. *Sidney. Wotton.*
2. Seigniory; domain. *Dryden.*
3. Title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority and office.

LORE. *ſ.* [from læꝛnan, Saxon, to learn.] Leſſon; doctrine; inſtruction. *Milton. Pope.*

LORE. *a.* [leoꝛnan, Saxon.] Loſt; deſtroyed.

LO'REL. *ſ.* [from leoꝛnan, Saxon.] An abandoned ſcoundrel. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER. } *ſ.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridle-
LO'RINER. } cutter.

LO'RIOT. *ſ.* A kind of bird.

LORN. pret. paſſ. [of leoꝛnan, Sax.] Forſaken; loſt. *Spenſer.*

To LOSE. *v. a.* pret. and part. *loſt.* [leoꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To forfeit by unlucky conteſt: the contrary to *win.* *Dryden.*
2. To be deprived of. *Knolles.*
3. To ſuffer diminution of. *Matthew.*
4. To poſſeſs no longer: the contrary to *keep.* *Addiſon.*
5. To miſs, ſo as not to find. *Swift.*
6. To bewilder. *K. Charles.*
7. To deprive of. *Temple.*
8. To ſuffer to vaniſh from view. *Pope.*
9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually. *Pope.*
10. To miſs; to part with, ſo as not to recover. *Clarendon.*
11. To be freed from. *Parnel.*

To LOSE. *v. n.*

1. Not

1. Not to win. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To decline; to fail. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *loſe.*] Subject to privation. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL. *ſ.* [from loꝛian, to periſh.] A ſcoundrel; a ſorry worthleſs fellow. *Spenſer.*

LO'SER. *ſ.* [from *loſe.*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing: the contrary to winner or gainer. *Taylor.*

LOSS. *ſ.* [from *loſe.*]
1. Detriment: the contrary to *gain.* *Hooker.*
2. Miſs; privation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Deprivation; forfeiture. *Milton.*
4. Deſtruction. *Dryden.*
5. Fault; puzzle. *South.*
6. Uſeleſs application. *Addiſon.*

LOST. *participial a.* [from *loſe.*] No longer perceptible. *Pope.*

LOT. *ſ.* [hlot, Saxon.]
1. Fortune; ſtate aſſigned. *Pope.*
2. A die, or any thing uſed in determining chances. *Dryden.*
3. A lucky or wiſhed chance. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot.
5. Proportion of taxes: as, *to pay ſcot and* lot.

LOTE *tree*, or *nettle tree.* *ſ.* A tree. *Miller.*

LO'TION. *ſ.* [*lorio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.] A medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any part with. *Quincy.*

LO'TTERY. *ſ.* [*lotterie*, French; from *lot.*] A game of chance; a ſortilege; diſtribution of prizes by chance. *South.*

LO'VAGE. *ſ.* [*leviſticum*, Latin.] A plant.

LOUD. *a.*
1. Noiſy; ſtriking the ear with great force.
2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Proverbs.*

LO'UDLY. *ad.* [from *loud.*]
1. Noiſily; ſo as to be heard far. *Denham.*
2. Clamorouſly. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *ſ.* Noiſe; force of ſound; turbulence; vehemence or furiouſneſs of clamour. *South.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [lufian, Saxon.]
1. To regard with paſſionate affection. *Cowl.*
2. To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley.*
3. To regard with parental tenderneſs. *John.*
4. To be pleaſed with. *Bacon.*
5. To regard with reverent unwillingneſs to offend. *Deuteronomy.*

LOVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The paſſion between the ſexes. *Pope.*
2. Kindneſs; good-will; friendſhip. *Cowley.*
3. Courtſhip. *Bacon.*
4. Tenderneſs; parental care. *Tillotſon.*
5. Liking; inclination to. *Fenton.*
6. Object beloved. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Lewdneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Unreaſonable liking. *Taylor.*
9. Fondneſs; concord. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Principle of union. *South.*
11. Picturеſque repreſentation of love. *Dryd.*
12. A word of endearment. *Dryden.*
13. Due reverence to God. *Hammond.*
14. A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff. *Boyle.*

LO'VEAPPLE. *ſ.* A plant.

LO'VEKNOT. *ſ.* [*love* and *knot.*] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *ſ.* [*love* and *letter.*] Letter of courtſhip. *Addiſon.*

LO'VELILY. *ad.* [from *lovely.*] Amiably; in ſuch a manner as to excite love. *Otway.*

LO'VELINESS. *ſ.* [from *lovely.*] Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Ad.*

LO'VELORN. *a.* [*love* and *lorn.*] Forſaken of one's love. *Milton.*

LO'VELY. *a.* [from *love.*] Amiable; exciting love. *Tillotſon.*

LOVEMONGER. *ſ.* [*love* and *monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'VER. *ſ.* [from *love.*]
1. One who is in love. *Dryden.*
2. A friend; one who regards with kindneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. One who likes any thing. *Burnet.*

LO'UVER. *ſ.* [from *l'ouvert*, French.] An opening for the ſmoke. *Spenſer.*

LO'VESECRET. *ſ.* [*love* and *ſecret.*] Secret between lovers. *Dryden.*

LO'VESICK. *a.* [*love* and *ſick.*] Diſordered with love; languiſhing with amorous deſire. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME. *a.* [from *love.*] Lovely. A word not uſed. *Dryden.*

LO'VESONG. *ſ.* [*love* and *ſong.*] Song expreſſing love. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'VESUIT. *ſ.* [*love* and *ſuit.*] Courtſhip.

LO'VETALE. *ſ.* [*love* and *tale.*] Narrative of love. *Milton.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *ſ.* [*love* and *thought.*] Amorous fancy. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'VETOY. *ſ.* [*love* and *toy.*] Small preſents given by lovers. *Pope.*

LO'VETRICK. *ſ.* [*love* and *trick.*] Art of expreſſing love. *Donne.*

LOUGH. *ſ.* [*loch*, Iriſh, a lake.] A lake; a large inland ſtanding water. *Fairfax.*

LO'VING. *participial a.* [from *love.*]
1. Kind; affectionate, *Hayward.*
2. Expreſſing kindneſs. *Eſther.*

LO'VINGKINDNESS. *ſ.* Tenderneſs; favour; mercy. *Rogers.*

LO'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *loving.*] Affectionately; with kindneſs. *Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *loving.*] Kindneſs; affection. *Sidney.*

LOUIS D'OR. *ſ.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty ſhillings. *Spec.*

To LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

LO'UNGER. *ſ.* [from *lounge.*] An idler.

LOUSE. *ſ.* plural *lice.* [luꝛ, Saxon.] A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, of beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Bentley.*

To LOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice. *Spenſer.*

LO'USEWORT. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

LO'USILY. *ad.* [from *louſe.*] In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

LO'USINESS.

LO'USINESS. *ſ.* [from *louſy.*] The ſtate of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. *a.* [from *louſe.*]
1. Swarming with lice; overrun with lice. *Mortimer.*
2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill. *Shakſpeare.*

LOUT. *ſ.* [*loete*, old Dutch.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*

To LOUT. *v. n.* [hlutan, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obeiſance; to bow. Obſolete. *Ben Jonſon.*

LO'UTISH. *a.* [from *lout.*] Clowniſh; bumpkinly. *Sidney.*

LO'UTISHLY. *ad.* [from *lout.*] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW. *a.*
1. Not high. *Milton.*
2. Not riſing far upward. *Ezekiel.*
3. Not elevated in ſituation. *Burnet.*
4. Deſcending far downward; deep. *Milton.*
5. Not deep; not ſwelling high; ſhallow: uſed of water. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. Not of high price: as, *corn is* low.
7. Not loud; not noiſy. *Waller.*
8. In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot.*
9. Not riſing to ſo great a ſum as ſome other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet.*
10. Late in time: as, *the* lower *empire.*
11. Dejected; depreſſed. *Prior.*
12. Impotent; ſubdued. *Graunt.*
13. Not elevated in rank or ſtation; abject: as, low *born.* *Shakſpeare.*
14. Diſhonourable; betokening meanneſs of mind: as, low *tricks.* *Milton.*
15. Not ſublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Felton.*
16. Submiſſive; humble; reverent. *Milton.*

LOW. *ad.*
1. Not aloft; not on high. *Creech.*
2. Not at a high price; meanly. *Pope.*
3. In times near our own. *Locke.*
4. With a depreſſion of the voice. *Addiſon.*
5. In a ſtate of ſubjection. *Spenſer.*

To LOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſink; to make low. *Swift.*

To LOW. *v. n.* [hlopan, Saxon.] To bellow as a cow. *Roſcommon.*

LO'WBELL. *ſ.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net.

LOWE. *ſ.* [from the Saxon, hleap.] A hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibſon.*

To LO'WER. *v. a.* [from *low.*]
1. To bring low; to humble; to depreſs.
2. To ſuffer to ſink down. *Woodward.*
3. To leſſen; to make leſs in price or value. *Child.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to fall; to ſink. *Shakſpeare.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.*
1. To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addiſon.*
2. To frown; to pout; to look ſullen. *Dry.*

LO'WER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloudineſs; gloominеſs.
2. Cloudineſs of look. *Sidney.*

LO'WERINGLY. *ad.* [from *lower.*] With cloudineſs; gloomily.

LO'WERMOST. *a.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *moſt.*] Loweſt. *Bacon.*

LO'WLAND. *ſ.* [*low* and *land.*] The country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills; the marſh. *Dryden.*

LO'WLILY. *ad.* [from *lowly.*]
1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.

LO'WLINESS. *ſ.* [from *lowly.*]
1. Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterbury.*
2. Meanneſs; want of dignity; abject depreſſion. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *a.* [from *low.*]
1. Humble; meek; mild. *Matthew.*
2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great. *Pope.*
3. Not lofty; not ſublime. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *ad.* [from *low.*]
1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Humbly; meekly; modeſtly. *Milton.*

LOWN. *ſ.* [*lium*, Iriſh.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

LO'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *low.*]
1. Contrariety to height; ſmall diſtance from the ground. *Addiſon.*
2. Meanneſs of character or condition, whether mental or external. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.*
4. Want of ſublimity; contrary to loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment. *Donne.*
5. Submiſſiveneſs. *Bacon.*
6. Depreſſion; dejection. *Swift.*

LOWTHOUGHTED. *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from ſublime or heavenly meditations; mean of ſentiment. *Pope.*

LOWSPI'RITED. *a.* [from *low* and *ſpirit.*] Dejected; depreſſed; not lively; not vivacious; not ſprightly. *Locke.*

LOXODRO'MICK. *ſ.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος.] *Loxodromick* is the art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you ſail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the ſame meridian, but acroſs them. *Harris.*

LO'YAL. *a.* [*loyal*, French.]
1. Obedient; true to the prince. *Knolles.*
2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton.*

LO'YALIST. *ſ.* [from *loyal.*] One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howel.*

LO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king. *Pope.*

LO'YALTY. *ſ.* [*loiauté*, French.]
1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. *Milton.*
2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LO'ZENGE. *ſ.* [*lozenge*, French.]
1. A rhomb. *Wotton.*
2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted.
3. A cake of preſerved fruit.

Lp. A contraction for *Lordſhip.*

LU'BBARD. *ſ.* [from *lubber.*] A lazy ſturdy fellow. *Swift.*

LU'BBER. *ſ.* [*lubbed*, Daniſh, fat.] A ſturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky loſel; a booby. *Car.*

LU'BBERLY. *a.* [from *lubber.*] Lazy and bulky. *Shakeſpeare.*

LU'BBERLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; clumſily. *Dr.*

LU. *ſ.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

To LU'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make ſmooth or ſlippery; to ſmooth. *Sharp.*

LUBRI'CITY. *ſ.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slipperineſs; ſmoothneſs of ſurface.
2. Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.*
3. Uncertainty; ſlipperineſs; inſtability.
4. Wantonneſs; lewdneſs. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; ſmooth on the ſurface. *Craſhaw.*
2. Uncertain; unſteady. *Wotton.*
3. Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; ſmooth. *Woodward.*
2. Uncertain. *Glanville.*

LUBRIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Latin.] The act of ſmoothing. *Ray.*

LUBRIFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or ſmoothing. *Bacon.*

LUCE. *ſ.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'CENT. *a.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; ſplendid. *Ben Jonſon.*

LU'CERN. *ſ.* [*medica.*] An herb remarkable for quick growth.

LU'CID. *a.* [*lucidus*, Latin.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.*
2. Pellucid; tranſparent. *Milton.*
3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madneſs. *Bentley.*

LUCI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *lucid.*] Splendour; brightneſs. *Dict.*

LUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of diſcovery. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FIC. *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light. *Grew.*

LUCK. *ſ.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]

1. Chance; accident; hap; caſual event. *Boyle.*
2. Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*

LU'CKILY. *ad.* [from *lucky.*] Fortunately; by good hap. *Addiſon.*

LU'CKINESS. *ſ.* [from *lucky.*] Good fortune; good hap; caſual happineſs. *Locke.*

LU'CKLESS. *a.* [from *luck.*] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Suckling.*

LU'CKY. *a.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addiſon.*

LU'CRATIVE. *a.* [*lucratif*, French.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*

LU'CRE. *ſ.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Pope.*

LUCRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*

LUCRI'FICK. *a.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.

LUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; conteſt.

To LU'CUBRATE. *v. n.* [*lucubror*, Latin.] To watch; to ſtudy by night.

LUCUBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candlelight; nocturnal ſtudy; any thing compoſed by night. *Tatler.*

LU'CUBRATORY. *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Latin.] Compoſed by candlelight. *Pope.*

LU'CULENT. *a.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; tranſparent; lucid. *Thomſon.*
2. Certain; evident. *Hooker.*

LU'DICROUS. *a.* [*ludicer*, Latin.] Burleſque; merry; ſportive; exciting laughter. *Broome.*

LU'DICROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ludicrous.*] Sportively; in burleſque.

LU'DICROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ludicrous.*] Burleſque; ſportiveneſs.

LUDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ludificor*, Latin.] The act of mocking.

To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof.*] To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull.]

1. To haul or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Collier.*
2. *To* LUG *out.* To draw a ſword, in burleſque language. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily.

LUG. *ſ.*

1. A kind of ſmall fiſh. *Carew.*
2. [In Scotland.] An ear.
3. A land meaſure; a pole or perch. *Spenſer.*

LU'GGAGE. *ſ.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away. *Glanville.*

LUGU'BRIOUS. *a.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Latin.] Mournful; ſorrowful. *D. of P.*

LU'KEWARM. *a.*

1. Moderately or mildly warm. *Newton.*
2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

LU'KEWARMLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.
2. With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS. *ſ.* [from *lukewarm.*]

1. Moderate or pleaſing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour. *Spratt.*

To LULL *v. a.* [*lulu*, Daniſh; *lallo*, Latin.]

1. To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound. *Sp.*
2. To compoſe; to quiet; to put to reſt. *Mil.*

LU'LLABY. *ſ.* [from *lull.*] A ſong to ſtill babes. *Fairfax. Locke.*

LUMBA'GO. *ſ. Lumbages* are pains very troubleſome about the loins and ſmall of the back, ſuch as precede ague fits. *Quincy.*

LU'MBER. *ſ.* [geloma, Saxon, houſehold-ſtuff.] Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; any thing of more bulk than value. *Dryden.*

To LU'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly. *Rymer.*

To LU'MBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*

LU'MINARY. *ſ.* [*luminare*, Latin.]

1. Any body which gives light. *Milton.*
2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.*
3. Any one that inſtructs mankind. *Bentley.*

LUMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *lumen*, Latin.] Emiſſion of light. *Dict.*

LU'MINOUS.

LU'MINOUS. *a.* [*lumineux*, French.]
1. Shining; emitting light. *Milton.*
2. Enlightened. *Milton.*
3. Shining; bright. *Newton.*

LUMP. *ſ.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall maſs of matter. *Boyle.*
2. A ſhapeleſs maſs. *Keil.*
3. Maſs undiſtinguiſhed. *Woodward.*
4. The whole together; the groſs. *Addiſon.*

To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars. *Addiſon.*

LU'MPFISH. *ſ.* [*lump* and *fiſh*; *lumpus*, Latin.] A ſort of fiſh.

LU'MPING. *a.* [from *lump.*] Large; heavy; great. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH. *a.* [from *lump.*] Heavy; groſs; dull; unactive. *Raleigh. Suckling.*

LU'MPISHLY. *ad.* [from *lumpiſh.*] With heavineſs; with ſtupidity.

LU'MPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heavineſs.

LU'MPY. *a.* [from *lump.*] Full of lumps; full of compact maſſes. *Mortimer.*

LU'NACY. *ſ.* [from *luna*, Lat. the moon.] A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon; madneſs in general. *Suckling.*

LU'NAR. } *a.* [*lunaris*, Latin.] Relating
LU'NARY. } to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Brown.*

LU'NARY. *ſ.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort. *Drayton.*

LU'NATED. *a.* [from *luna*, Latin.] Formed like a half moon.

LU'NATICK. *a.* Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'NATICK. *ſ.* A madman. *Graunt.*

LUNA'TION. *ſ.* [*luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*

LUNCH. } *ſ.* [from *clutch* or *clunch.*]
LU'NCHEON. } As much food as one's hand can hold. *Gay.*

LUNE. *ſ.* [*luna*, Latin.]
1. Any thing in the ſhape of a half moon.
2. Fits of frenzy; mad freaks. *Shakſpeare.*

LUNE'TTE. *ſ.* [French.] A ſmall half moon. *Trevoux.*

LUNGS. *ſ.* [lunȝen, Saxon.] The lights; the part by which breath is inſpired and expired.

LU'NGED. *a.* [from *lungs.*] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN. *a.* [*lung* and *grown.*] The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt; ſuch are *lung-grown. Harvey.*

LU'NGWORT. *ſ.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR. *a.* [*luniſolaire*, French; *luna* and *ſolaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of the ſun and moon.

LUNT. *ſ.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *ſ.* [*lupin*, French.] A kind of pulſe. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *ſ. To leave in the* LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deſerted condition. *Arbuthnot.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhift; to play tricks. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To lie in wait: we now uſe *lurk. L'Eſtr.*

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]
1. To devour; to ſwallow greedily. *Bacon.*
2. To defeat; to diſappoint. *South.*
3. To ſteal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER. *ſ.* [from *lurch.*]
1. One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap. *Tatler.*
2. [*lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

LURE. *ſ.* [*leurre*, French.]
1. Something held out to call a hawk. *Bacon.*
2. Any enticement; any thing that promiſes advantage. *Denham.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks. *Bacon.*

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw. *Gay.*

LU'RID. *a.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; diſmal. *Thomſon.*

To LURK. *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie cloſe. *Spenſer.*

LU'RKER. *ſ.* [from *lurk.*] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKING-PLACE. *ſ.* [*lurk* and *place.*] Hiding place; ſecret place. *Sam.*

LU'SCIOUS. *a.* [from *luxurious.*]
1. Sweet, ſo as to nauſeate.
2. Sweet in a great degree. *Dryden.*
3. Pleaſing; delightful. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luſcious.*] Sweet in a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *luſcious.*] Immoderate ſweetneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

LU'SERN. *ſ.* [*lupus cervarius*, Lat.] A lynx.

LUSH. *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint. *Shakſpeare.*

LUSK. *a.* [*luſche*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worthleſs.

LU'SKISH. *a.* [from *luſk.*] Somewhat indinable to lazineſs or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *ad.* [from *luſkiſh.*] Lazily; indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *luſkiſh.*] A diſpoſition to lazineſs. *Spenſer.*

LUSO'RIOUS. *a.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play; ſportive. *Sanderſon.*

LU'SORY. *a.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play.

LUST. *ſ.* [luſt, Saxon.]
1. Carnal deſire. *Taylor.*
2. Any violent or irregular deſire. *Peacham.*

To LUST. *v. n.*
1. To deſire carnally. *Roſcommon.*
2. To deſire vehemently. *Knolles.*
3. To liſt; to like. *Pſalms.*
4. To have irregular diſpoſitions. *James.*

LU'STFUL. *a.* [*luſt* and *full.*]
1. Libidinous; having irregular deſires. *Til.*
2. Provoking to ſenſuality; inciting to luſt.

LU'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *luſtful.*] With ſenſual concupiſcence.

LU'STFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *luſtful.*] Libidinouſneſs.

LU'STIHED. } *ſ.* [from *luſty.*] Vigour;
LU'STIHOOD. } ſprightlineſs; corporal ability. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'STILY. *ad.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle. *Knolles. Southern.*

LU'STINESS.

LU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutneſs; ſturdineſs; ſtrength; vigour of body. *Dryden.*

LU'STLESS. *a.* [from *luſt.*] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenſer.*

LU'STRAL. *a.* [*luſtrale*, French; *luſtralis*, Latin.] Uſed in purification. *Garth.*

LUSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*luſtratio*, Latin.] Purification by water. *Sandys. Prior.*

LU'STRE. *ſ.* [*luſtre*, French.]

1. Brightneſs; ſplendour; glitter. *Davies.*
2. A ſconce with lights. *Pope.*
3. Eminence; renown. *Swift.*
4. The ſpace of five years.

LU'STRING. *ſ.* [from *luſtre.*] A ſhining ſilk.

LU'STROUS. *a.* [from *luſtre.*] Bright; ſhining; luminous. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'STWORT. *ſ.* [*luſt* and *wort.*] An herb.

LU'STY. *a.* [*luſtig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body. *Otway.*

LU'TANIST. *ſ.* [from *lute.*] One who plays upon a lute.

LUTA'RIOUS. *a.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud. *Grew.*

LUTE. *ſ.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.]

1. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſic. *Arbuth.*
2. A compoſition like clay, with which chymiſts cloſe up their veſſels. *Garth.*

To LUTE. *v. a.* To cloſe with lute, or chymiſts clay. *Wilkins.*

LU'TULENT. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French.] To
To LU'XATE. } put out of joint; to disjoint. *Wiſeman.*

LUXA'TION. *ſ.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjointing.
2. Any thing disjointed. *Floyer.*

LUXE. ſ. [French; *luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuouſneſs. *Prior.*

LUXU'RIANCE. } *ſ.* [from *luxuriance*, Lat.]
LUXU'RIANCY. } Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth. *Spectator.*

LUXU'RIANT. *a.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous. *Milton.*

To LUXU'RIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

LUXU'RIOUS. *a.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxurioſus*, Latin.]

1. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table.
2. Adminiſtring to luxury. *Anonym.*
3. Luſtful; libidinous. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Voluptuous; enſlaved to pleaſure. *Milton.*
5. Softening by pleaſure. *Dryden.*
6. Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton.*

LUXU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luxurious.*] Deliciouſly; voluptuouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

LU'XURY. *ſ.* [*luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuouſneſs; addictedneſs to pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. Luſt; lewdneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Bacon.*
4. Delicious fare. *Addiſon.*

LY. When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leag, Saxon, a field: when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as *beaſtly*, *beaſtlike.*

LYCA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [λύκος and ἄνθρωπος.] A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts. *Taylor.*

LYKE. *a.* For *like.* *Spenſer.*

LY'ING. *participle noun*, from *lie.*

LYMPH. *ſ.* [*lympha*, Latin.] Water; tranſparent colourleſs liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

LY'MPHATED. *a.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad.

LY'MPHATICK. *ſ.* [from *lympha*, Latin.] The *lymphaticks* are ſlender pellucid tubes, whoſe cavities are contracted at ſmall and unequal diſtances; they are carried into the glands of the myſentery. *Cheyne.*

LY'MPHEDUCT. *ſ.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Lat.] A veſſel which conveys the lymph. *Blackmore.*

LYNX. ſ. [Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight. *Locke.*

LYRE. *ſ.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a muſical inſtrument. *Prior.*

LY'RICAL. } *a.* [*lyricus*, Latin.] Pertaining
LY'RIC. } to a harp, or to odes or poetry ſung to a harp; ſinging to a harp.

LY'RICK. *ſ.* A poet who writes ſongs to the harp. *Addiſon.*

LY'RIST. *ſ.* [*lyreſtes*, Latin.] A muſician who plays upon the harp. *Pope.*

M.

MHas, in Engliſh, one unvaried ſound, by compreſſion of the lips; as *mine.*

MACARO'ON. *ſ.* [*macorone*, Italian.]

1. A coarſe, rude, low fellow: whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purpoſely corrupted. *Donne.*
2. A kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACA'W. *ſ.* A bird in the Weſt Indies, the largeſt ſpecies of parrot.

MACA'W-TREE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of the *palm tree.* *Miller.*

MACE. *ſ.* [mazza, Saxon; *maſa*, Spaniſh.]

1. An enſign of authority born before magiſtrates. *Spenſer.*
2. [*maſſue*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt

blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Knolles.*

3. [*macis*, Latin.] A kind of ſpice. The nutmeg is encloſed in a threefold covering, the ſecond is *mace*. *Hill.*

MACEA'LE. *ſ.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale ſpiced with mace. *Wiſeman.*

MA'CEBEARER. *ſ.* [*mace* and *bearer*.] One who carries the mace. *Spectator.*

To MA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin.]

1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*

2. To mortify; to haraſs with corporal hardſhips. *Burton.*

3. To ſteep almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *macerate*.]

1. The act of waſting, or making lean.

2. Mortification; corporal ſeverity.

3. *Maceration* is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt diſſolved. *Quincy.*

MA'CHINAL. *a.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines.

To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Latin.] To plan; to contrive.

MACHINA'TION. *ſ.* [*machinatio*, Latin.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious ſcheme. *Sandys. Spratt.*

MACHI'NE. *ſ.* [*machina*, Lat.; *machine*, Fr.]

1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another. *Prior.*

2. An engine. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems. *Pope.*

MACHI'NERY. *ſ.* [from *machine*.]

1. Enginery; complicated workmanſhip.

2. The *machinery* ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

MA'CHINIST. *ſ.* [*machiniſte*, French.] A conſtructor of engines.

MA'CILENCY. *ſ.* [from *macilent*.] Leanneſs.

MA'CILENT. *a.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL. *ſ.* [*mackereel*, Dutch.] A ſea fiſh. *Gay.*

MA'CKEREL-GALE. A ſtrong breeze. *Dryd.*

MA'CROCOSM. *ſ.* [μακρὸς and κοσμος.] The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MA'CULA. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A ſpot. *Burnet.*

2. [In phyſic.] Any ſpot upon the ſkin, whether in fevers or ſcorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To ſtain; to ſpot.

MACULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; ſpot; taint. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'CULE. *ſ.* [*macula*, Latin.] A ſpot; a ſtain.

MAD. *a.* [ȝemaad, Saxon.]

1. Diſordered in the mind; broken in the underſtanding; diſtracted. *Taylor.*

2. Expreſſing diſorder of mind. *Milton.*

3. Overrun with any violent or unreaſonable deſire. *Rymer.*

4. Enraged; furious. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD. *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious; to enrage. *Sidney.*

To MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Milt.*

MAD. *ſ.* [maðu, Saxon.] An earthworm.

MA'DAM. *ſ.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree. *Spenſer. Philips.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *a.* [*mad* and *brain*.] Diſ-
MA'DBRAINED. } ordered in the mind; hotheaded. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'DCAP. *ſ.* A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad. *Thomſon.*

MA'DDER. *ſ.* A plant.

MADE. The participle preterite of *make*.

MADEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moiſten; to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLET. *ſ.* An owl. *Ainſworth.*

MA'DHOUSE. *ſ.* [*mad* and *houſe*.] A houſe where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Eſtr.*

MA'DLY. *ad.* [from *mad*.] Without underſtanding. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN. *ſ.* [*mad* and *man*.] A man deprived of his underſtanding. *Scuth.*

MA'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *mad*.]

1. Diſtraction; loſs of underſtanding; perturbation of the faculties. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildneſs; rage. *K. Charles.*

MADRI'ER. *ſ.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *ſ.* [*madrigal*, Spaniſh and Fr.] A paſtoral ſong. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *ſ.* [*mad* and *wort*.] An herb.

MÆRE. *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon mep, famous, great. *Gibſon.*

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To ſtammer. *Ainſworth.*

MA'FFLER. *ſ.* A ſtammerer. *Ainſworth.*

MAGAZI'NE. *ſ.* [*magazine*, French.]

1. A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions. *Pope.*

2. Of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miſcellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

MAGE. *ſ.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician.

MA'GGOT. *ſ.* [maðu, Saxon.]

1. A grub which turns into a fly. *Ray.*

2. Whimſy; caprice; odd fancy. *Arbuth.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *ſ.* [from *maggotty*.] The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *a.* [from *maggot*.]

1. Full of maggots.

2. Capricious; whimſical. *Norris.*

MA'GICAL. *a.* [from *magick*.] Acting or performed by inviſible powers. *Dryden.*

MA'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *magical*.] According to the rites of magick. *Camden.*

MA'GICK. *ſ.* [*magia*, Latin.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits. *Rogers.*

2. The ſecret operations of natural powers. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK. *a.* Incantatory; necromantick.

MAGI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One ſkilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Locke.*

MAGISTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *magiſter*, Latin.]
1. Such as ſuits a maſter. *K. Charles.*
2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; inſolent; deſpotick. *South.*
3. Chymically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery. *Grew.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *magiſterial.*] Arrogantly. *South.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *magiſterial.*] Haughtineſs; air of a maſter. *Gov. of Tong.*

MA'GISTERY. *ſ.* [*magiſterium*, Lat.] *Magiſtery* is a term made uſe of by chymiſts to ſignify ſometimes a very fine powder, and ſometimes reſinous ſubſtances; but the genuine acceptation is that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or moſt part, is, by the addition of ſomewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind. *Quincy. Boyle.*

MA'GISTRACY. *ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magiſtrate. *Ben Jonſon.*

MA'GISTRALLY. *ad.* [*magiſtralis*, low Lat.] Deſpotically; authoritatively; magiſterially. *Bramhall.*

MA'GISTRATE. *ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] A man publickly inveſted with authority; a governour. *Decay of Piety.*

MAGNA'LITY. *ſ.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; ſomething above the common rate. *Br.*

MAGNANI'MITY. *ſ.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatneſs of mind; bravery; elevation of ſoul. *Spenſer. Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in ſentiment; brave. *Grew.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *magnanimous.*] Bravely; with greatneſs of mind.

MA'GNET. *ſ.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The loadſtone; the ſtone that attracts iron. *Dryden.*

MAGNE'TICAL. } *a.* [from *magnet.*]
MAGNE'TICK. }
1. Relating to the magnet. *Newton.*
2. Having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet. *Newton.*
3. Attractive; having the power to draw things diſtant. *Donne.*
4. *Magnetick* is once uſed by *Milton* for *magnet.*

MA'GNETISM. *ſ.* [from *magnet.*] Power of the loadſtone; power of attraction. *Glanville.*

MAGNIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *magnify.*] Worthy to be extolled or prailed. Unuſual. *Brown.*

MAGNI'FICAL. } *a.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
MAGNI'FICK. } Illuſtrious; grand. *Milt.*

MAGNI'FICENCE. *ſ.* [*magnificentia*, Latin.] Grandeur of appearance; ſplendour. *Milton.*

MAGNI'FICENT. *a.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
1. Grand in appearance; ſplendid; pompous. *Addiſon.*
2. Fond of ſplendour; ſetting greatneſs to ſhow. *Sidney.*

MAGNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* [from *magnificent.*] Pompouſly; ſplendidly. *Grew.*

MAGNI'FICO. ſ. [Italian.] A grandee of Venice. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'GNIFIER. *ſ.* [from *magnify.*]
1. One that praiſes; an encomiaſt; an extoller. *Brown.*
2. A glaſs that increaſes the bulk of any object.

To MA'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]
1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol. *Bacon.*
2. To exalt; to elevate; to raiſe in eſtimation. *Milton.*
3. To raiſe in pride or pretenſion. *Dan.*
4. To increaſe the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke.*

MA'GNITUDE. *ſ.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]
1. Greatneſs; grandeur. *Milton.*
2. Comparative bulk. *Raleigh. Newton.*

MA'GPIE. *ſ.* [from *pie*, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret.*] A bird ſometimes taught to talk. *Peacham.*

MA'GYDARE. *ſ.* [*magudaris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MAID. }
MA'IDEN. } *ſ.* [mæꝺen, mæꝺꝺen, Saxon.]
1. An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryden.*
2. A woman ſervant. *Prior.*
3. Female. *Leviticus.*

MAID. *ſ.* A ſpecies of ſkate fiſh.

MA'IDEN. *a.*
1. Conſiſting of virgins. *Addiſon.*
2. Freſh; new; unuſed; unpolluted. *Shakſp.*

MA'IDENHAIR. *ſ.* [*maiden* and *hair.*] A plant. *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. }
MA'IDENHODE. } *ſ.* [from *maiden.*]
MA'IDENHOOD. }
1. Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination. *Shakſp. Milton.*
2. Newneſs; freſhneſs; uncontaminated ſtate. *Wotton.*

MA'IDENLIP. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MA'IDENLY. *a.* [*maiden* and *like.*] Like a maid; gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'IDHOOD. *ſ.* [from maid.] Virginity. *Sb.*

MA'IDMARIAN. *ſ.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *a.* [*maid* and *pale.*] Pale like a ſick virgin. *Shakeſpeare.*

MAIDSE'RVANT. *ſ.* A female ſervant. *Sw.*

MAJE'STICAL. }
MAJE'STICK. } *a.* [from *majeſty.*]
1. Auguſt; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance. *Denham.*
2. Stately; pompous; ſplendid. *Hooker.*
3. Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *majeſtical.*] With dignity; with grandeur. *Glanville.*

MA'JESTY. *ſ.* [*majeſtas*, Latin.]
1. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs of appearance. *Milton.*
2. Power; ſovereignty. *Daniel.*
3. Dignity; elevation of manner. *Dryden.*
4. The title of kings and queens. *Shakſp.*

MAIL. *ſ.* [*maille*, French.]
1. A coat of ſteel network worn for defence. *Fairfax.*
2. Any

2. Any armour. *Gay.*
3. A poſtman's bundle; a bag.

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To arm defenſively; to cover, as with armour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To bundle in a wrapper. *Shakſpeare.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*mehaigner*, to maim, old Fr.] To deprive of any neceſſary part; to cripple by loſs of a limb. *Shakſpeare.*

MAIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Privation of ſome eſſential part; lameneſs, by a wound or amputation. *Hooker.*
2. Injury; miſchief. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Eſſential defect. *Hayward.*

MAIN. *a.* [*magne*, old French.]
1. Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker.*
2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vaſt. *Mil.*
3. Groſs; containing the chief part. *Shakſp.*
4. Important; forcible. *Davies.*

MAIN. *ſ.*
1. The groſs; the bulk; the greater part.
2. The ſum; the whole; the general. *K. Ch.*
3. The ocean. *Prior.*
4. Violence; force. *Hudibras.*
5. A hand at dice. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The continent. *Bacon.*
7. A hamper. *Ainſworth.*

MA'INLAND. *ſ.* [*main* and *land.*] Continent. *Spenſer.*

MA'INLY. *ad.* [from *main.*]
1. Chiefly; principally. *Woodward.*
2. Greatly; hugely. *Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. *ſ.* [*main* and *maſt.*] The chief or middle maſt. *Dryden.*

MA'INPERNABLE. *a.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give ſurety.

MA'INPERNOR. *ſ.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*

MA'INPRISE. *ſ.* [*main* and *pris*, French] Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance. *Davies.*

To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL. *ſ.* [*main* and *ſail.*] The ſail of the mainmaſt. *Acts.*

MA'INSHEET. *ſ.* [*main* and *ſheet.*] The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt. *Dryden.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.]
1. To preſerve; to keep. *Harvey.*
2. To defend; to hold out. *Grew.*
3. To vindicate; to juſtify. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To continue; to keep up. *Dryden.*
5. To keep up; to ſupport the expence of. *Sh.*
6. To ſupport with the conveniences of life. *South.*
7. To preſerve from failure. *Blackmore.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. n.* To ſupport by argument; to aſſert as a tenet. *Dryden.*

MAINTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *maintain.*] Defenſible; juſtifiable. *Hayward.*

MAINTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter; cheriſher. *Spenſer.*

MA'INTENANCE. *ſ.* [*maintenant*, French.]
1. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſuſtenance; ſuſtentation. *Hooker.*
2. Support; protection; defence. *Spenſer.*
3. Continuance; ſecurity from failure. *South.*

MA'INTOP. *ſ.* [*main* and *top.*] The top of the mainmaſt. *Addiſon.*

MA'INYARD. *ſ.* [*main* and *yard.*] The yard of the mainmaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'JOR. *a.* [*major*, Latin.]
1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.
2. Greater in dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'JOR. *ſ.*
1. The officer above the captain.
2. A mayor or head officer of a town.
3. The firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality. *Boyle.*
4. MAJOR-*general.* The general officer of the ſecond rank. *Tatler.*
5. MAJOR-*domo.* One who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *major.*] Increaſe; enlargement. *Bacon.*

MAJO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *major.*]
1. The ſtate of being greater. *Grew.*
2. The greater number. *Addiſon.*
3. Anceſtry. *Brown.*
4. Full age; end of minority. *Davies.*
5. Firſt rank. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The office of a major.

MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat.* *ſ.* *Miller.*

To MAKE. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *macher*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]
1. To create. *Geneſis.*
2. To form of materials. *Holder.*
3. To compoſe. *Waller.*
4. To form by art what is not natural. *Spen.*
5. To produce as the agent. *Hooker.*
6. To produce as a cauſe. *Proverbs.*
7. To do; to perform; to practiſe; to uſe in action. *Dryden.*
8. To cauſe to have any quality. *Clarendon.*
9. To bring into any ſtate or condition. *Job.*
10. To form; to ſettle. *Rowe.*
11. To hold; to keep. *Dryden.*
12. To ſecure from diſtreſs; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
13. To ſuffer; to incur. *Dryden.*
14. To commit. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To compel; to force; to conſtrain. *Loc.*
16. To intend; to purpoſe to do. *Dryden.*
17. To raiſe as profit from any thing. *Shak.*
18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at. *Dry.*
19. To gain. *Milton.*
20. To force; to gain by force. *Temple.*
21. To exhibit. *Locke.*
22. To pay; to give. *Leviticus.*
23. To put; to place. *Bacon.*
24. To turn to ſome uſe. *Dryden.*
25. To incline; to diſpoſe. *Brown.*
26. To prove as an argument. *Hooker.*
27. To repreſent; to ſhow. *Baker.*
28. To conſtitute. *Locke.*
29. To amount to. *Gal.*
30. To mould; to form. *Bacon.*
31. *To* MAKE *away.* To kill; to deſtroy. *Sidney.*
32. *To* MAKE *away.* To transfer. *Waller.*
33. *To* MAKE *account.* To reckon; to believe. *Bacon.*
34. *To* MAKE *account of.* To eſteem; to regard.

35. *To*

35. *To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony. *Dunciad.*
36. *To* MAKE *good.* To maintain; to defend; to juſtify. *Knolles.*
37. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil; to accompliſh. *Shakſpeare.*
38. *To* MAKE *light of.* To conſider as of no conſequence. *Matthew.*
39. *To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant. *Addiſon.*
40. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feaſt; to partake of an entertainment. *Shakſpeare.*
41. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cheriſh; to foſter. *Temple.*
42. *To* MAKE *of. What to make of,* is, how to underſtand. *Addiſon.*
43. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect. *Addiſon.*
44. *To* MAKE *of.* To conſider; to account; to eſteem. *Dryden.*
45. *To* MAKE *of.* To cheriſh; to foſter.
46. *To* MAKE *over.* To ſettle in the hands of truſtees. *Hudibras.*
47. *To* MAKE *over.* To transfer. *Hammond.*
48. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's ſelf. *Arbuthnot.*
49. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove; to evince. *Swift.*
50. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To conſider as certain. *Dryden.*
51. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To ſecure to one's poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
52. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together. *Locke.*
53. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile; to compoſe. *Shakſpeare.*
54. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair. *Ezek.*
55. *To* MAKE *up.* To compoſe as of ingredients. *South.*
56. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſhape. *Arbuthnot.*
57. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſupply. *Hooker.*
58. *To* MAKE *up.* To adjuſt. *Rogers.*
59. *To* MAKE *up.* To accompliſh; to conclude; to complete. *Locke.*

To MAKE. *v. n.*

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way. *Shak.*
2. To contribute; to have effect. *Swift.*
3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cauſe. *Hooker. Dryden.*
4. To ſhow; to appear; to carry appearance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. *To* MAKE *away with.* To deſtroy; to kill; to make away. *Addiſon.*
6. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour. *Bacon.*
7. *To* MAKE *up for.* To compenſate; to be inſtead. *Swift.*
8. *To* MAKE *with.* To concur. *Hooker.*

MAKE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Form; ſtructure; nature. *Glanville.*

MAKE. *ſ.* [maca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend. *Ben Jonſon.*

MA'KEBATE. *ſ.* [*make* and *debate.*] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*

MA'KER. *ſ.* [from *make.*]

1. The Creator. *Milton.*
2. One who makes any thing. *Pope.*
3. One who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate. *Aſcham.*

MA'KEPEACE. *ſ.* [*make* and *peace.*] Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'KEWEIGHT. *ſ.* [*make* and *weight.*] Any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight. *Pb.*

MALACHI'TE. *ſ.* This ſtone is green, ſo as in colour to reſemble the mallow, μαλάχη; ſometimes it is veined or ſpotted. *Woodward.*

MA'LADY. *ſ.* [*maladie,* French.] A diſeaſe; a diſtemper; a diſorder of body; ſickneſs.

MALA'NDERS. *ſ.* [from *mal andare,* Ital.] A dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes.

MA'LAPERT. *a.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence. *Dryden.*

MA'LAPERTNESS. *ſ.* [from *malapert.*] Livelineſs of reply without decency; quick impudence; ſaucineſs.

MA'LAPERTLY. *ad.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; ſaucily.

To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [μαλάσσω.] To ſoften, or knead to ſoftneſs.

MALAXA'TION. *ſ.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of ſoftening.

MALE. *a.* [*male,* French.] Of the ſex that begets young; not female. *Swift.*

MALE. *ſ.* The he of any ſpecies. *Bacon.*

MALE, in compoſition, ſignifies *ill.*

MALEADMINISTRA'TION. *ſ.* Bad management of affairs. *Ayliffe.*

MALECONTE'NT. } *a.* [*male* and *content.*]
MALECONTE'NTED. } Diſcontented; diſſatisfied. *Shakſpeare.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *ad.* [from *malecontent.*] With diſcontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *malecontent.*] Diſcontentedneſs; want of affection to government. *Spectator.*

MALEDI'CTED. *a.* [*maledictus,* Latin.] Accurſed. *Dict.*

MALEDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*malediction,* French.] Curſe; execration; denunciation of evil. *Wot.*

MALEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*male* and *facio,* Lat.] A crime; an offence. *Shakſpeare.*

MALEFA'CTOR. *ſ.* [*male* and *facio,* Latin.] An offender againſt law; a criminal. *Roſcom.*

MALE'FICK. } *a.* [*maleficus,* Latin.] Miſ-
MALE'FIQUE. } chievous; hurtful.

MALEPRA'CTICE. *ſ.* [*male* and *practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

MALE'VOLENCE. *ſ.* [*malevolentia,* Lat.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity. *Shakſpeare.*

MALE'VOLENT. *a.* [*malevolus,* Lat.] Ill-diſpoſed toward others; malignant. *Dryden.*

MALE'VOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *malevolence.*] Malignly; malignantly. *Howel.*

MA'LICE. *ſ.* [*malice,* French.]

1. Badneſs of deſign; deliberate miſchief.
2. Ill intention to any one; deſire of hurting. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'LICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MALI'CIOUS. *a.* [*malicieux,* French; *maliciosus,* Latin.] Ill-diſpoſed to any one; intending ill; malignant. *Milton.*

MALI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *malicious.*] With malignity; with intention of miſchief. *Sw.*

MALI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *malicious.*] Malice; intention of miſchief to another.

MALI'GN. *a.* [*maligne*, French.]
1. Unfavourable; ill-diſpoſed to any one; malicious. *South.*
2. Infectious; fatal to the body; peſtilential. *Bacon.*

To MALI'GN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To regard with envy or malice. *South.*
2. To miſchief; to hurt; to harm.

MALI'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *malignant.*]
1. Malevolence; malice; untavourableneſs. *Sh.*
2. Deſtructive tendency. *Wiſeman.*

MALI'GNANT. *a.* [*malignant*, French.]
1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious. *Watts.*
2. Hoſtile to life: as, *malignant* fevers. *Dry.*

MALI'GNANT. *ſ.*
1. A man of ill intention, malevolently diſpoſed. *Hooker.*
2. It was a word uſed of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel ſectaries in the civil wars.

MALI'GNANTLY. *ad.* [from *malignant.*] With ill intention; maliciouſly; miſchievouſly.

MALI'GNER. *ſ.* [from *malign.*]
1. One who regards another with ill will. *Sw.*
2. Sarcaſtical cenſurer. *Glanville.*

MALI'GNITY. *ſ* [*malignité*, French.]
1. Malice; maliciouſneſs. *Tickell.*
2. Contrariety to life; deſtructive tendency.
3. Evilneſs of nature. *South.*

MALI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *malign.*] Enviouſly; with ill will; miſchievouſly. *Pope.*

MA'LKIN. *ſ.* A dirty wench. *Shakſpeare.*

MALL. *ſ.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]
1. A kind of beater or hammer. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſtroke; a blow. Not uſed. *Hudibras.*
3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Pope.*

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or ſtrike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *ſ.* [*mallart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck. *Walton.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE. *a.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being ſpread by beating: this is a quality poſſeſſed in the moſt eminent degree by gold. *Quincy.*

MA'LLEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility. *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer. *Derham.*

MA'LLET. *ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*

MA'LLOWS. *ſ.* [*malva*, Latin; mælepe, Saxon.] A plant. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY. *ſ.*
1. A ſort of grape.
2. A kind of wine. *Shakſpeare.*

MALT. *ſ.* [mealt, Saxon.] Grain ſteeped in water, and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

To MALT. *v. n.*
1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTDUST. *ſ.* It is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTFLOOR. *ſ.* [*malt* and *floor.*] A floor to dry malt. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTHORSE. *ſ.* A dull dolt. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'LTMAN. } *ſ.* [from *malt.*] One who
MA'LTSTER. } makes malt. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *a.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION. ſ. [French.] Bad ſhifts; mean artifices.

MAM. } *ſ.* [*mamma*, Latin.] The fond
MAMMA'. } word for mother. *Prior.*

MA'MMET. *ſ.* [from *mam* or *mamma.*] A puppet; a figure dreſſed up. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'MMIFORM. *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY. *a.* [*mammillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *ſ.* A large ſhapeleſs piece.

To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to pull to pieces. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'MMON. ſ. [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *ſ.* [man, mon, Saxon.]
1. Human being. *Creech.*
2. Not a woman. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not a boy. *Dryden.*
4. A ſervant; an attendant; a dependant. *Raleigh. Cowley.*
5. A word of familiar addreſs, bordering on contempt. *Shakſpeare.*
6. It is uſed in a looſe ſignification like the French *on*, one, any one: as, *though a* man *be wiſe he may err*; *when* men *ſee danger they ſhun it.* *Tillotſon.*
7. One of uncommon qualifications. *Add.*
8. A human being qualified in a particular manner. *Samuel.*
9. Individual. *Watts.*
10. Not a beaſt. *Creech.*
11. Wealthy or independent perſon. *Till.*
12. A moveable piece at cheſs or draughts.
13. MAN *of war.* A ſhip of war.

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with men. *Daniel.*
2. To guard with men. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fortify; to ſtrengthen. *Milton.*
4. To tame a hawk. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To attend; to ſerve; to wait on as a ſervant. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. To direct in hoſtility; to point. *Shakſp.*

MA'NACLES. *ſ.* [*manicæ*, from *manus*, Lat.] Chain for the hands; ſhackles. *Eccluſ.*

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to ſhackle. *Shakſp.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]
1. To conduct; to carry on. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To train a horſe to graceful action. *Knolles.*
3. To govern; to make tractable. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To wield; to move or uſe eaſily. *Newton.*
5. To huſband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.*
6. To treat with caution or decency. *Addiſon.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To ſuperintend affairs; to tranſact. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE. *ſ.* [*menage*, French.]
1. Conduct; adminiſtration. *Bacon.*
2. Uſe; inſtrumentality. *Bacon.*
3. Government of a horſe. *Peacham.*
4. Diſcipline; governance. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'NAGEABLE. *a.* [from *manage.*]
1. Eaſy in the uſe. *Newton.*
2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *manageable.*]
1. Accommodation to eaſy uſe. *Boyle.*
2. Tractableneſs; eaſineſs to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT. *ſ.* [*menagement*, Fr.]
1. Conduct; adminiſtration. *Swift.*
2. Prudence; cunning practice. *Dryden.*
3. Practice; tranſaction; dealing. *Addiſon.*

MA'NAGER. *ſ.* [from *manage.*]
1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.*
2. A man of frugality; a good huſband. *Dr.*

MA'NAGERY. *ſ.* [*menagerie*, French.]
1. Conduct; direction; adminiſtration. *Cla.*
2. Huſbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Manner of uſing. *Decay of Piety.*

MANA'TION. *ſ.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

MANCHE. ſ. [French.] A ſleeve.

MA'NCHET. *ſ.* [*michet*, French. *Skinner.*] A ſmall loaf of fine bread. *More.*

MANCHINE'EL *tree. ſ.* [*mancanilla*, Lat.] It is a native of the Weſt Indies, equal to the ſize of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will poliſh well and laſt long. In cutting down thoſe trees, the juice of the bark muſt be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is ſo corroſive, that it will raiſe bliſters; and if it flies into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of loſing their ſight: the fruit is of the colour and ſize of the golden pippin; many Europeans have ſuffered, and others loſt their lives by eating it. *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Latin.] To enſlave; to bind; to tie. *Hale.*

MANCIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *mancipate.*] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *ſ.* [*manceps*, Lat.] The ſteward of a community; the purveyor of a college. *Betterton.*

MANDA'MUS. ſ. [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, ſo called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *ſ.* A Chineſe nobleman or magiſtrate.

MA'NDATARY. *ſ.* [*mandataire*, French.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE. *ſ.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]
1. Command. *Howel.*
2. Precept; charge; commiſſion, ſent or tranſmitted. *Dryden.*

MANDA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] Director. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATORY. *a.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.

MA'NDIBLE. *ſ.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; inſtrument of manducation. *Grew.*

MANDI'BULAR. *a.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDI'LION. *ſ.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A ſoldier's coat.

MA'NDRAKE. *ſ.* [*mandragorus*, Lat.] The root of this plant is ſaid to bear a reſemblance to the human form. *Miller.*

MA'NDREL. *ſ.* [*mandrin*, French.] *Mandrels* are made with a long wooden ſhank, to fit ſtiff into a round hole that is made in the work that is to be turned. *Moxon.*

To MA'NDUCATE. *v. a.* [*manduco*, Latin.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCA'TION. *ſ.* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating. *Taylor.*

MANE. *ſ.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes. *Sidney.*

MA'NEATER. *ſ.* [*man* and *eat.*] A cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MA'NED. *a.* [from *mane.*] Having a mane.

MA'NES. ſ. [Latin.] Ghoſt; ſhade. *Dryden.*

MA'NFUL. *a.* [*man* and *full.*] Bold; ſtout; daring. *Hudibras.*

MA'NFULLY. *ad.* [from *manful.*] Boldly; ſtoutly. *Ray.*

MA'NFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *manful.*] Stoutneſs; boldneſs.

MA'NGANESE. *ſ. Manganeſe* is properly an iron ore of a poorer ſort. *Hill.*

MANGCO'RN. *ſ.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of ſeveral kinds mixed.

MANGE. *ſ.* [*mengeaiſon*, French.] The itch or ſcab in cattle. *Ben Jonſon.*

MA'NGER. *ſ.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or veſſel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'NGINESS. *ſ.* [from *mangy.*] Scabbineſs; infection with the mange.

To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch; *maneus*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher. *Milton.*

MA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *mangle.*] A hacker; he that deſtroys bunglingly. *Tickell.*

MA'NGO. *ſ.* [*mangoſtan*, French.] A fruit of Java, brought to Europe pickled. *King.*

MA'NGY. *a.* [from *mange.*] Infected with the mange; ſcabby. *Shakſpeare.*

MANHA'TER. *ſ.* [*man* and *hater.*] Miſanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD. *ſ.* [from *man.*]
1. Human nature. *Milton.*
2. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden.*
3. Virility; not childhood. *Pope.*
4. Courage; bravery; reſolution; fortitude. *Si.*

MANI'AC. } *a.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging
MANI'ACAL. } with madneſs. *Grew.*

MA'NIFEST. *a.* [*manifeſtus*, Latin.]
1. Plain; open; not concealed. *Romans.*
2. Detected. *Dryden.*

MA'NIFEST. *ſ.* [*manifeſto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick proteſtation. *Dryden.*

To MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [*manifeſter*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to ſhow plainly; to diſcover. *Ham.*

MANIFESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *manifeſt.*] Diſcovery; publication. *Tillotſon.*

MANIFE'STIBLE. *a.* Eaſy to be made evident. *Brown.*

MA'NIFESTLY. *ad.* [from *manifeſt.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly. *Swift.*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *ſ.* [from *manifeſt.*] Perſpicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. ſ. [Italian.] Publick proteſtation; declaration. *Addiſon.*

MA'NIFOLD. *a.* [*many* and *fold.*] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated. *Shakſpeare.*

MANIFO'LDED. *a.* [*many* and *fold.*] Having many complications. *Spenſer.*

MA'NIFOLDLY. *ad.* [from *manifold.*] In a manifold manner. *Sidney.*

MANI'GLIONS. *ſ.* [In gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

MA'NIKIN. *ſ.* [*mannikin*, Dutch.] A little man. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'NIPLE. *ſ.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]

1. A handful.
2. A ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANI'PULAR. *a.* [from *manipulus*, Latin.] Relating to a maniple.

MANKI'LLER. *ſ.* [*man* and *killer.*] Murderer. *Dryden.*

MANKI'ND. *ſ.* [*man* and *kind.*] The race or ſpecies of human beings. *Raleigh.*

MANKI'ND. *a.* Reſembling man not woman, in form or nature. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'NLESS. *a.* [*man* and *leſs.*] Without men; not manned. *Bacon.*

MA'NLIKE. *a.* [*man* and *like.*] Having the appearance of a man. *Sidney.*

MA'NLINESS. *ſ.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; ſtoutneſs. *Locke.*

MA'NLY. *a.* [from *man.*] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; ſtout; undaunted; undiſmayed. *Dryden.*

MA'NNA. *ſ.* *Manna* is properly a gum, a honey-like juice concreted, ſeldom ſo dry but it adheres more or leſs to the fingers: its colour is whitiſh, or browniſh, and it has ſweetneſs, and with it a ſharpneſs that renders it agreeable: it is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the aſh: when the heats are free from rain, theſe trees exſudate a white juice. *Hill.*

MA'NNER. *ſ.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method. *Dryden.*
2. Cuſtom; habit; faſhion.
3. Certain degree. *Bacon.*
4. Sort; kind. *Atterbury.*
5. Mien; caſt of the look. *Clariſſa.*
6. Peculiar way. *Clarendon.*
7. Way; mode. *Atterbury.*
8. *Manners* in the plural. Character of mind. *Addiſon.*
9. General way of life; morals; habits. *Bacon.*
10. Ceremonious behaviour; ſtudied civility. *Dryden.*
11. *Good manners.* Elegance or decency of behaviour.

MA'NNERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaiſance. *Hale.*

MA'NNERLY. *a.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaiſant. *Rogers.*

MA'NNERLY. *ad.* Civilly; without rudeneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'NNIKIN. *ſ.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH. *a.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; maſculine; impudent. *Sidney.*

MA'NOR. *ſ.* [*manoir*, old French.] *Manor* ſignifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of theſe *manors*, it ſeems, that in the beginning, there was a certain compaſs or circuit of ground granted by the king to ſome man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exerciſe ſome juriſdiction. *Cowel.*

MANQUE'LLER. *ſ.* [man and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manſlayer. *Carew.*

MANSE. *ſ.* [*manſio*, Latin.] A parſonage houſe.

MA'NSION. *ſ.* [*manſio*, Latin.]

1. Place of reſidence; abode; houſe. *Dryden.*
2. Reſidence; abode. *Denham.*

MANSLA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [*man* and *ſlaughter.*]

1. Murder; deſtruction of the human ſpecies. *Aſcham.*
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice; puniſhed by forfeiture.

MA'NSLAYER. *ſ.* [*man* and *ſlay.*] One that has killed another. *Numbers.*

MANSU'ETE. *a.* [*manſuetus*, Latin.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious. *Ray.*

MA'NSUETUDE. *ſ.* [*manſuetudo*, Latin.] Tameneſs; gentleneſs. *Herbert.*

MA'NTEL. *ſ.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it. *Wotton.*

MANTELE'T. *ſ.* [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A ſmall cloak worn by women.
2. [In fortification.] A moveable penthouſe made of planks, about three inches thick, nailed one over another to the height of almoſt ſix feet, and driven before the pioneers, as a blind to ſhelter them. *Harris.*

MANTI'GER. *ſ.* [*man* and *tiger.*] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'NTLE. *ſ.* [*mantell*, Welſh.] A kind of cloak or outer garment. *Hayward.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the verb.] To cloak; to cover. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. n.*

1. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. To joy; to revel. *Spenſer.*
3. To be expanded; to ſpread luxuriantly. *Gay.*
4. To gather any thing on the ſurface; to froth. *Pope.*
5. To ferment; to be in ſprightly agitation. *Smith.*

MA'NTUA. *ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, French.] A lady's gown. *Pope.*

MA'NTUAMAKER. *ſ.* [*mantua* and *maker.*] One who makes gowns for women. *Addiſon.*

MA'NUAL. *a.* [*manualis*, Latin.]

1. Per-

1. Performed by the hand. *Dryden.*
2. Uſed by the hand. *Clarendon.*

MA'NUAL. *ſ.* A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand. *Stillingfleet.*

MANU'BIAL. *a.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to ſpoil; taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM. ſ. [Latin.] A handle. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the hand. *Brown. South.*

MANUFA'CTURE. *ſ.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat.]
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip.
2. Any thing made by art. *Addiſon.*

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanſhip.

MANUFA'CTURER. *ſ.* [*manufacturier*, Fr.] A workman; an artificer. *Watts.*

To MANUM'ISE. *v. n.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To ſet free; to diſmiſs from ſlavery. *Knolles.*

MANUMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*manumiſſion*, Fr. *manumiſſio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to ſlaves. *Brown.*

To MANUMI'T. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To releaſe from ſlavery. *Dryden.*

MANU'RABLE. *a.* [from *manure.*] Capable of cultivation. *Hale.*

MANU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *manure.*] Agriculture; cultivation. *Spenſer.*

To MANU'RE. *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, French.]
1. To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton.*
2. To dung; to fatten with compoſts.

MANU'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands. *Dryden.*

MANU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *manure.*] Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton.*

MANU'RER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a huſbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT. *ſ.* [*manuſcriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed. *Wotton.*

MA'NY. *a.* comp. *more*, ſuperl. *moſt.* [mænig, Saxon.]
1. Conſiſting of a great number; numerous; more than few. *Digby.*
2. Marking number indefinite. *Exodus.*

MA'NY. *ſ.*
1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenſer.*
2. *Many* is uſed much in compoſition.

MANYCO'LOURED. *a.* [*many* and *colour.*] Having many colours. *Donne.*

MANYCO'RNERED. *a.* [*many* and *corner.*] Polygonal; having many corners. *Dryden.*

MANYHEA'DED. *a.* [*many* and *head.*] Having many heads. *Sidney.*

MANYLA'NGUAGED. *a.* [*many* and *language.*] Having many languages. *Pope.*

MANYPE'OPLED. *a.* [*many* and *people.*] Numerouſly populous. *Sandys.*

MANYTI'MES. [an adverbial phraſe.] Often; frequently. *Addiſon.*

MAP. *ſ.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidney.*

To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to ſet down. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'PLE *tree. ſ.* A tree. *Mortimer.*

MA'PPERY. *ſ.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and deſigning. *Shakſpeare.*

To MAR. *v. a.* [amyrran, Saxon.] To injure; to ſpoil; to hurt; to miſchief; to damage. *Dryden.*

MARANA'THA. ſ. [Syriack.] It was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *St. Paul.*

MARA'SMUS. *ſ.* [μαρασμὸς.] A conſumption in which people waſte much of their ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

MA'RBLE. *ſ.* [*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat.]
1. Stone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh. *Locke.*
2. Little balls of marble or clay with which children play. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription: as, the Oxford *marbles.*

MA'RBLE. *a.*
1. Made of marble. *Waller.*
2. Variegated like marble. *Sidney.*

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*marble* and *heart.*] Cruel; inſenſible; hardhearted. *Shakſp.*

MA'RCASITE. *ſ.* The *marcaſite* is a hard foſſil, of a bright glittering appearance. There are only three diſtinct ſpecies of it; one of the bright gold colour, another of a bright ſilver, and a third of a dead white: the ſilvery one ſeems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica. Marcaſite* is frequent in Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick. *Hill.*

MARCH. *ſ.* [from *Mars.*] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, French.]
1. To move in military form. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner. *Sidney. Davies.*

To MARCH. *v. a.*
1. To put in military movement. *Boyle.*
2. To bring in regular proceſſion. *Prior.*

MARCH. *ſ.* [*marche*, French.]
1. Movement; journey of ſoldiers. *Blackm.*
2. Grave and ſolemn walk. *Pope.*
3. Deliberate or laborious walk. *Addiſon.*
4. Signals to move. *Knolles.*
5. *Marches*, without ſingular. Borders; limits; confines. *Davies.*

MA'RCHER. *ſ.* [from *marcheur*, Fr.] Preſident of the marches or borders. *Davies.*

MA'RCHIONESS. *ſ.* The wife of a marquis. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RCHPANE. *ſ.* [*maſſepane*, French.] A kind of ſweet bread, or biſcuit. *Sidney.*

MA'RCID. *a.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining, withered. *Dryden.*

MA'RCOUR. *ſ.* [*marcor*, Lat.] Leanneſs; the ſtate of withering; waſte of fleſh. *Brown.*

MARE. *ſ.* [mare, Saxon.]
1. The female of a horſe. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*

MA'RESCHAL. *ſ.* [*mareſchal*, French.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE. *ſ.* [*margarita*, Latin.] A pearl. *Peacham.*

MA'RGARITES. *ſ.* An herb.

MARGE. }
MA'RGENT. } *ſ.* [*margo*, Latin.]
MA'RGIN. }

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenſer.*
2. The edge of a page left blank. *Hammond.*
3. The edge of a wound or ſore. *Sharp.*

MA'RGINAL. *a.* [*marginal*, Fr.] Placed or written on the margin. *Watts.*

MA'RGINATED. *a.* [*marginatus*, Latin.] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *ſ.* [*mark* and *graff*, German.] A title of ſovereignty in Germany.

MA'RIETS. *ſ.* A kind of violet.

MA'RIGOLD. *ſ.* [*Mary* and *gold*.] A yellow flower. *Cleaveland.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To ſalt fiſh, and then preſerve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*

MARI'NE. *a.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſea. *Woodward.*

MARI'NE. *ſ.* [*la marine*, French.]
1. Sea affairs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſoldier taken on ſhipboard to be employed in deſcents upon the land.

MA'RINER. *ſ.* [from *mare*, Lat.] A ſeaman; a ſailor. *Swift.*

MA'RJORAM. *ſ.* [*marjorana*, Latin.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peacham.*

MA'RISH. *ſ.* [*marais*, French.] A bog; a fen; a ſwamp; watery ground. *Sandys.*

MA'RISH. *a.* Mooriſh; fenny; boggy; ſwampy. *Bacon.*

MA'RITAL. *a.* [*maritus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a huſband. *Ayliffe.*

MA'RITATED. *a.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a huſband.

MARI'TIMAL. }
MA'RITIME. } *a.* [*maritimus*, Latin.]
1. Performed on the ſea; marine. *Raleigh.*
2. Relating to the ſea; naval. *Wotton.*
3. Bordering on the ſea. *Chapman. Milton.*

MARK. *ſ.* [*marc*, Welſh.]
1. A token by which any thing is known.
2. A ſtamp; an impreſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. A proof; an evidence. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Notice taken. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Conveniency of notice. *Carew.*
6. Any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed. *Davies.*
7. The evidence of a horſe's age. *Bacon.*
8. [*marque*, French.] Licence of repriſals.
9. [*marc*, French.] A ſum of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence. *Camden.*
10. A character made by thoſe who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; meapcan, Saxon.]
1. To impreſs with a token, or evidence. *Sh.*
2. To note; to take notice of. *Romans.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice. *Dr.*

MA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *mark*.]
1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET. *ſ.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Latin.]
1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and ſelling. *Spenſer.*
2. Purchaſe and ſale. *Temple.*
3. Rate; price. [*marche*, French.] *Dryden.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or ſell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *ſ.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RKET-CROSS. *ſ.* [*market* and *croſs*.] A croſs ſet up where the market is held. *Shak.*

MA'RKET-DAY. *ſ.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and ſold. *Addiſon.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *ſ.* [*market* and *folks*.] People that come to market. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *ſ.* One who goes to the market to ſell or buy. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *ſ.* [*market* and *place*.] Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. }
MA'RKET-RATE. } *ſ.* [*market* and *price* or *rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently ſold. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *ſ.* A town that has the privilege of a ſtated market; not a village. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *a.* [from *market*.]
1. Such as may be ſold; ſuch for which a buyer may be found. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Current in the market. *Decay of Piety.*

MA'RKMAN. }
MA'RKSMAN. } *ſ.* [*mark* and *man*.] A man ſkilful to hit a mark. *Herbert.*

MARL. *ſ.* [*marl*, Welſh.] A kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation. *Quincy.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl. *Child.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To faſten the ſails with marline.

MA'RLINE. *ſ.* [meapn, *Skinner*.] Long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE. *ſ.* A ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together.

MA'RLPIT. *ſ.* [*marl* and *pit*.] Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY. *a.* [from *marl*.] Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE. }
MA'RMALET. } *ſ.* [*marmelade*, French.] The pulp of quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar.

MARMORA'TION. *ſ.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incruſtation with marble.

MARMO'REAN. *a.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.] Made of marble.

MA'RMOSET. *ſ.* [*marmouſet*, French.] A ſmall monkey. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RMOT. }
MARMO'TTO. } *ſ.* [Italian.] The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abſconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*

MA'R-

MA'RQUETRY. *ſ.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Checquered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS. *ſ.* [*marquis*, French.]
1. In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.
2. *Marquis* is uſed by *Shakſpeare* for *marchioneſs*. [*marquiſe*, French.]

MA'RQUISATE. *ſ.* [*marquiſat*, French.] The ſeigniory of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *ſ.* [from *mar*.] One who ſpoils or hurts. *Aſcham.*

MA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*mariage*, French.]
1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Taylor.*
2. State of perpetual union.

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *a.* [from *marriage*.]
1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.
2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MA'RRIED. *a.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *ſ.* [mepꝛ, Saxon.] The bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous ſubſtance, called *marrow*. *Quin.*

MA'RROWBONE. *ſ.* [*marrow* and *bone*.]
1. Bone boiled for the marrow.
2. In burleſque language, the knees. *L'Eſtr.*

MA'RROWFAT. *ſ.* A kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS. *a.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'RRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr.]
1. To join a man and a woman. *Gay.*
2. To diſpoſe of in marriage. *Bacon.*
3. To take for huſband or wife. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

MARSH. } are derived from the Saxon
MARS. } mepꝛ, a fen. *Gibſon.*
MAS. }

MARSH. *ſ.* [mepꝛ, Saxon.] A fen; a bog; a ſwamp. *Drayton.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *ſ.* [*althæa*, Lat.] A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *ſ.* [*populago*, Lat.] A flower. *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL. *ſ.* [*mareſchal*, French.]
1. The chief officer of arms. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts. *Dryden.*
3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt. *Spenſer.*
4. A harbinger; a purſuivant. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.*
2. To lead as a harbinger. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RSHALLER. *ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *Trapp.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] The priſon in Southwark belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *ſ.* [from *marſhal*.] The office of a marſhal.

MARSHE'LDER. *ſ.* A gelderroſe.

MARSHRO'CKET. *ſ.* A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

MA'RSHY. *a.* [from *marſh*.]
1. Boggy; wet; fenny; ſwampy. *Dryden.*
2. Produced in marſhes. *Dryden.*

MART. *ſ.* [contracted from *market*.]
1. A place of publick traffick. *Hooker.*
2. Bargain; purchaſe and ſale. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or ſell. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RTEN. } *ſ.* [*marte*, Fr.]
MA'RTERN. }
1. A large kind of weaſel whoſe fur is much valued.
2. [*martelet*, Fr.] A kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes; a martlet. *Peacham.*

MA'RTIAL. *a.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Lat.]
1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spenſer. Chapman.*
2. Having a warlike ſhow; ſuiting war. *Pope.*
3. Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon.*
4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Brown.*
5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymiſts.

MA'RTIALIST. *ſ.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter. *Howel.*

MA'RTINGAL. *ſ.* [*martingale*, French.] A broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, and running between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſeband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MA'RTINMAS. *ſ.* [*Martin* and *maſs*.] The feaſt of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmas* or *martlemas*. *Tuſſer.*

MA'RTINET. } *ſ.* [*martinet*, French.] A
MA'RTLET. } kind of ſwallow. *Shakſp.*

MA'RTNETS. *ſ.* Small lines faſtened to the leetch of the ſail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm cloſe up to the yard. *Bailey.*

MA'RTYR. *ſ.* [μαρτυς.] One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth. *K. Charles.*

To MA'RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put to death for virtue.
2. To murder; to deſtroy. *Suckling.*

MA'RTYRDOM. *ſ.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr. *Hooker.*

MARTYRO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [*martyrologiſte*, Fr.] A writer of martyrology.

MARTYRO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*martyrologium*, Lat.] A regiſter of martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

MA'RVEL. *ſ.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing aſtoniſhing. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'RVEL *of Peru*. A flower.

To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveiller*, Fr.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed. Diſuſed. *Shakſ.*

MA'RVELLOUS. *a.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]
1. Wonderful; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing. *Shakſ.*
2. Surpaſſing credit. *Pope.*
3. *The marvellous* is any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſite to *the probable*.

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *ad.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfully; ſtrangely. *Clarendon.*

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *ſ.* Wonderfulneſs; ſtrangeneſs; aſtoniſhingneſs.

MA'SCULINE. *a.* [*maſculin*, Fr.]
1. Male; not female. *Milton.*
2. Reſembling man; virile; not ſoft; not effeminate. *Addiſon.*
3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MA'SCULINELY. *ad.* [from *maſculine.*] Like a man. *Ben Jonſon.*

MA'SCULINENESS. *ſ.* [from *maſculine.*] Manniſhneſs; male figure or behaviour.

MASH. *ſ.* [*maſche*, Dutch.]
1. The ſpace between the threads of a net: commonly written meſh. *Mortimer.*
2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed or confuſed body.
3. A mixture for a horſe. *Mortimer.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*maſcher*, French.]
1. To beat into a confuſed maſs. *More.*
2. To mix malt and water together in brewing *Mortimer.*

MASK. *ſ.* [*maſque*, French.]
1. A cover to diſguiſe the face; a viſor. *Sh.*
2. Any pretence or ſubterfuge. *Prior.*
3. A feſtive entertainment in which the company is maſked. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton.*
5. A dramatic performance, written in a tragick ſtyle without attention to rules or probability. *Peacham.*

To MASK. *v. a.* [*maſquer*, French.]
1. To diſguiſe with a maſk or viſor. *Hooker.*
2. To cover; to hide. *Craſhaw.*

To MASK. *v. n.*
1. To revel; to play the mummer. *Prior.*
2. To be diſguiſed any way.

MA'SKER. *ſ.* [from *maſk.*] One who revels in a maſk; a mummer. *Donne.*

MA'SON. *ſ.* [*maçon*, French.] A builder with ſtone. *Wotton.*

MA'SONRY. *ſ.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a maſon.

MASQUERA'DE. *ſ.* [from *maſque*, Fr.]
1. A diverſion in which the company is maſked. *Pope.*
2. Diſguiſe. *Felton.*

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go in diſguiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To aſſemble in maſks. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER. *ſ.* [from *maſquerade.*] A perſon in a maſk. *L'Eſtrange.*

MASS. *ſ.* [*maſſe*, French.]
1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton.*
2. A large quantity. *Davies.*
3. Bulk; vaſt body. *Abbot.*
4. Congeries; aſſemblage indiſtinct. *Dryd.*
5. Groſs body; the general. *Dryden.*
6. [*miſſa*, Latin.] The ſervice of the Romiſh church. *Atterbury.*

To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate maſs. *Hooker.*

MA'SSACRE. *ſ.* [*maſſacre*, French.]
1. Butchery; indiſcriminate deſtruction. *Dr.*
2. Murder. *Shakſpeare.*

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*maſſacrer*, Fr.] To butcher; to ſlaughter indiſcriminately. *Att.*

MA'SSICOT. ſ. [French.] Ceruſs calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three ſorts, the white, the yellow, and that of the golden colour, their differences ariſing from the different degrees of fire.

MA'SSINESS. } *ſ.* [from *maſſy.*]
MA'SSIVENESS. } Weight; bulk; ponderouſneſs. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVE. } *a.* [*maſſif*, French.] Heavy;
MA'SSY. } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous. *Dryden.*

MAST. *ſ.* [*maſt*, *mât*, Fr. mæꝛt, Saxon.]
1. The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed. *Dryden.*
2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this ſenſe no plural termination. *Bacon.*

MA'STED. *a.* [from *maſt.*] Furniſhed with maſts.

MA'STER. *ſ.* [*meſter*, Dutch; *maiſtre*, Fr.]
1. One who has ſervants: oppoſed to man or ſervant. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A director; a governour. *Eccluſ.*
3. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.*
4. A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.*
5. Chief; head. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Poſſeſſor. *Addiſon.*
7. Commander of a trading ſhip. *Aſcham.*
8. One uncontrouled. *Shakſpeare.*
9. An appellation of reſpect. *Shakſpeare.*
10. A young gentleman. *Dryden.*
11. One who teaches; a teacher. *South.*
12. A man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience. *Davies.*
13. A title of dignity in the univerſities: as, *maſter* of arts.

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To be a maſter to; to rule; to govern. *Sh.*
2. To conquer; to overpower. *Calamy.*
3. To execute with ſkill. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM. *ſ.* [from *maſter.*] Dominion; rule. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

MASTER-HAND. *ſ.* The hand of a man eminently ſkilful. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *ſ.* Principal jeſt. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *ſ.* The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*

MASTER-SINEW. *ſ.* A large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are uſually ſeated. *Farrier's Dict.*

MASTER-STRING. *ſ.* Principal ſtring. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE. *ſ.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*

MA'STERLESS. *a.* [from *maſter.*]
1. Wanting a maſter or owner. *Spenſer.*
2. Ungoverned; unſubdued.

MA'STERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *maſterly.*] Eminent ſkill.

MA'STERLY. *ad.* With the ſkill of a maſter. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'STERLY. *a.* [from *maſter.*]
1. Suitable to a maſter; artful; ſkilful. *Add.*
2. Imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.

MA'STERPIECE. *ſ.* [*maſter* and *piece.*]
1. Capi-

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill. *Davies.*
2. Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *maſter.*]
1. Dominion; rule; power.
2. Superiority; preeminence. *Dryden.*
3. Chief work. *Dryden.*
4. Skill; knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A title of ironical reſpect. *Shakſpeare.*

MASTER-TEETH. *ſ.* [*maſter* and *teeth.*] The principal teeth. *Bacon.*

MA'STERWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

MA'STERY. *ſ.* [from *maſter.*]
1. Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.*
2. Superiority; preeminence. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Skill; dexterity. *Tillotſon.*
4. Attainment of ſkill or power. *L*

MA'STFUL. *a.* [from *maſt.*] Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech, or cheſnut. *Dr.*

MASTICA'TION. *ſ.* [*maſticatio*, Latin.] The act of chewing. *Ray.*

MA'STICATORY. *ſ.* [*maſticatoire*, French.] A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed. *Bacon.*

MA'STICH. *ſ.* [*maſtic*, French.]
1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name. *Wiſeman.*
2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addiſon.*

MA'STICOT. *ſ.* See MASSICOT. *Dryden.*

MA'STIFF. *ſ.* *maſtives*, plural. [*maſtin*, Fr.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog. *Spenſer.*

MA'STLESS. *a.* [from *maſt.*] Bearing no maſt. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN. *ſ.* Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Tuſſer.*

MAT. *ſ.* [**meatte**, Saxon.] A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes. *Carew.*

To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with mats. *Evelyn.*
2. To twiſt together; to join like a mat; to weave groſly. *Drayton.*

MA'TADORE. *ſ.* [*matador*, Spaniſh.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille. *Pope.*

MA'TACHIN. *ſ.* [French.] An old dance.

MATCH. *ſ.* [*metche*, French.]
1. Any thing that catches fire. *Bacon.*
2. A conteſt; a game. *Shakſpeare.*
3. One equal to another; one able to conteſt with another. *Rogers.*
4. One that ſuits or tallies with another.
5. A marriage. *Shakſpeare.*
6. One to be married. *Clarendon.*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To be equal to. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhow an equal. *South.*
3. To equal; to oppoſe. *Milton.*
4. To ſuit; to proportion. *Roſcommon.*
5. To marry; to give in marriage. *Donne.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be married. *Sidney.*
2. To ſuit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE. *a.* [from *match.*]
1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenſer.*
2. Correſpondent. *Woodward.*

MA'TCHLESS. *a.* [from *match.*] Having no equal. *Waller.*

MA'TCHLESSLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *matchleſs.*] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER. *ſ.* [*match* and *maker.*]
1. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.*
2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE. *ſ.* [maca, Saxon.]
1. A huſband or wife. *Spenſer.*
2. A companion, male or female. *Milton.*
3. The male or female of animals. *Milton.*
4. One that ſails in the ſame ſhip. *Roſcom.*
5. One that eats at the ſame table.
6. The ſecond in ſubordination in a ſhip; as, *the* maſter's *mate.*

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To match; to marry. *Spenſer.*
2. To be equal to. *Dryden.*
3. To oppoſe; to equal. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*matter*, French.] To ſubdue; to confound; to cruſh. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

MATE'RIAL. *a.* [*materiel*, French.]
1. Conſiſting of matter; corporeal; not ſpiritual. *Davies.*
2. Important; momentous; eſſential. *Whit.*

MATE'RIALS. *ſ.* The ſubſtance of which any thing is made. *Brown.*

MATE'RIALIST. *ſ.* [from *material.*] One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances. *Dryden.*

MATERIA'LITY. *ſ.* [*materialité*, French.] Corporeity; material exiſtence; not ſpirituality. *Digby.*

MATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *material.*]
1. In the ſtate of matter. *Boyle.*
2. Not formally. *South.*
3. Importantly; eſſentially. *Spenſer.*

MATE'RIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *material.*] State of being material.

MATE'RIATE. } *a.* [*materiatus*, Latin.]
MATE'RIATED. } Conſiſting of matter.

MATERIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *materia*, Latin.] The act of forming matter. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL. *a.* [*maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *maternus*, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON. *ſ.* A ſpecies of knap weed.

MATHEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*mathematicus*,
MATHEMA'TICK. } Latin.] Conſidered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Denham.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *mathematick.*] According to the laws of the mathetical ſciences. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] A man verſed in the mathematicks. *Addiſon.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *ſ.* [μαθηματικὴ.] That ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured. *Harris.*

MA'THES. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MATHE'SIS. *ſ.* [μαθησις.] The doctrine of mathematicks. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *a.* [*matine*, French.] Morning; uſed in the morning. *Milton.*

MA'TIN. *ſ.* Morning. *Shakſpeare.*

MA'TINS.

MA'TINS. *ſ.* [*matines*, French.] Morning worſhip. *Cleaveland. Stilling fleet.*

MA'TRASS. *ſ.* [*matras*, French.] A chymical glaſs veſſel made for digeſtion or diſtillation, being ſometimes bellied, and ſometimes riſing gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

MA'TRICE. *ſ.* [*matrix*, Latin.]
1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed. *Bacon.*
2. A mould; that which gives form to ſomething encloſed. *Woodward.*

MA'TRICIDE. *ſ.* [*matricidium*, Latin.]
1. Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.*
2. A mother killer.

To MATRI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *matriculo*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the univerſities of England. *Walton.*

MATRI'CULATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL. *a.* [*matrimonial*, French.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. *Dryden.*

MA'TRIMO'NIALLY. *ad.* [from *matrimonial.*] According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MA'TRIMONY. *ſ.* [*matrimonium*, Latin.] Marriage; the nuptial ſtate. *Com. Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. *ſ.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed. *Brown.*

MA'TRON. *ſ.* [*matrone*, French.]
1. An elderly lady. *Tatler.*
2. An old woman. *Pope.*

MA'TRONAL. *a.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; conſtituting a matron. *Bacon.*

MA'TRONLY. *a.* [*matron* and *like.*] Elderly; ancient. *L'Eſtrange.*

MATRO'SS. *ſ.* *Matroſſes* are a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt about the guns in traverſing, ſponging, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER. *ſ.* [*materia*, Latin.]
1. Body; ſubſtance extended. *Newton.*
2. Materials; that of which any thing is compoſed. *Bacon.*
3. Subject; thing treated. *Dryden.*
4. The whole; the very thing ſuppoſed. *Till.*
5. Affair; buſineſs: in a familiar ſenſe. *Bac.*
6. Cauſe of diſturbance. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Subject of ſuit or complaint. *Acts.*
8. Import; conſequence; importance; moment. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Thing; object; that which has ſome particular relation. *Bacon.*
10. Queſtion conſidered. *South.*
11. Space or quantity nearly computed. *L'Eſt.*
12. Purulent running. *Wiſeman.*
13. *Upon the* MATTER. With reſpect to the main; nearly. *Sanderſon.*

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be of importance; to import. *B. Jonſ.*
2. To generate matter by ſuppuration. *Sidn.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect. *Bramſton.*

MA'TTERY. *a.* [from *matter.*] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MA'TTOCK. *ſ.* [mattuc, Saxon.]
1. A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up weeds. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A pickaxe. *Knolles.*

MA'TTRESS. *ſ.* [*mattras*, French] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Dryden.*

MATURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *maturo*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of growing ripe. *Bacon.*
2. The act of ripening. *Bentley.*
3. The ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE. *a.* [from *maturo*, Latin.]
1. Ripening; conducive to ripeneſs. *Brown.*
2. Conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore.

MATU'RE. *a.* [*maturus*, Latin.]
1. Ripe; perfected by time. *Prior.*
2. Brought near to a completion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Well-diſpoſed; fit for execution; well-digeſted.

To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Latin.]
1. To ripen; to advance to ripeneſs. *Bacon.*
2. To advance toward perfection. *Pope.*

MATU'RELY. *ad.* [from mature.]
1. Ripely; completely.
2. With counſel well-digeſted. *Swift.*
3. Early; ſoon. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY. *ſ.* [*maturitas*, Latin.] Ripeneſs; completion. *Rogers.*

MA'UDLIN. *a.* Drunk; fuddled. *Southern.*

MA'UDLIN. *ſ.* [*ageratum*, Latin.] A plant.

MA'UGRE. *ad.* [*malgré*, French.] In ſpite of; notwithſtanding. Out of uſe. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *ſ.* [*mauvis*, French.] A thruſh.

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To beat; to bruiſe; to hurt in a coarſe or butcherly manner. *Dryden.*

MAUL. *ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer: commonly written *mall.* *Proverbs.*

MAUND. *ſ.* [mand, Saxon; *mande*, French.] A hand-baſket.

To MA'UNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, French.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wiſeman.*

MA'UNDERER. *ſ.* [from *maunder.*] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *ſ.* The Thurſday before Good-friday; *dies mandati.*

MAUSOLE'UM. *ſ.* [Latin.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *ſ.* [maga, Saxon.]
1. The ſtomach of animals. *Sidney.*
2. The craw of birds. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'WKISH. *a.* Apt to give ſatiety. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *mawkiſh.*] Aptneſs to cauſe loathing.

MA'WMET. *ſ.* A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *a.* Fooliſh; idle; nauſeous.

MAW-WORM. *ſ.* Gut worms frequently creep into the ſtomach; whence they are called ſtomach or *maw-worms.* *Harvey.*

MA'XILLAR. } *a.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.]
MA'XILLARY. } Belonging to the jaw-bone. *Bacon.*

MA'XIM. *ſ.* [*maximum*, Latin.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Rogers.*

MAY, auxiliary verb; preterite *might*. [magan, Saxon.]
1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, *you* may *do for me all you can*. *Locke*.
2. To be poſſible: *the ditch* may *be filled by labour*. *Bacon*.
3. To be by chance: *a blind man* may *catch a hare*. *Shakſpeare*.
4. To have power: *the king* may *pardon treaſon*. *Shakſpeare*.
5. A word expreſſing deſire: may *my friend live long*. *Dryden*.

MAY *be*. Perhaps. *Spenſer. Creech*.

MAY. *ſ*. [*Maius*, Latin.]
1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer. *Milton*.
2. The early or gay part of life. *Shakſpeare*.

To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning. *Sidney*.

MAY-BUG. *ſ*. [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.

MAY-DAY. *ſ*. [*May* and *day*.] The firſt of May. *Shakſpeare*.

MAY-FLOWER. *ſ*. [*May* and *flower*.] A plant. *Bacon*.

MAY-FLY. *ſ*. [*May* and *fly*.] An inſect.

MAY-GAME. *ſ*. [*May* and *game*.] Diverſion; ſport; ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of May. *Bacon*.

MAY-LILY. *ſ*. The ſame with *lily of the valley*.

MAY-POLE. *ſ*. [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in May. *Pope*.

MAY-WEED. *ſ*. [*May* and *weed*.] A ſpecies of chamomile. *Miller*.

MA'YOR. *ſ*. [*major*, Latin.] The chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who in London and York is called *Lord Mayor*. *Knolles*.

MA'YORALTY. *ſ*. [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor. *Bacon*.

MA'YORESS. *ſ*. [from *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.

MA'ZARD. *ſ*. [*maſchoire*, Fr.] A jaw. *Sh*.

MAZE. *ſ*. [mare, a whirlpool, *Skinner*.]
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding paſſages. *Thomſon*.
2. Confuſion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity; embarraſſment. *Sidney*.

To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuſe. *Spenſer*.

MA'ZER. *ſ*. [*maſer*, Dutch.] A maple cup.

MA'ZY. *a.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed with windings; confuſed. *Dryden*.

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of phyſic.

ME. The oblique caſe of *I*.

ME'ACOCK. *ſ*. [*mes coq*, Fr. *Skinner*.] An uxurious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakſpeare*.

MEAD. *ſ*. [mæde, Saxon.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Dryden*.

MEAD, } *ſ*. [mæde, Saxon.] Ground
ME'ADOW. } ſomewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with graſs and flowers. *Waller*.

ME'ADOW-SAFFRON. *ſ*. [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

ME'ADOW-SWEET. *ſ*. [*ulmaria*.] A plant.

ME'AGER. *a.* [*maigre*, French.]
1. Lean; wanting fleſh; ſtarved. *Dryden*.
2. Poor; hungry. *Dryden*.

To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean. *Knolles*.

ME'AGERNESS. *ſ*. [from *meagre*.]
1. Leanneſs; want of fleſh.
2. Scantneſs; bareneſs. *Bacon*.

MEAK. *ſ*. A hook with a long handle. *Tuſſer*.

MEAL. *ſ*. [male, Saxon.]
1. The act of eating at a certain time. *Arb*.
2. A repaſt; the food eaten. *Shakſpeare*.
3. A part; a fragment. *Bacon*.
4. The flower or edible part of corn. *Wotton*.

To MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To ſprinkle; to mingle. *Shakſpeare*.

ME'ALMAN. *ſ*. [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY. *a.* [from *meal*.]
1. Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal. *Arbuthnot*.
2. Beſprinkled, as with meal. *Brown*.

ME'ALY-MOUTHED. *a.* Soft mouthed; unable to ſpeak freely. *L'Eſtrange*.

ME'ALY-MOUTHEDNESS. *ſ*. Baſhfulneſs; reſtraint of ſpeech.

MEAN. *a.* [mœne, Saxon.]
1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.
2. Low minded; baſe; ungenerous; ſpiritleſs. *Smalridge*.
3. Contemptible; deſpicable. *Pope*.
4. Low in the degree of any valuable property; low in worth. *Dryden*.
5. [*moyen*, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without exceſs. *Sidney*.
6. Intervening; intermediate. *Kings*.

MEAN. *ſ*. [*moyen*, French.]
1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. *St*.
2. Meaſure; regulation. Not uſed. *Spenſer*.
3. Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenſer*.
4. Inſtrument; meaſure; that which is uſed in order to any end. *Hooker*.
5. *By all* MEANS. Without doubt; without heſitation; without fail.
6. *By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all. *Addiſon*.
7. Revenue; fortune. *Shakſpeare*.
8. MEAN-TIME *or* MEAN-WHILE. In the intervening time. *Dryden. Addiſon*.

To MEAN. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.]
1. To have in the mind; to purpoſe. *Milton*.
2. To think. *Pope*.

To MEAN. *v. a.*
1. To purpoſe; to intend; to deſign. *Milton*.
2. To intend; to hint covertly; to underſtand. *Dryden*.

MEA'NDER. *ſ*. Maze; labyrinth; flexuous paſſage; ſerpentine winding. *Hale*.

MEA'NDROUS. *a.* [from *meander*.] Winding; flexuous.

ME'ANING. *ſ*. [from *mean*.]
1. Purpoſe; intention. *Shakſpeare*.
2. Habitual intention. *Roſcommon*.
3. The ſenſe; the thing underſtood. *Pope*.

ME'ANLY. *ad.* [from *mean*.]
1. Moderately; not in a great degree. *Dryd*.
2. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton*.
3. With-

3. Without greatneſs of mind; ungenerouſly. *Prior.*
4. Without reſpect. *Watts.*

ME'ANNESS. *ſ.* [from *mean.*]
1. Want of excellence. *Hooker.*
2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.
3. Lowneſs of mind. *South.*
4. Sordidneſs; niggardlineſs.

MEANT. perf. and part. paſſ. of *to mean.*

MEASE. *ſ.* A *meaſe* of herrings is five hundred. *Ainſworth.*

ME'ASLES. *ſ.* [*morbilli*, Latin.]
1. *Meaſles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*
2. A diſeaſe of ſwine. *Jonſon.*
3. A diſeaſe of trees. *Mortimer.*

ME'ASLED. *a.* [from *meaſles.*] Infected with the meaſles. *Hudibras.*

ME'ASLEY. *a.* [from *meaſles.*] Scabbed with the meaſles. *Swift.*

ME'ASURABLE. *a.* [from *meaſure.*]
1. Such as may be meaſured. *Bentley.*
2. Moderate; in ſmall quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *meaſurable.*] Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

ME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *meaſurable.*] Moderately. *Eccluſ.*

ME'ASURE. *ſ.* [*meſure*, French.]
1. That by which any thing is meaſured. *Arb.*
2. The rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned. *More.*
3. Proportion; quantity ſettled. *Hooker.*
4. A ſtated quantity: as, *a* meaſure *of wine.*
5. Sufficient quantity. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Allotment; portion allotted. *Tillotſon.*
7. Degree; quantity. *Abbot.*
8. Proportionate time; muſical time. *Prior.*
9. Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryden.*
10. A ſtately dance. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Moderation; not exceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
12. Limit; boundary. *Pſalms.*
13. Any thing adjuſted. *Smalridge.*
14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.
15. Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenſer.*
16. Mean of action; mean to an end. *Claren.*
17. To have hard *meaſure*; to be hardly treated.

To **ME'ASURE.** *v. a.* [*meſurer*, French.]
1. To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule. *Bacon.*
2. To paſs through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Dryden.*
3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatneſs. *Milton.*
4. To adjuſt; to proportion. *Taylor.*
5. To mark out in ſtated quantities. *Add.*
6. To allot or diſtribute by meaſure. *Matt.*

ME'ASURELESS. *a.* [from *meaſure.*] Immenſe; immeaſurable. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'ASUREMENT. *ſ.* [from *meaſure.*] Menſuration; act of meaſuring.

ME'ASURER. *ſ.* [from *meaſure.*] One that meaſures.

MEAT. *ſ.* [*met*, French.]
1. Fleſh to be eaten. *Bacon.*
2. Food in general. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'ATED. *a.* [from *meat.*] Fed; fodderd.

MEATHE. *ſ.* [*medd*, Welſh.] Drink. *Milton.*

MECHA'NICAL. } *a.* [*mechanicus*, Latin, from *μηχανη*.]
MECHA'NICK. }
1. Conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks.
2. Skilled in mechanicks.
3. Mean; ſervile; of mean occupation. *Sh.*

MECHA'NICK. *ſ.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *South.*

MECHA'NICKS. *ſ.* [*mechanica*, Latin.] Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion.

MECHA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechaniſm. *Ray.*

MECHA'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *mechanick.*]
1. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm.
2. Meanneſs.

MECHANI'CIAN. *ſ.* One profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines. *Boyle.*

ME'CHANISM. *ſ.* [*mechaniſme*, French.]
1. Action according to mechanick laws. *Arb.*
2. Conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECHO'ACAN. *ſ.* A large root, brought from the province of *Mechoacan* in South America: a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*

MECO'NIUM. *ſ.* [*μηκωνιον.*]
1. Expreſſed juice of poppy.
2. The firſt excrement of children. *Arbuth.*

ME'DAL. *ſ.* [*medaille*, French.]
1. An ancient coin. *Addiſon.*
2. A piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.

MEDA'LLICK *a.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals. *Addiſon.*

MEDA'LLION. *ſ.* [*medaillon*, French.] A large antique ſtamp or medal. *Addiſon.*

ME'DALIST. *ſ.* [*medailliſte*, French.] A man ſkilled or curious in medals. *Addiſon.*

To **ME'DDLE.** *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]
1. To have to do. *Bacon.*
2. To interpoſe; to act in any thing. *Dry.*
3. To interpoſe or intervene importunely or officiouſly. *Proverbs.*

To **ME'DDLE.** *v. a.* [from *meſler*, French.] To mix; to mingle. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

ME'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *meddle.*] One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*

ME'DDLESOME. *a.* Intermeddling. *Anſw.*

MEDIASTINE. *ſ.* [French; *mediaſtinum*, Latin.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

To **ME'DIATE.** *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]
1. To interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties; to intercede. *Rogers.*
2. To be between two. *Digby.*

To **ME'DIATE.** *v. a.*
1. To effect by mediation. *Clarendon.*
2. To limit by ſomething in the middle. *Hold.*

ME'DIATE. *a.* [*mediat*, French.]
1. Interpoſed; intervening. *Prior.*
2. Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.*
3. Acting as a means. Unuſual. *Wotton.*

ME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *mediate.*] By a ſecondary cauſe. *Raleigh.*

MEDIA'TION. *ſ.* [*mediation*, French.]
1. In-

1. Interpoſition; intervention; agency between two parties, practiſed by a common friend. *Ba.*
2. Agency interpoſed; intervenient power. *South.*
3. Interceſſion; entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR. *ſ.* [*mediateur*, French.]
1. One that intervenes between two parties.
2. An interceſſor; an entreater for another. *Stillingfleet.*
3. One of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour. *Milton.*

MEDIATO'RIAL. } *a.* [from *mediator*.] Be-
ME'DIATORY. } longing to a mediator. *Fi.*

MEDIA'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX. *ſ.* [*medius*, Latin.] A female mediator. *Ainſworth.*

ME'DIC. *ſ.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'DICAL. *a.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Phyſical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*

ME'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *medical*.] Phyſically; medicinally. *Brown.*

ME'DICAMENT. *ſ.* [*medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing uſed in healing; generally topical applications. *Hammond.*

MEDICAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *medicamental*.] After the manner of medicine.

To ME'DICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

MEDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *medicate*.]
1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.*
2. The uſe of phyſick. *Brown.*

MEDI'CINABLE. *a.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of phyſick. *Bacon.*

MEDI'CINAL. *a.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of healing; having phyſical virtue. *Milton.*
2. Belonging to phyſick. *Butler.*

MEDI'CINALLY. *ad.* [from *medicinal*.] Phyſically. *Dryden.*

ME'DICINE. *ſ.* [*medicine*, French; *medicina*, Latin.] Phyſick; any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician. *Dryden.*

To ME'DICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect as phyſick. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

MEDI'ETY. *ſ.* [*medieté*, Fr.] Middle ſtate; participation of two extremes; half. *Brown.*

MEDIO'CRITY. *ſ.* [*mediocritas*, Latin.]
1. Moderate degree; middle rate. *Wotton.*
2. Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*meditor*, Latin.]
1. To plan; to ſcheme; to contrive. *Dryden.*
2. To think on; to revolve in the mind. *Sp.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muſe; to contemplate. *Taylor.*

MEDITA'TION. *ſ.* [*meditatio*, Latin.]
1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; contrivance; contemplation. *Bentley.*
2. Thought employed upon ſacred objects.
3. A ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence.

ME'DITATIVE. *a.* [from *meditate*.]
1. Addicted to meditation. *Anſ.*
2. Expreſſing intention or deſign.

MEDITERRA'NE. } *a.* [*medius* and *terra*,
MEDITERRA'NEAN. } Latin; *mediterranée*,
MEDITERRA'NEOUS. } French.]
1. Encircled with land. *Brerewood.*
2. Inland; remote from the ſea. *Brown.*

ME'DIUM. *ſ.* [*medium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing intervening. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing uſed in ratiocination, in order to a concluſion. *Baker.*
3. The middle place or degree; the juſt temperature between extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'DLAR. *ſ.* [*meſpilus*, Latin.]
1. A tree. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of that tree. *Cleaveland.*

To ME'DLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenſer.*
To ME'DLY. }

ME'DLY. *ſ.* A mixture; a miſcellany; a mingled maſs. *Walſh.*

ME'DLEY. *a.* Mingled; confuſed. *Dryden.*

MEDU'LLAR. } *a.* [*medullaire*, Fr.] Pertain-
MEDU'LLARY. } ing to the marrow. *Cheyne.*

MEED. *ſ.* [me'ð, Saxon.]
1. Reward; recompence. *Milton.*
2. Preſent; gift. *Shakſpeare.*

MEEK. *a.* [*minkr*, Iſlandick.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; ſoft; gentle. *Milton.*

To ME'EKEN. *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to ſoften. *Thomſon.*

ME'EKLY. *ad.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently.

ME'EKNESS. *ſ.* [from *meek*.] Gentleneſs; mildneſs; ſoftneſs of temper. *Atterbury.*

MEER. *a.* [See MERE.] Simple; unmixed.

MEER. *ſ.* [See MERE.] A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED. *a.* Relating to a boundary. *Shak.*

MEET. *a.*
1. Fit; proper; qualified. *Whitgifte.*
2. MEET *with*. Even with. *Shakſpeare.*

To MEET. *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; particip. *met*. [metan, Saxon, to find.]
1. To come face to face; to encounter. *Shak.*
2. To join another in the ſame place. *Shakſ.*
3. To cloſe one with another. *Addiſon.*
4. To find; to light on. *Pope.*

To MEET. *v. n.*
1. To encounter; to cloſe face to face.
2. To encounter in hoſtility. *Dryden.*
3. To aſſemble; to come together. *Tillotſon.*
4. *To* MEET *with*. To light on; to find.
5. *To* MEET *with*. To join. *Shakſpeare.*
6. *To* MEET *with*. To ſuffer unexpectedly. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To encounter; to engage. *Rowe.*
8. To obviate. A latiniſm. *Bacon.*
9. To advance half way. *South.*

ME'ETER. *ſ.* [from *meet*.] One that accoſts another. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'ETING. *ſ.* [from *meet*.]
1. An aſſembly; a convention. *Spratt.*
2. A congreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A conventicle; an aſſembly of diſſenters.
4. A conflux: as, *the meeting of two rivers.*

ME'ETING-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*meeting* and *houſe*.] Place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip. *Ad.*

ME'ETLY. *ad.* [from the adj.] Fitly; properly.

ME'ETNESS. *ſ.* [from *meet.*] Fitneſs; propriety.

ME'GRIM. *ſ.* [from *hemicrany.*] Diſorder of the head. *Bacon.*

To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainſworth.*

ME'INY. *ſ.* [menigu, Saxon.] A retinue; domeſtick ſervants. *Shakſpeare.*

MELANAGO'GUES. *ſ.* [from μέλας and ἄγω.] Such medicines as are ſuppoſed particularly to purge off black choler.

MELANCHO'LICK. *a.* [from *melancholy.*] Diſordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal. *Clarendon.*

ME'LANCHOLY. *ſ.* [from μέλας and χολή.]
1. A diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. *Quincy.*
2. A kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper. *Taylor.*

ME'LANCHOLY. *a.* [*melancholique*, French.]
1. Gloomy; diſmal. *Denham.*
2. Diſeaſed with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected. *Locke.*

MELICE'RIS. *ſ.* [μελικηρὶς.] *Meliceris* is a tumour encloſed in a cyſtis, and conſiſting of matter like honey; it gathers without pain, and gives way to preſſure, but returns again. *Sh.*

ME'LILOT. *ſ.* [*melilot*, French, *melilotus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To ME'LIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, French, from *melior*, Lat.] To better; to improve; to mend; to exalt. *South.*

MELIORA'TION. *ſ.* [*melioration*, French.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*

MELIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *melior*, Latin.] State of being better. *Bacon.*

To MELL. *v. n.* [*meler*, French.] To mix; to meddle. *Spenſer.*

MELLI'FEROUS. *a.* Productive of honey.

MELLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*mellifico*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey. *Arbuthnot.*

MELLI'FLUENCE. *ſ.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow; a flow of ſweetneſs.

MELLI'FLUENT. } *a.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.]
MELLI'FLUOUS. } Flowing with honey. *Sh.*

ME'LLOW. *a.*
1. Soft with ripeneſs; full ripe. *Digby.*
2. Soft in ſound. *Dryden.*
3. Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.*
4. Drunk; melted down with drink. *Roſcom.*

To ME'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ripen; to mature; to ſoften by ripeneſs. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſoften. *Mortimer.*
3. To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*

To ME'LLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*

ME'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *mellow.*]
1. Maturity of fruits; ripeneſs; ſoftneſs by maturity. *Digby.*
2. Maturity; full age.

MELOCO'TON. *ſ.* [*melocotone*, Spaniſh.] A quince. Obſolete. *Bacon.*

MELO'DIOUS. *a.* [from *melody.*] Muſical; harmonious. *Milton.*

MELO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *melodious.*] Muſically; harmoniouſly.

MELO'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *melodious.*] Harmoniouſneſs; muſicalneſs.

ME'LODY. *ſ.* [μελῳδία.] Muſick; harmony of ſound. *Hooker.*

ME'LON. *ſ.* [*melo*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Miller.*
2. The fruit. *Numbers.*

ME'LON-THISTLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

To MELT. *v. a.* [myltan, Saxon.]
1. To diſſolve; to make liquid: commonly by heat. *Locke.*
2. To diſſolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.*
3. To ſoften to love or tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
4. To waſte away. *Shakſpeare.*

To MELT. *v. n.*
1. To become liquid; to diſſolve. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſoftened to pity, or any gentle paſſion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle. *Shakſp.*
3. To be diſſolved; to loſe ſubſtance. *Shakſp.*
4. To be ſubdued by affliction. *Pſalms.*

ME'LTER. *ſ.* [from *melt.*] One that melts metals. *Sidney.*

ME'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *melting.*] Like ſomething melting. *Sidney.*

ME'LWEL. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

ME'MBER. *ſ.* [*membre*, French.]
1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.
2. A part of a diſcourſe or period; a head; a clauſe. *Watts.*
3. Any part of an integral. *Addiſon.*
4. One of a community. *Addiſon.*

ME'MBRANE. *ſ.* [*membrana*, Latin.] A *membrane* is a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven for the wrapping up ſome parts; the fibres give them an elaſticity, whereby they can contract, and cloſely graſp the parts they contain. *Quincy.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS. } *a.* [*membraneux*, Fr. from *membrana*, Lat.] Conſiſting of membranes. *Boyle.*
MEMBRA'NEOUS.
MEMBRA'NOUS.

MEME'NTO *ſ.* [Latin.] A memorial; notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*

MEMO'IR. *ſ.* [*mémoire*, French.]
1. An account of tranſactions familiarly written. *Prior.*
2. Hint; notice; account of any thing. *Ark.*

ME'MORABLE. *a.* [*memorabilis*, Latin.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten. *Dr.*

ME'MORABLY. *ad.* [from *memorable.*] In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] A note to help the memory. *Swift.*

MEMO'RIAL. *a.* [*memorialis*, Latin.]
1. Preſervative of memory. *Broome.*
2. Contained in memory. *Watts.*

MEMO'RIAL. *ſ.* A monument; ſomething to preſerve memory. *South.*

MEMO'RIALIST. *ſ.* [from *memorial.*] One who writes memorials. *Spectator.*

To MEMORI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *memory.*] To record; to commit to memory by writing. *Wotton.*

ME'MORY. *ſ.* [*memoria*, Latin.]

1. The

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt; retention; reminiſcence; recollection. *Locke.*
2. Exemption from oblivion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Time of knowledge. *Milton.*
4. Memorial; monumental record. *Addiſon.*
5. Reflection; attention. Not in uſe. *Sb.*

MEN. The plural of *man.*

MEN-PLEASER. *ſ.* [*men* and *pleaſer.*] One too careful to pleaſe others. *Epheſians.*

To ME'NACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, French.] To threaten; to threat. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'NACE. *ſ.* [*menace*, French, from the verb.] Threat. *Brown.*

ME'NACER. *ſ.* [*menaceur*, Fr.] A threatener; one that threats. *Philips.*

MENAGE. ſ. [French.] A collection of animals. *Addiſon.*

ME'NAGOGUE. *ſ.* [μὴνες and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. To repair from breach or decay. *Chron.*
2. To correct; to alter for the better. *Pope.*
3. To help; to advance. *Locke.*
4. To improve; to increaſe. *Dryden.*

To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good. *Pope.*

ME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *mend.*] Capable of being mended.

MENDA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falſehood. *Brown*

ME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *mend.*] One that makes any change for the better. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'NDICANT. *a.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a ſtate of beggary. *Fiddes.*

ME'NDICANT. *ſ.* [*mendicant*, French.] A beggar; one of ſome begging fraternity.

To ME'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, French.] To beg; to aſk alms.

MENDI'CITY. *ſ.* [*mendicitas*, Latin.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS, for *amends.* *Shakſpeare.*

ME'NIAL. *a.* [from *meiny.*] Belonging to the retinue, or train of ſervants. *Dryden.*

ME'NIAL. *ſ.* One of the train of ſervants.

ME'NINGES. *ſ.* [μηνιγξ.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENO'LOGY. *ſ.* [μηνολόγιον.] A regiſter of months. *Stilling fleet.*

ME'NOW. *ſ.* commonly *minow.* A fiſh.

ME'NSAL. *a.* [*menſalis*, Latin.] Belonging to the table; tranſacted at table. *Clariſſa.*

ME'NSTRUAL. *a.* [*menſtruus*, Latin.]
1. Monthly; happening once a month; laſting a month. *Bentley.*
2. Pertaining to a menſtruum. *Bacon.*

ME'NSTRUOUS. *a.* [*menſtruus*, Latin.] Having the catemenia. *Brown.*

ME'NSTRUUM. *ſ.* All liquors are called *menſtruums* which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, decoction. *Quincy.*

MENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*menſurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being meaſured.

ME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*menſura*, Lat.] Meaſurable; that may be meaſured. *Holder.*

ME'NSURAL. *a.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] Relating to meaſure.

To ME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] To meaſure; to take the dimenſion of any thing.

MENSURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *menſura*, Lat.] The act or practice of meaſuring; reſult of meaſuring. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'NTAL. *a.* [*mentis*, Latin.] Intellectual; exiſting in the mind. *Milton.*

ME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *mental.*] Intellectually; in the mind: not practically, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley.*

ME'NTION. *ſ.* [*mentio*, Latin.] Oral or written recital of any thing. *Rogers.*

To ME'NTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, French.] To write or expreſs in words or writing. *Iſa.*

MEPHI'TICAL. *a.* [*mephitis*, Latin.] Illſavoured; ſtinking. *Quincy.*

MERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.

ME'RCABLE. *a.* [*mercor*, Latin.] To be ſold or bought. *Dict.*

ME'RCANTANT. *ſ.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] A foreigner, or foreign trader. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'RCANTILE. *a.* Trading; commercial.

ME'RCAT. *ſ.* [*mercatus*, Latin.] Market; trade; time or place of trade. *Spratt.*

ME'RCATURE. *ſ.* [*mercatura*, Latin.] The practice of buying and ſelling.

ME'RCENARINESS. *ſ.* [from *mercenary.*] Venality; reſpect to hire or reward. *Boyle.*

ME'RCENARY. *a.* [*mercenarius*, Latin.] Venal; hired; ſold for money. *Hayward.*

ME'RCENARY. *ſ.* [*mercenaire*, French.] A hireling; one retained or ſerving for pay.

ME'RCER. *ſ.* [*mercier*, French.] One who ſells ſilks. *Howell.*

ME'RCERY. *ſ.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercer.*] Trade of mercers; traffick of ſilks. *Graunt.*

To ME'RCHAND. *v. n.* [*merchander*, Fr.] To tranſact by traffick. *Bacon.*

ME'RCHANDISE. *ſ.* [*merchandiſe*, Fr.]
1. Traffick; commerce; trade. *Taylor.*
2. Wares; any thing to be bought or ſold.

To ME'RCHANDISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exerciſe commerce. *Brerewood.*

ME'RCHANT. *ſ.* [*merchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addiſon.*

ME'RCHANTLIKE. } *a.* Like a merchant.
ME'RCHANTLY. } *Ainſworth.*

ME'RCHANT-MAN. *ſ.* A ſhip of trade.

ME'RCHANTABLE. *a.* [from *merchant.*] Fit to be bought or ſold. *Brown.*

ME'RCIABLE. *a.* The word in *Spenſer* ſignifies *merciful.* Not uſed.

ME'RCIFUL. *a.* [*mercy* and *full.*] Compaſſionate; tender; kind; unwilling to puniſh; willing to pity and ſpare. *Deut.*

ME'RCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderly; mildly; with pity. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderneſs; willingneſs to ſpare. *Hammond.*

ME'RCILESS. *a.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitileſs; hardhearted. *Denham.*

ME'RCILESSLY. *ad.* [from *merciless.*] In a manner void of pity.

ME'RCILESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *merciless.*] Want of pity.

MERCU'RIAL. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.]
1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; ſprightly. *Bacon.*
2. Conſiſting of quickſilver.

MERCURIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *mercury.*] The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver. *Boyle.*

ME'RCURY. *ſ.* [*mercurius*, Latin.]
1. The chymiſt's name for quickſilver is *mercury.* *Hill.*
2. Sprightly qualities. *Pope.*
3. A news-paper.
4. It is now applied to the carriers of news.

ME'RCURY. *ſ.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'RCY. *ſ.* [*merci*, French.]
1. Tenderneſs; goodneſs; pity; willingneſs to ſave; clemency; mildneſs; unwillingneſs to puniſh. *Pſalms.*
2. Pardon. *Dryden.*
3. Diſcretion; power of acting at pleaſure.

ME'RCY-SEAT. *ſ.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubim, of the ſame metal, which, with their wings extended forward, ſeemed to form a throne. *Exodus.*

MERE. *a.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this only; ſuch and nothing elſe; this only. *Atterbury.*

MERE or *mer* ſignify the ſame with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake. *Gibſon.*

MERE. *ſ.* [mere, Saxon.]
1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake.
2. A boundary. *Bacon.*

ME'RELY. *ad.* [from *mere.*] Simply; only: thus and no other way. *Swift.*

MERETRI'CIOUS. *a.* [*meretricius*, Latin.] Whoriſh; ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes; alluring by falſe ſhow. *Roſcommon.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY *ad.* [from *meretricious.*] Whoriſhly; after the manner of whores.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *meretricious.*] Falſe allurement like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

MERI'DIAN. *ſ.* [*meridien*, French.]
1. Noon; mid-day. *Dryden.*
2. The line drawn from north to ſouth, which the ſun croſſes at noon. *Watts.*
3. The particular place or ſtate of any thing. *Ha.*
4. The higheſt point of glory or power. *Sh.*

MERI'DIAN. *a.*
1. Being at the point of noon. *Milton.*
2. Extended from north to ſouth. *Boyle.*
3. Raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERI'DIONAL. *a.* [*meridional*, French.]
1. Southern. *Brown.*
2. Southerly; having a ſouthern aſpect.

MERIDIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *meridional*] Poſition in the ſouth; aſpect toward the ſouth.

MERI'DIONALLY. *ad.* [from *meridional.*] In the direction of the meridian. *Brown.*

ME'RIT. *ſ.* [*meritum*, Latin.]
1. Deſert; excellence deſerving honour or reward. *Dryden.*
2. Reward deſerved. *Prior.*
3. Claim; right. *Dryden.*

To ME'RIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]
1. To deſerve; to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved. *South.*
2. To deſerve; to earn. *Shakſpeare.*

MERITO'RIOUS. *a.* [*meritoire*, French, from *merit.*] Deſerving of reward; high in deſert. *Sanderſon.*

MERITO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *meritorious.*] In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward. *Wot.*

MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *meritorious.*] The act or ſtate of deſerving well. *South.*

ME'RLOT. *ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Latin.] A kind of play. *Ainſworth.*

ME'RLIN. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Sidney.*

ME'RMAID. *ſ.* [*mer*, the ſea, and *maid*] A ſea woman. *Davies.*

MERMAID's-TRUMPET. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

ME'RRILY. *ad.* [from *merry.*] Gayly; airily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Granville.*

ME'RRIMAKE. *ſ.* [*merry* and *make.*] A feſtival; a meeting for mirth. *Spenſer.*

To ME'RRIMAKE. *v. n.* To jeſt; to be jovial. *Gay.*

ME'RRIMENT. *ſ.* [from *merry*] Mirth; gayety; cheerfulneſs; laughter. *Hooker.*

ME'RRINESS. *ſ.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; merry diſpoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

ME'RRY. *a.*
1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.
2. Cauſing laughter. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Proſperous. *Dryden.*
4. *To make* MERRY. To junket; to be jovial. *L'Eſtrange.*

MERRY-A'NDREW. *ſ.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *ſ.* [*merry* and *thought.*] A forked bone on the body of fowls. *Echard.*

ME'RSION. *ſ.* [*mercio*, Latin.] The act of ſinking, or thruſting overhead. *Ainſworth.*

MESE'EMS. *impersonal verb.* I think; it appears to me. *Sidney.*

MESENTE'RICK. *a.* [*meſenterique*, French.] Relating to the meſentery. *Cheyne.*

ME'SENTERY. *ſ.* [μεσεντέριον.] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

MESERA'ICK. *a.* [μεσαῖος; *meſeraique*, French.] Belonging to the meſentery. *Arbuth.*

MESH. *ſ.* [*maſche*, Dutch.] The interſtice of a net; the ſpace between the threads of a net. *Blackmore.*

To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to enſnare. *Dryden.*

ME'SHY. *a.* [from *meſh.*] Reticulated; of network. *Carew.*

ME'SLIN. *ſ.* [for *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Hooker.*

MESOLEU'CYS. *ſ.* [μεσόλευκος.] A precious ſtone, black, with a ſtreak of white in the middle.

MESO'LOGARITHMS. *ſ.* [μέσος, λόγος, and ἀριθμός.] The logarithms of the coſines and tangents, ſo denominated by *Kepler. Har.*

MESO'MELAS. *ſ.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious ſtone. *Bailey.*

ME-

ME'SPISE. *ſ.* [probably miſprinted for *miſprize*; *meſpris*, Fr.] Contempt; ſcorn. *Spen.*

MESS. *ſ.* [*mes*, old French.] A diſh; a quantity of food ſent to table together. *Shakſpeare.*

To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

ME'SSAGE. *ſ.* [*meſſage*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *South. Dryden.*

ME'SSENGER. *ſ.* [*meſſager*, French.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing. *Clarendon.*

MESSI'AH. *ſ.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Chriſt. *Watts.*

ME'SSIEURS. *ſ.* [Fr. plural of *monſieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE. *ſ.* [*meſs* and *mate*.] One who eats at the ſame table.

ME'SSUAGE. *ſ.* [*meſſuagium*, low Latin.] The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſehold uſes.

MET. The preterite and part. of *meet*.

META'BASIS. *ſ.* [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator paſſes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

META[illegible]LA. *ſ.* [μεταζολὴ.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or diſeaſe.

MET[illegible]RPUS. *ſ.* [μεταπάφιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are jointed to the fingers

METACA'RPAL. *a.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Sharp.*

METAGRA'MMATISM. *ſ.* [μετὰ and γράμμα.] Anagrammatiſm, or *metagrammatiſm*, is a diſſolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connection of it by artificial tranſpoſition, making ſome perfect ſenſe applicable to the perſon named. *Camden.*

ME'TAL. *ſ.* [*metal*, French.]

1. *Metal* is a firm, heavy, and hard ſubſtance, opake, fuſible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a ſolid body ſuch as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer. The *metals* are ſix in number: 1. gold; 2. ſilver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead. *Hill.*

2. Courage; ſpirit: more frequently written *mettle*. *Clarendon.*

METALE'PSIS. *ſ.* [μετάληψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications. *Bailey.*

META'LLICAL. } *a.* [from *metallum*, Lat.]
META'LLICK. } Partaking of metal; containing metal; conſiſting of metal. *Wotton.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals.

META'LLINE. *a.* [from *metal*.]

1. Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſting of metal. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *ſ.* [*metalliſte*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one ſkilled in metals. *Moxon.*

METALLO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [*metallum* and γράφω.] An account or deſcription of metals.

ME'TALLURGIST. *ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

ME'TALLURGY. *ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or ſhape of any thing. *Wotton.*

METAMO'RPHOSE. *ſ.* [μεταμόρφωσις.] Tranſformation; change of ſhape. *Dryden.*

ME'TAPHOR. *ſ.* [μεταφορα.] The application of a word to an uſe to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the ſound; the ſpring *awakes* the flowers. A *metaphor* is a ſimile compriſed in a word. *Dryden.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *a.* [*metaphorique*, Fr.]
METAPHO'RICK. } Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*

METAPHRA'SE. *ſ.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another. *Dryden.*

METAPHRA'ST. *ſ.* [μεταφραστὴς.] A literal tranſlator; one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL. }
METAPHY'SICK. } *a.*

1. Verſed in metaphyſicks; relating to metaphyſicks.

2. In *Shakſpeare* it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

METAPHY'SICK. } *ſ.* [*metaphyſique*, Fr.]
METAPHY'SICKS. } μεταφυσικὴ.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of ſubſtances exiſting. *Watts.*

ME'TAPLASM. *ſ.* [μεταπλασμὸς.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are tranſpoſed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

META'STASIS. *ſ.* [μετάστασις.] Tranſlation or removal. *Harvey.*

METATA'RSAL. *a.* [from *metatarſus*.] Belonging to the metatarſus. *Sharp.*

METATA'RSUS. *ſ.* [μετα and ταρσὸς.] The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot. *Wiſeman.*

META'THESIS. *ſ.* [μετάθεσις.] A tranſpoſition.

To METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To meaſure; to reduce to meaſure. *Creech.*

ME'TEWAND. } *ſ.* [*mete* and *yard*, or
ME'TEYARD. } *wand*.] A ſtaff of a certain length wherewith meaſures are taken. *Aſcham. Leviticus.*

To METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v. a.* [from *metempſychoſis*.] To tranſlate from body to body. *Peacham.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS. *ſ.* [μετεμψυχωσις.] The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body. *Brown.*

ME'TEOR. *ſ.* [μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux and tranſitory nature. *Donne.*

METEOROLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors. *Howel.*

METEORO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *meteorology*.]

A man ſkilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them. *Howel.*

METEORO'LOGY. *ſ.* [μετεωρα and λεγω.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*

METE'OROUS. *a.* [from *meteor.*] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

ME'TER. *ſ.* [from *mete.*] A meaſurer.

METHE'GLIN. *ſ.* [*meddyglyn*, Welſh.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*

METHI'NKS, *verb imperſonal.* I think; it ſeems to me; meſeems. *Spenſer.*

ME'THOD. *ſ.* [*methode*, Fr. μεθοδος.] The placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in ſuch an order as is moſt convenient to attain ſome end. *Watts.*

METHO'DICAL. *a.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method.*] Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order. *Addiſon.*

METHO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *methodical.*] According to method and order. *Suckling.*

To ME'THODISE. *v. a.* [from *method.*] To regulate; to diſpoſe in order. *Addiſon.*

ME'THODIST. *ſ.* [from *method.*]

1. A phyſician who practices by theory. *Boy.*
2. One of a new kind of puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

METHO'UGHT. The pret. of *methinks.*

METONY'MICAL. *a.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *metonymical.*] By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

METO'NYMY. *ſ.* [*metonomie*, Fr. μετωνομια.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *be died by ſteel*, that is, by a ſword.

METOPO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [μετωπον and σκεπτω.] The ſtudy of phyſiognomy.

ME'TRE. *ſ.* [μετρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables; verſe; meaſure; numbers. *Aſcham.*

ME'TRICAL. *a.* [*metricus*, Latin.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METRO'POLIS. *ſ.* [μητηρ and πολις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or diſtrict. *Addiſon.*

METROPO'LITAN. *ſ.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] A biſhop of the mother church; an archbiſhop. *Clarendon.*

METROPO'LITAN. *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLI'TICAL. *a.* [from *metropolis.*] Chief or principal of cities. *Knolles.*

ME'TTLE. *ſ.* Spirit; ſprightlineſs; courage.

ME'TTLED. *a.* Sprightly; courageous. *B. Jon.*

ME'TTLESOME. *a.* [from *mettle.*] Sprightly; lively; gay; briſk; airy. *Tatler.*

ME'TTLESOMELY. *ad.* [from *mettleſome.*] With ſprightlineſs.

MEW. *ſ.* [*mue*, French.]

1. A cage; an encloſure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax.*
2. [mæp, Saxon.] A ſeafowl. *Dryden.*

To MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up; to confine; to impriſon; to encloſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſhed the feathers. *Walton.*
3. [*miauler*, Fr.] To cry as a cat. *Grew.*

To MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To ſquall as a child. *Shakſpeare.*

MEZE'REON. *ſ.* A ſpecies of ſpurge laurel. *Hill.*

ME'ZZOTINTO. ſ. [Italian.] A kind of graving, ſo named as nearly reſembling paint, the word importing half-painted; it is done by beating the plate into aſperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a ſtone.

MEYNT. *a.* Mingled. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MI'ASM. *ſ.* [from μιαινω, *inquino*, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies. *Harvey.*

MICE. The plural of *mouſe.*

MI'CHAELMAS. *ſ.* [*Michael* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

To MICHE. *v. n.* To be ſecret or covered; to ſkulk; to lurk. *Hanmer.*

MI'CHER. *ſ.* [from *miche.*] A lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and by-places; a hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

MI'CKLE. *a.* [micel, Saxon.] Much; great; muckle. *Camden.*

MICROCO'SM. *ſ.* [μικρος and κοσμος.] The little world. Man is ſo called. *Denham.*

MI'CROGRAPHY. *ſ.* [μικρος and γραφω.] The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernible only with a microſcope. *Grew.*

MICRO'METER. *ſ.* [μικρος and μετρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

MI'CROSCOPE. *ſ.* [μικρος and σκοπεω.] An optick inſtrument contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects, which could not otherwiſe be ſeen. *Bentley.*

MICROSCO'PICAL. } *a.* [from *microſcope.*]
MICROSCO'PICK. }

1. Made by a microſcope. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Aſſiſted by a microſcope. *Thomſon.*
3. Reſembling a microſcope. *Pope.*

MID. *a.* [contracted from *middle.*]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.
2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

MI'DCOURSE. *ſ.* [*mid* and *courſe.*] Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MID-DAY. *ſ.* [*mid* and *day.*] Noon; meridian. *Donne.*

MI'DDEST. The ſuperl. of *mid.* *Spenſer.*

MI'DDLE. *a.* [middle, Saxon.]

1. Equally diſtant from the two extremes.
2. Intermediate; intervening. *Daviet.*
3. *Middle* finger; the long finger. *Sharp.*

MI'DDLE. *ſ.*

1. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge. *Judges.*
2. The time that paſſes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

MI'DDLE-AGED. *a.* [*middle* and *age.*] Placed about the middle of life. *Swift.*

MI'DDLE-

MI'DDLEMOST. *a.* [from *middle.*] Being in the middle. *Newton.*

MI'DDLING. *a.* [from *middle.*]
1. Of middle rank. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Graunt.*

MIDGE. *ſ.* [mycge, Saxon.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *ſ.* [*mid* and *heaven.*] The middle of the ſky. *Milton.*

MI'DLAND. *a.* [*mid* and *land.*]
1. That is remote from the coaſt. *Hale.*
2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean. *Dryd.*

MI'DLEG. *ſ.* [*mid* and *leg.*] Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MI'DMOST. *a.* [from *mid.*] Middle.

MI'DNIGHT. *ſ.* The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night *Atterbury.*

MI'DRIFF. *ſ.* [mioþhpyꝛe, Saxon.] The diaphragm. *Milton.*

MID-SEA. *ſ.* The Mediterranean ſea. *Dryden.*

MI'DSHIPMAN. *ſ.* *Midſhipmen* are officers aboard a ſhip, next in rank to lieutenants.

MIDST. *ſ.* Middle. *Taylor.*

MI'DST. *a.* [from *middeſt.*] Midmoſt; being in the middle. *Dryden.*

MIDSTRE'AM. *ſ.* [*mid* and *ſtream.*] Middle of the ſtream. *Dryden.*

MI'DSUMMER. *ſ.* [*mid* and *ſummer.*] The ſummer ſolſtice. *Swift.*

MI'DWAY. *ſ.* [*mid* and *way.*] The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'DWAY. *a.* Middle between two places *Sb.*

MI'DWAY. *ad.* In the middle of the paſſage. *Dryden.*

MI'DWIFE. *ſ.* A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth. *Donne.*

MI'DWIFERY. *ſ.* [from *midwife.*]
1. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth.
2. Trade of a midwife.
3. Act of production; help to production.

MI'DWINTER. *ſ.* [*mid* and *winter.*] The winter ſolſtice. *Dryden.*

MIEN. *ſ.* [*mine*, Fr.] Air; look; manner; preſence; appearance. *Waller.*

MIGHT. The preterite of *may.*

MIGHT. *ſ.* [mihte, Saxon.] Power; ſtrength; force. *Ayliffe.*

MI'GHTILY. *ad.* [from *mighty.*]
1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciouſly; forcibly. *Hooker.*
2. Vehemently; vigorouſly; violently. *Sb.*
3. In a great degree; very much. *Spectator.*

MI'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *mighty.*] Power; greatneſs; height of dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'GHTY. *a.* [from *might.*]
1. Strong; valiant. *Milton.*
2. Powerful. *Geneſis.*
3. Impetuous; violent. *Iſaiah.*
4. Vaſt; enormous; bulky. *Milton.*
5. Excellent; of ſuperiour eminence. *Dryden.*
6. Forcible; efficacious. *Eſdras.*

MI'GHTY. *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior.*

MIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*migratio*, Latin.]
1. Act of changing reſidence. *Brown.*
2. Change of place; removal. *Woodward.*

MILCH. *a.* [from *milk.*] Giving milk. *Sh.*

MILD. *a.* [mild, Saxon.]
1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compaſſionate; not cruel. *Rogers.*
2. Soft; gentle; not violent. *Pope.*
3. Not acrid; not corroſive; not acrimonious; demulſent; aſſuaſive. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Not ſharp; mellow; ſweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*

MI'LDEW. *ſ.* [mildeape, Saxon.] *Mildew* is a dewy moiſture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete ſubſtance, which exſudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an inſect, which preys upon this exſudation. *Hill.*

To MI'LDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Gay.*

MI'LDLY. *ad.* [from *mild.*]
1. Tenderly; not ſeverely. *Dryden.*
2. Gently; not violently. *Bacon.*

MI'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *mild.*] Gentleneſs; tenderneſs; mercy; clemency. *Addiſon.*

MILE. *ſ.* [*mille paſſus*, Lat.] The uſual meaſure of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards. *Clarendon.*

MI'LESTONE. *ſ.* [*mile* and *ſtone.*] Stone ſet to mark the miles.

MI'LFOIL. *ſ.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the ſame with yarrow. *Dryden.*

MI'LIARY. *a.* [*milium*, Lat. millet.] Small; reſembling a millet ſeed. *Cheyne.*

MI'LIARY *fever.* A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

MI'LICE. *ſ.* [Fr.] Standing force. *Temple.*

MI'LITANT. *a.* [*militans*, Latin.]
1. Fighting; proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier. *Spenſer.*
2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant. *Rogers.*

MI'LITAR. } *a.* [*militaris*, Latin.]
MI'LITARY. }
1. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier; ſoldierly. *Hooker.*
2. Suiting a ſoldier; pertaining to a ſoldier; warlike. *Prior.*
3. Effected by ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

MILITIA. *ſ.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the ſtanding force of a nation. *Clarendon.*

MILK. *ſ.* [meolc. Saxon.]
1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt. *Floyer.*
2. Emulſion made by contuſion of ſeeds: as, milk *of almonds.* *Bacon.*

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand. *Pope.*
2. To ſuck. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'LKEN. *a.* [from *milk.*] Conſiſting of milk. *Temple.*

MI'LKER. *ſ.* [from *milk.*] One that milks animals. *Dryden.*

MI'LKINESS. *ſ.* [from *milky.*] Softneſs like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. *Floyer.*

MI'LKLIVERED. *a.* [*milk* and *liver.*] Cowardly; timorous; fainthearted. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'LKMAID. *ſ.* [*milk* and *maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKMAN. *ſ.* [*milk* and *man.*] A man who ſells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *ſ.* [*milk* and *pail.*] Veſſel into which cows are milked. *Watts.*

MI'LKPAN. *ſ.* [*milk* and *pan.*] Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*

MILKPO'TTAGE. *ſ.* [*milk* and *pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE. *ſ.* [*milk* and *ſcore.*] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKSOP. *ſ.* [*milk* and *ſop.*] A ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Spenſer.*

MI'LKTOOTH. *ſ.* [*milk* and *tooth.*] *Milkteeth* are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before, when a foal is about three months old. *Farrier's Dict.*

MI'LKTHISTLE. *ſ.* [*milk* and *thiſtle*: plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL. *ſ.* [*cytiſus.*] An herb.

MI'LKVETCH. *ſ.* [*aſtragalus.*] A plant.

MI'LKWEED. *ſ.* [*milk* and *weed.*] A plant.

MI'LKWHITE. *a.* [*milk* and *white.*] White as milk. *Dryden.*

MI'LKWORT. *ſ.* [*milk* and *wort.*] A bell-ſhaped flower.

MI'LKWOMAN. *ſ.* [*milk* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LKY. *a.* [from *milk.*]

1. Made of milk.
2. Reſembling milk. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Yielding milk. *Roſcommon.*
4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous. *Shakſp.*

MILKY-WAY. *ſ.* [*milky* and *way.*] The galaxy. The *milky-way* is a broad white track, encompaſſing the whole heavens, in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. It conſiſts of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the confuſed mixture of whoſe light its white colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. *Harris.*

MILL. *ſ.* [μύλη.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sharp.*

To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; μυλεῖν.]

1. To grind; to comminute.
2. To beat up chocolate.
3. To ſtamp coin in the mints. *Addiſon.*

MI'LL-COG. *ſ.* The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*

MI'LL-DAM. *ſ.* [*mill* and *dam.*] The mound by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill. *Mortimer.*

MI'LL-HORSE. *ſ.* Horſe that turns a mill.

MI'LLMOUNTAINS. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

MI'LLTEETH. *ſ.* [*mill* and *teeth.*] The grinders. *Arbuthnot.*

MILLENA'RIAN. *ſ.* [from *millenarius*, Lat.] One who expects the millennium.

MI'LLENARY. *a.* [*millenaire*, Fr.] Conſiſting of a thouſand. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LLENIST. *ſ.* [from *mille*, Latin.] One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM. ſ. [Latin.] A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude. *Burnet.*

MILLE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *millennium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the millennium. *Burnet.*

MI'LLEPEDES. *ſ.* [*mille* and *pes*, Lat.] Woodlice ſo called from their numerous feet. *Mort.*

MI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill. *Brown.*

MI'LLER. *ſ.* A fly. *Ainſw.*

MI'LLER's-THUMB. *ſ.* A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bull-head.

MILLE'SIMAL. *a.* [*milleſimus*, Latin.] Thouſandth. *Watts.*

MI'LLET. *ſ.* [*millium*, Latin.]

1. A plant. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

MI'LLINER. *ſ.* One who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women. *Tatler.*

MI'LLION. *ſ.* [*milliogne*, Italian.]

1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*

MI'LLIONTH. *a.* [from *million.*] The ten hundred thouſandth. *Bentley.*

MI'LLSTONE. *ſ.* [*mill* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone by which corn is comminuted. *L'Eſtrange.*

MILT. *ſ.* [*mildt*, Dutch.]

1. The ſperm of the male fiſh. *Walton.*
2. [milt, Saxon.] The ſpleen.

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

MI'LTER. *ſ.* [from *milt.*] The he of any fiſh, the ſhe being called ſpawner. *Walton.*

MI'LTWORT. *ſ* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MIME. *ſ.* [μῖμος.] A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth. *B. Jonſon.*

To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime. *Ben Jonſ.*

MI'MER. *ſ.* [from *mime.*] A mimick; a buffoon. *Milton.*

MI'MICAL. *a.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Dryd.*

MI'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *mimical.*] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MI'MICK. *ſ.* [*mimicus*, Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Prior.*
2. A mean or ſervile imitator.

MI'MICK. *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative. *Sw.*

To MI'MICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burleſque imitation. *Granville.*

MI'MICKRY. *ſ.* [from *mimick.*] Burleſque imitation. *Spectator.*

MIMO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [*mimus* and γράφω.] A writer of farces.

MINA'CIOUS. *a.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Diſpoſition to uſe threats.

MI'NATORY. *a.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening. *Bacon.*

To MINCE. *v. a.* [from *miniſh.*]

1. To cut into very ſmall parts. *Southern.*
2. To mention any thing ſcrupulouſly, by a little at a time; to palliate. *Woodward.*
3. To ſpeak with affected ſoftneſs; to clip the words. *Shakſpeare.*

To MINCE. *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps. *Pope.*
2. To ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MI'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *mince.*] In ſmall parts; not fully. *Hooker.*

MIND. *ſ.* [ȝemynd, Saxon.]

1. Intelligent power. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Liking; choice; inclination; propenſion; affection. *Hooker.*
3. Thoughts; ſentiments. *Dryden.*
4. Opinion. *Granville.*
5. Memory; remembrance. *Atterbury.*

To MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend. *Roſcommon.*
2. To put in mind; to remind. *Burnet.*

To MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be diſpoſed. *Sp.*

MI'NDED. *a.* [from *mind.*] Diſpoſed; inclined; affected. *Tillotſon.*

MI'NDFUL. *a.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive; heedful; having memory. *Hammond.*

MI'NDFULLY. *ad.* Attentively.

MI'NDFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *mindful.*] Attention; regard.

MI'NDLESS. *a.* [from *mind.*]

1. Inattentive; regardleſs. *Prior.*
2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *a.* [*mind* and *ſtricken.*] Moved; affected in his mind. *Sidney.*

MINE. pronoun poſſeſſive. [myn, Sax.] Belonging to me. *Dryden.*

MINE. *ſ.* [*mwyn* and *mwn*, Welſh.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals. *Boyle.*
2. A cavern dug under any fortification, that it may ſink for want of ſupport; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired, whatever is over it may be blown up. *Milton.*

To MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows. *Woodward.*

To MINE. *v. a.* To ſap; to ruin by mines; to deſtroy by ſlow degrees. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'NER. *ſ.* [*mineur*, French.]

1. One who digs for metals. *Dryden.*
2. One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*

MI'NERAL. *ſ.* [*minerale*, Latin.] Foſſil body; matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*

MI'NERAL. *a.* Conſiſting of foſſil bodies.

MI'NERALIST. *ſ.* [from *mineral.*] One ſkilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*

MINERA'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *mineral* and λόγος.] One who diſcourſes on minerals.

MINERA'LOGY. *ſ.* [from *mineral* and λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.

MINE'VER. *ſ.* A ſkin with ſpecks of white.

To MI'NGLE. *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with ſomething ſo as to make one maſs. *Rogers.*

To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Rowe.*

MI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confuſed maſs. *Dryden.*

MI'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *mingle.*] He who mingles.

MI'NIATURE. *ſ.* [*miniature*, French.] Painting by powders mixed with gum and water; as theſe paintings are commonly ſmall, the word is improperly uſed for repreſentation leſs than the reality. *Philips.*

MI'NIKIN. *a.* Small; diminutive. *Shakſp.*

MI'NIKIN. *ſ.* A ſmall ſort of pins.

MI'NIM. *ſ.* [from *minimus*, Latin.] A ſmall being; a dwarf. *Milton.*

MI'NIMUS. ſ. [Latin.] A being of the leaſt ſize. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'NION. *ſ.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant. *Swift.*

MI'NIOUS. *a.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red lead or vermilion. *Brown.*

To MI'NISH. *v. a.* [from *diminiſh.*] To leſſen; to lop; to impair. *Pſalms.*

MI'NISTER. *ſ.* [*miniſter*, Latin.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts under another. *Sidney.*
2. One who is employed in the adminiſtration of government. *Bacon.*
3. One who ſerves at the altar; one who performs ſacerdotal functions. *Addiſon.*
4. A delegate; an official. *Shakſpeare.*
5. An agent from a foreign power.

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*miniſtro*, Latin.] To give; to ſupply; to afford. *Otway.*

To MI'NISTER. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to ſerve in any office. *Mil.*
2. To give medicines. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To give ſupplies of things needful; to give aſſiſtance; to contribute. *Smalridge.*
4. To attend on the ſervice of God. *Romans.*

MINISTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *miniſter.*]

1. Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.*
2. Acting under ſuperiour authority. *Rogers.*
3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office. *Hooker.*
4. Pertaining to miniſters of ſtate.

MINISTE'RIALLY. *ad.* In a miniſterial manner. *Woodward.*

MI'NISTERY. *ſ.* [*miniſterium*, Latin.] Office; ſervice; commonly *miniſtry.* *Digby.*

MI'NISTRAL. *a.* [from *miniſter.*] Pertaining to a miniſter.

MI'NISTRANT. *a.* [from *miniſter.*] Attendant; acting at command. *Pope.*

MINISTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *miniſtro*, Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commiſſioned. *Taylor.*
2. Service; office; eccleſiaſtical function.

MI'NISTRY. *ſ.* [*miniſterium*, Latin.]

1. Office; ſervice. *Spratt.*

2. Office of one ſet apart to preach; eccleſiaſtical function. *Locke.*
3. Agency; interpoſition. *Bentley.*
4. Buſineſs. *Dryden.*
5. Perſons employed in the publick affairs of a ſtate. *Swift.*

MI'NIUM. ſ. [Latin.] Melt lead in a broad earthen veſſel unglazed, and ſtir it till it be calcined into a gray powder called the calx of lead; continue the fire, ſtirring it, and it becomes yellow; put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead. *Hill.*

MI'NNOW. *ſ.* A very ſmall fiſh; a pink. The *minnow*, when he is in perfect ſeaſon, and not ſick, which is only preſently after ſpawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his ſides, inclining to a greeniſh and ſky colour, his belly being milk white, and his back almoſt black. *Walton.*

MI'NOR. a. [Latin.]
1. Petty; inconſiderable. *Brown.*
2. Leſs; ſmaller. *Clarendon.*

MI'NOR. *ſ.*
1. One under age. *Davies.*
2. The ſecond or particular propoſition in the ſyllogiſm. *Arbuthnot.*

To MI'NORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Latin.] To leſſen; to diminiſh. *Glanville.*

MINORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *minorate.*] The act of leſſening; diminution. *Brown.*

MINO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *minor*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of being under age. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of being leſs. *Brown.*
3. The ſmaller number.

MI'NOTAUR. *ſ.* [*minos* and *taurus*, Lat.] A monſter invented by the poets, half man and half a bull. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'NSTER. *ſ.* [minꝑtene, Saxon.] A monaſtery; an eccleſiaſtical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

MI'NSTREL. *ſ.* [*meneſtril*, Span.] A muſician; one who plays upon inſtruments. *Sandys.*

MI'NSTRELSEY. *ſ.* [from *minſtrel.*]
1. Muſick; inſtrumental harmony. *Davies.*
2. A number of muſicians. *Milton.*

MINT. *ſ.* [minꝛe, Saxon.] A plant.

MINT. *ſ.* [*munte*, Dutch.]
1. The place where money is coined. *Addiſon.*
2. Any place of invention. *Shakſpeare.*

To MINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To coin; to ſtamp money. *Bacon.*
2. To invent; to forge. *Bacon.*

MI'NTAGE. *ſ.* [from *mint.*]
1. That which is coined or ſtamped. *Milton.*
2. The duty paid for coining.

MI'NTER. *ſ.* [from *mint.*] Coiner. *Camden.*

MI'NTMAN. *ſ.* [*mint* and *man.*] One ſkilled in coinage. *Bacon.*

MI'NTMASTER. *ſ.* [*mint* and *maſter.*]
1. One who preſides in coinage. *Boyle.*
2. One who invents. *Locke.*

MI'NUET. *ſ.* [*menuet*, French.] A ſtately regular dance. *Stepney.*

MI'NUM. *ſ.*
1. [With printers.] A ſmall ſort of printing letter.
2. [With muſicians.] A note of ſlow time.

MINU'TE. *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; ſlender; ſmall in bulk. *South.*

MI'NUTE. *ſ.* [*minutum*, Lat.]
1. The ſixtieth part of an hour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any ſmall ſpace of time. *South.*
3. The firſt draught of any agreement in writing.

To MI'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To ſet down in ſhort hints. *Spectator.*

MI'NUTE-BOOK. *ſ.* [*minute* and *book.*] Book of ſhort hints.

MI'NUTE-GLASS. *ſ.* [*minute* and *glaſs.*] Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

MINU'TELY. *ad.* [from *minute.*] To a ſmall point; exactly. *Locke.*

MI'NUTELY. *ad.* [from *minute*, the ſubſtantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*

MINU'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *minute.*] Smallneſs; exility; inconſiderableneſs. *Bentley.*

MI'NUTE-WATCH. *ſ.* A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*

MINX. *ſ.* A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shakſp.*

MI'RACLE. *ſ.* [*miraculum*, Latin.]
1. A wonder; ſomething above human power. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth. *Bentley.*

MIRA'CULOUS. *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle.*] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Herbert.*

MIRA'CULOUSLY. *ad.* By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden.*

MIRA'CULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *miraculous.*] The ſtate of being affected by miracle; ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRADO'R. ſ. [Spaniſh, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony. *Dryden.*

MIRE. *ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water. *Roſcommon.*

To MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud. *Shakſpeare.*

MIRE. *ſ.* [myꝛa, Saxon.] An ant; a piſmire.

MI'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *miry.*] Dirtineſs; fulneſs of mire.

MI'RKSOME. *a.* Dark; obſcure. *Spenſer.*

MI'RROR. *ſ.* [*miroir*, French.]
1. A looking-glaſs; any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection. *Dav.*
2. It is uſed for pattern. *Hooker.*

MI'RROR-STONE. *ſ.* [*ſelenites*, Latin.] A kind of tranſparent ſtone. *Ainſ.*

MIRTH. *ſ.* [myꝛhꝺe, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gayety; laughter. *Pope.*

MI'RTHFUL. *a.* [*mirth* and *full.*] Merry; gay; cheerful. *Ben Jonſon.*

MI'RTHLESS. *a.* [from *mirth.*] Joyleſs; cheerleſs.

MI'RY. *a.* [from *mire.*]
1. Deep in mud; muddy. *Temple.*
2. Conſiſt-

2. Conſiſting of mire. *Shakſpeare.*

MIS, an inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or depravation of the meaning: as *chance*, luck; *miſchance*, ill luck; *to like*, to be pleaſed; *to miſlike*, to be offended.

MISACCEPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *acceptation.*] The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVE'NTURE. *ſ.* [*meſaventure*, French.] Miſchance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune. *Clarendon.*

MISADVE'NTURED. *a.* [from *miſadventure.*] Unfortunate. *Shakſpeare.*

MISADVI'SED. *a.* [*mis* and *adviſed.*] Ill directed.

MISA'IMED. *a.* [*mis* and *aim.*] Not aimed rightly. *Spenſer.*

MI'SANTHROPE. } *ſ.* [*miſanthrope*, Fr.; MISA'NTHROPOS. } μισάνθρωπος.] A hater of mankind. *Shakſpeare.*

MISA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [from *miſanthrope.*] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *application.*] Application to a wrong purpoſe. *Brown.*

To MISSAPPLY'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply.*] To apply to wrong purpoſes. *Howel.*

To MISAPPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend.*] Not to underſtand rightly. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *apprehenſion.*] Miſtake; not right apprehenſion.

To MISASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſcribe.*] To aſcribe falſely. *Boyle.*

To MISASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſſign.*] To aſſign erroneouſly. *Boyle.*

To MISBECO'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become.*] Not to become; to be unſeemly; not to ſuit. *Sidney.*

MISBEGO'T. } *a.* [*begot* or *begotten* with MISBEGO'TTEN. } *mis.*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHA'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave.*] To act ill or improperly. *Young.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [*mis* and *behaviour.*] Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addiſon.*

MISBELI'EF. *ſ.* [*mis* and *belief.*] Falſe religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELI'EVER. *ſ.* [*mis* and *believer.*] One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden.*

To MISCA'L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call.*] To name improperly. *Glanville.*

To MISCA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate.*] To reckon wrong. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *carriage.*]

1. Unhappy event of an undertaking; failure; ill conduct. *Rogers.*

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Graunt.*

To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event. *Pope.*

2. To have an abortion.

To MISCA'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *caſt.*] To take a wrong account of. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NE. *ſ.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Bacon.*

MISCELLA'NEOUS. *a.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] Mingled; compoſed of various kinds. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *miſcellaneous.*] Compoſition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY. *a.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

MI'SCELLANY. *ſ.* A maſs formed out of various kinds. *Pope.*

MISCHA'NCE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune. *South.*

MI'SCHIEF. *ſ.* [*meſchef*, old French.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriouſly done. *Rowe.*

2. Ill conſequence; vexatious affair. *Swift.*

To MI'SCHIEF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Spratt.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *ſ.* [from *miſchief* and *maker.*] One who cauſes miſchief.

MI'SCHIEVOUS. *a.* [from *miſchief.*]

1. Harmful; hurtful; deſtructive; noxious; pernicious. *South.*

2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainſw.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. *ad.* Noxiouſly; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *miſchievous.*] Hurtfulneſs; perniciouſneſs; wickedneſs. *South.*

MI'SCIBLE. *a.* [from *miſceo*, Latin.] Poſſible to be mingled. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or falſe quotation. *Collier.*

To MISCI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote wrong.

MISCLA'IM. *ſ.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Miſtaken claim. *Bacon.*

MISCONCE'IT. } *ſ.* [*mis* and *conceit* and MISCONCE'PTION. } *conception.*] Falſe opinion; wrong notion. *Hooker.*

MISCO'NDUCT. *ſ.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management. *Rogers.*

To MISCONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiſs; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong gueſs. *Brown.*

MISCONSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *conſtruction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

To MISCO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conſtrue.*] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh.*

MISCONTI'NUANCE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *continuance.*] Ceſſation; intermiſſion.

MI'SCREANCE. } *ſ.* [from *miſcreance*, Fr.] MI'SCREANCY. } Unbelief; falſe faith; adherence to a falſe religion. *Swift.*

MI'SCREANT. *ſ.* [*meſcreant*, French.]

1. One that holds a falſe faith; one who believes in falſe gods. *Hooker.*

2. A vile wretch. *Addiſon.*

MISCREA'TE. } *a.* [*mis* and *created.*] MISCREA'TED. } Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature. *Shakſpeare.*

MISDE'ED. *ſ.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.

To MISDE'EM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to miſtake. *Davies.*

To MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill. *Shakſpeare.*

MISDEME'ANOR. *ſ.* [*mis* and *demean.*] Offence; ill behaviour. *South.*

To

To MISDO'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit a crime. *Milton.*

To MISDO'. *v. n.* To commit faults. *Dryden.*

MISDO'ER. *ſ.* [from *miſdo.*] An offender; a criminal. *Spenſer.*

To MISDO'UBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To ſuſpect of deceit or danger. *Shakſpeare.*

MISDO'UBT. *ſ.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

1. Suſpicion of crime or danger. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Irreſolution; heſitation. *Shakſpeare.*

MISE. ſ. [French.] Iſſue. Law term.

To MISEMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To uſe to wrong purpoſes. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT. *ſ.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application. *Hale.*

MI'SER. *ſ.* [*miſer*, Latin.]

1. A wretched perſon; one overwhelmed with calamity. *Sidney.*
2. A wretch; a mean fellow. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A wretch covetous to extremity. *Otway.*

MI'SERABLE. *a.* [*miſerable*, French.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched. *South.*
2. Wretched; worthleſs. *Job.*
3. Culpably parſimonious; ſtingy.

MI'SERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *miſerable.*] State of miſery.

MI'SERABLY. *ad.* [from *miſerable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitouſly. *South.*
2. Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney.*

MI'SERY. *ſ.* [*miſeria*, Latin.]

1. Wretchedneſs; unhappineſs. *Locke.*
2. Calamity; misfortune; cauſe of miſery. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [from *miſer.*] Covetouſneſs; avarice. *Wot.*

To MISFA'SHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *faſhion.*] To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

MISFO'RTUNE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune. *Add.*

To MISGI'VE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. *Shak.*

MISGO'VERNMENT. *ſ.* [*mis* and *government.*]

1. Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs. *Ral.*
2. Ill management. *Taylor.*
3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour. *Shakſ.*

MISGUI'DANCE. *ſ.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] Falſe direction. *South.*

To MISGUI'DE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way. *Locke.*

MISHA'P. *ſ.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity. *Spenſer.*

MI'SHMASH. *ſ. Ainſ.* A low word. A mingle.

To MISINFE'R. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong. *Hooker.*

To MISINFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by falſe accounts. *2 Mac.*

MISINFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *miſinform.*] Falſe intelligence; falſe accounts. *South.*

To MISINTE'RPRET. *v. a* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong ſenſe. *B. Jon.*

To MISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*

To MISJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form falſe opinions; to judge ill. *Pope.*

To MISLA'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place. *Dryden.*

MISLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *miſlay.*] One that puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*

To MISLE'AD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake. *Bacon.*

MISLE'ADER. *ſ.* [from *miſlead.*] One that leads to ill. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'SLEN. *ſ.* [corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn. *Mortimer.*

To MISLI'KE. *v. a* [*mis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to be not pleaſed with. *Herbert.*

MISLI'KE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſapprobation; diſlike. *Fairfax.*

MISLI'KER. *ſ.* [from *miſlike.*] One that diſapproves. *Aſcham.*

To MISLI'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill. *Spenſer.*

To MISMA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill. *Locke.*

MISMA'NAGEMENT. *ſ.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct. *Pope.*

To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unſuitably. *Southern.*

To MISNA'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*

MISNO'MER. ſ. [French.] In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *obſerve.*] Not to obſerve accurately. *Locke.*

MISO'GAMIST. *ſ.* [μισω and γαμος.] A marriage hater.

MISO'GYNY. *ſ.* [μισω and γυνη.] Hatred of women.

To MISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shakeſp.*

MISO'RDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; diſorderly proceedings. *Camden.*

MISO'RDERLY. *a.* [from *miſorder.*] Irregular; unlawful. *Aſcham.*

To MISPE'ND. *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſive. *miſpent.* [*mis* and *ſpend.*]

1. To ſpend ill; to waſte; to conſume to no purpoſe; to throw away. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To waſte, with the reciprocal pronoun.

MISPE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *miſpend.*] One who ſpends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*

MISPERSUA'SION. *ſ.* [*mis* and *perſuaſion.*] Wrong notion; falſe opinion. *Decay of Piety.*

To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place. *South.*

To MISPRI'SE. *v. a.*

1. To miſtake. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſlight; to ſcorn; to deſpiſe. *Shakſ.*

MISPRI'SION. *ſ.* [from *miſpriſe.*]

1. Scorn; contempt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Miſtake; miſconception. *Glanville.*
3. [In common law.] It ſignifies neglect, negligence, or overſight. *Miſpriſion* of treaſon is the concealment of known treaſon; for which the offenders are to ſuffer impriſonment during the king's pleaſure, loſe their goods and the profit of their lands during their lives. *Miſpriſion* of felony, is the letting any perſon, committed for treaſon or felony, to go before he be indicted. *Cowel.*

To MISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD. *a.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Vitiously proud. *Shakſpeare.*

To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falſely. *Shakſpeare.*

To MISRECI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth. *Bramhall.*

To MISRE'CKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong. *Sw.*

To MISRELA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falſely. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION. *ſ.* [from *miſrelate.*] Falſe or inaccurate narrative. *Bramhall.*

To MISREME'MBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To miſtake by truſting to memory. *Boyle.*

To MISREPO'RT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a falſe account of. *Hooker.*

MISREPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe account; falſe and malicious repreſentation.

To MISREPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *repreſent.*] To repreſent not as it is; to falſify to diſadvantage. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *miſrepreſent.*]

1. The act of miſrepreſenting. *Swift.*
2. Account maliciouſly falſe. *Atterbury.*

MISRU'LE. *ſ.* Tumult; confuſion; revel; unjuſt domination. *Pope. Thomſon.*

MISS *ſ.* [contracted from *miſtreſs.*]

1. The term of honour to a young girl.
2. A ſtrumpet; a concubine; a proſtitute.

To MISS. *v. a.* [*miſſen*, Dutch.] *Miſſed* preter. *miſſed* or *miſt* part.

1. Not to hit by the mind; to miſtake. *Mil.*
2. Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.*
3. To fail of obtaining. *Sidney.*
4. To diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting. *Sam.*
5. To be without. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To omit. *Prior.*
7. To perceive want of. *South.*

To MISS. *v. n.*

1. To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.*
2. Not to ſucceed. *Bacon.*
3. To fail; to miſtake.
4. To be loſt; to be wanting. *Milton.*
5. To miſcarry; to fail. *Milton.*
6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury.*

MISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Loſs; want. *Locke.*
2. Miſtake; errour. *Aſcham.*

MI'SSAL. *ſ.* [*miſſale*, Latin; *miſſel*, French.] The maſs book. *Stilling fleet.*

To MISSA'Y. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſay.*] To ſay ill or wrong. *Hakewill.*

To MISSE'EM. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſeem.*]

1. To make falſe appearance. *Spenſer.*
2. To miſbecome. Obſolete both. *Spenſer.*

To MISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſerve.*] To ſerve unfaithfully. *Arbuthnot.*

To MISSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſhape.*] To ſhape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Bentley.*

MI'SSILE. *a.* [*miſſilis*, Latin.] Thrown by the hand; ſtriking at a diſtance. *Pope.*

MI'SSION. *ſ.* [*miſſio*, Latin.]

1. Commiſſion; the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority. *Milton. Atterbury.*
2. Perſons ſent on any account, uſually to propagate religion. *Bacon.*
3. Diſmiſſion; diſcharge. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*
4. Faction; party. Not in uſe *Shakſpeare.*

MI'SSIONARY. } *ſ.* [*miſſionaire*, Fr.] One
MI'SSIONER. } ſent to propagate religion. *Swift. Dryden.*

MI'SSIVE. *a.* [*miſſive*, French.]

1. Such as is ſent. *Ayliffe.*
2. Uſed at diſtance. *Dryden.*

MI'SSIVE. ſ. [French.]

1. A letter ſent: it is retained in Scotland in that ſenſe. *Bacon.*
2. A meſſenger. Both obſolete. *Shakſp.*

To MISSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak wrong. *Donne.*

MIST. *ſ.* [miſt, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a ſmall thin rain not perceived in drops. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*

To MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or ſteam. *Shakſpeare.*

MISTA'KABLE. *a.* [from *miſtake.*] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take ſomething for that which it is not. *Stilling fleet.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh.*

MISTA'EN. pret. and part. paſſ. of *miſtake*, for *miſtaken.* *Shakſpeare.*

To be MISTA'KEN. To err. *Waller.*

MISTA'KE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Miſconception; errour. *Tillotſon.*

MISTA'KINGLY. *ad.* [from *miſtaking.*] Erroneouſly; falſely. *Boyle.*

To MISTA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſtate.*] To ſtate wrong. *Sanderſon.*

To MISTE'ACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong. *Sanderſon.*

To MISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'STER. *a.* [from *meſtier*, trade, French.] What *miſter*, what *kind of.* *Spenſer.*

To MISTE'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

To MISTHI'NK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton.*

To MISTI'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MI'STINESS *ſ.* [from *miſty.*] Cloudineſs; ſtate of being overcaſt. *Bacon.*

MI'STION. *ſ.* [from *miſtus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being mingled. *Boyle.*

MISTLETO'E. *ſ.* [mirtletan, Saxon; *miſtel*, Daniſh, birdlime, and *tan* a twig.] A plant, always produced from ſeed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees. The *miſſletoe* thruſh, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter, when it is ripe, doth convey the ſeed from tree to tree; for the viſcous part of the berry, which ſur-

ſurrounds the ſeed, doth ſometimes faſten it to the bird's beak, which he ſtrikes at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and ſo leaves the ſeed ſticking by this viſcous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a ſmooth part, will faſten itſelf, and the following winter put out and grow: this plant doth moſt readily take upon the apple, the aſh, and ſome other ſmooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak hath theſe plants upon it, it is preſerved by the curious in their collections of natural curioſities. *Miller.*

MI'STLIKE. *a.* [*miſt* and *like.*] Reſembling a miſt. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'STRESS. *ſ.* [*maitreſſe*, French.]
1. A woman who governs: correlative to ſubject or to ſervant. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A woman ſkilled in any thing. *Addiſon.*
3. A woman teacher. *Swift.*
4. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.*
5. A term of contemptuous addreſs. *Shakſp.*
6. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU'ST. *ſ.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] Diffidence; ſuſpicion; want of confidence. *Milton.*

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] To ſuſpect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Cowley.*

MISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*miſtruſt* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] with ſuſpicion; with miſtruſt.

MISTRU'STLESS. *a.* [from *miſtruſt.*] Confident; unſuſpecting. *Carew.*

MI'STY. *a.* [from *miſt.*]
1. Clouded; overſpread with miſts. *Wotton.*
2. Obſcure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *underſtand.*] To miſconceive; to miſtake.

MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *ſ.* [from *miſunderſtand.*]
1. Difference; diſagreement. *Swift.*
2. Errour; miſconception. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE. *ſ.* [from *miſuſe.*]
1. Abuſe; ill uſe.
2. Bad treatment.

To MISU'SE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *uſe.*] To treat or uſe improperly; to abuſe. *South.*

MISU'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Evil or cruel treatment. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wrong or erroneous uſe. *Locke.*
3. Miſapplication; abuſe. *Atterbury.*

To MISWE'EN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To misjudge; to diſtruſt. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To MISWE'ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and penban, Sax.] To go wrong. Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

MI'SY. *ſ.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*

MITE. *ſ.* [*mite*, French; *mijt*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn; a weevil. *Philips.*
2. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Dryden.*
4. A ſmall particle. *Ray.*

MITE'LLA. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

MI'THRIDATE. *ſ.* One of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

MI'THRIDATE *muſtard. ſ.* A plant.

MI'TIGANT. *a.* [*mitigans*, Latin.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Latin.]
1. To ſoften; to make leſs rigorous. *Hooker.*
2. To alleviate; to make mild; to aſſuage.
3. To mollify; to make leſs ſevere. *Milton.*
4. To cool; to moderate. *Addiſon.*

MITIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*mitigatio*, Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful.

MI'TRE. *ſ.* [*mitre* French; *mitra*, Latin.]
1. An ornament for the head. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of epiſcopal crown. *Watts.*

MI'TRE. } *ſ.* [Among workmen.] A mode
MI'TER. } of joining two boards together.

MI'TRED. *a.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre.*] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior.*

MI'TTENT. *a.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiſeman.*

MI'TTENS. *ſ.* [*mitains*, French.]
1. Coarſe gloves for the winter. *Peacham.*
2. Gloves that cover the arms without covering the fingers.

MI'TTIMUS. ſ. [Latin.] A warrant by which a juſtice commits an offender to priſon.

To MIX. *v. a.* [*miſceo*, Latin.]
1. To unite different bodies into one maſs; to put various ingredients together. *Eſdras.*
2. To form of different ſubſtances. *Bacon.*
3. To join; to mingle. *Shakſpeare.*

To MIX. *v. n.* To be united into one maſs. *Milton.*

MI'XEN. *ſ.* [mixen, Saxon.] A dunghill; a layſtal.

MI'XTION. *ſ.* [*mixtion*, French.] Mixture; confuſion of one body with another. *Digby.*

MI'XTLY. *ad.* [from *mix.*] With coalition of different parts into one.

MI'XTURE. *ſ.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]
1. The act of mixing; the ſtate of being mixed. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A maſs formed by mingled ingredients.
3. That which is added and mixed. *Addiſon.*

MI'ZMAZE. *ſ.* A maze; a labyrinth.

MI'ZZEN. *ſ.* [*mezean*, Dutch.] The *mizzen* is a maſt in the ſtern of a ſhip: the length of a *mizzen* maſt is half that of the main maſt. *Bailey.*

MI'ZZY. *ſ.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainſworth.*

MNEMO'NICKS. *ſ.* [μνημονικὸ.] The art of memory.

MO. *a.* [ma, Saxon.] Making greater number; more. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MO. *ad.* Further; longer. Obſolete. *Shakſp.*

To MOAN. *v. a.* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

To MOAN. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Thomſon.*

MOAN. *ſ.* Lamentation; audible ſorrow. *Sh.*

MOAT. *ſ.* [*motte*, French.] A canal of water round a houſe or caſtle for defence. *Sidney.*

To MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr.] To ſurround with canals by way of defence. *Dryden.*

MOB. *ſ.* [from *moble.*] A kind of female undreſs for the head.

MOB. *ſ.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden.*

To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To haraſs, or overbear by tumult.

MO'BBISH. *a.* [from *mob.*] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

MO'BBY. *ſ.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MO'BILE. *ſ.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *L'Eſtrange.*

MOBILITY. *ſ.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Lat.]
1. The power of being moved. *Locke.*
2. Nimbleneſs; activity. *Blackmore.*
3. [In cant language.] The populace. *Dryd.*
4. Fickleneſs; inconſtancy. *Ainſworth.*

To MO'BLE. *v. a.* To dreſs groſsly or inelegantly. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'CHO-STONE. *ſ.* *Mocho ſtones* are nearly related to the agat, of a clear horny gray, with delineations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, black, brown, and red, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone. *Woodward.*

To MOCK. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French.]
1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule *Sh.*
2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt.
3. To defeat; to elude. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuouſly. *Milton.*

To MOCK. *v. n.* To make contemptuous ſport. *Job.*

MOCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Ridicule; act of contempt; ſleer; ſneer; gibe; flirt. *Tillotſon.*
2. Imitation; mimickry. *Croſhaw.*

MOCK. *a.* Falſe; counterfeit; not real. *Dry.*

MO'CKABLE. *a.* [from *mock.*] Expoſed to deriſion. *Shakſpeare.*

MOCK-PRI'VET. } *ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
MOCK-WI'LLOW. }

MO'CKEL. *a.* [the ſame with *mickle.*] Much; many. *Spenſer.*

MO'CKER. *ſ.* [from *mock.*]
1. One who mocks; a ſcorner; a ſcoffer. *Sh.*
2. A deceiver; an eluſory impoſtor.

MO'CKERY. *ſ.* [*mocquerie*, French.]
1. Deriſion; ſcorn; ſportive inſult. *Watts.*
2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment. *Hoo.*
3. Sport; ſubject of laughter. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Vanity of attempt; vain effort. *Shak.*
5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain ſhow. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'CKING-BIRD. *ſ.* An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

MO'CKINGLY. *ad.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with inſult.

MO'CKING-STOCK. *ſ.* [*mocking* and *ſtock.*] A butt for merriment.

MO'DAL. *a.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence. *Glanville.*

MODA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder.*

MODE. *ſ.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin.]
1. External variety; accidental diſcrimination; accident. *Watts.*
2. Gradation; degree. *Pope.*
3. Manner; method; form; faſhion. *Taylor.*
4. State; quality. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [*mode*, Fr.] Faſhion; cuſtom. *Addiſon.*

MO'DEL. *ſ.* [*modulus*, Latin.]
1. A repreſentation in little of ſomething made or done. *Addiſon.*
2. A copy to be imitated. *Hooker.*
3. A mould; any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it encloſes. *Shakſp.*
4. Standard; that by which any thing is meaſured. *South.*

To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to ſhape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Addiſon.*

MO'DELLER. *ſ.* [from *model.*] Planner; ſchemer; contriver. *Spectator.*

MO'DERATE. *a.* [*moderatus*, Latin.]
1. Temperate; not exceſſive. *Eccluſ.*
2. Not hot of temper. *Swift.*
3. Not luxurious; not expenſive. *Shakſp.*
4. Not extreme in opinion; not ſanguine in a tenet. *Smalridge.*
5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.*
6. Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, French.]
1. To regulate; to reſtrain; to ſtill; to pacify; to quiet; to repreſs. *Spenſer.*
2. To make temperate. *Blackmore.*

MO'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *moderate.*]
1. Temperately; mildly.
2. In a middle degree. *Waller.*

MO'DERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateneſs.

MODERA'TION. *ſ.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]
1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence. *Atterbury.*
2. Calmneſs of mind; equanimity. *Milton.*
3. Frugality in expence. *Ainſworth.*

MODERA'TOR. *ſ.* [*moderator*, Latin.]
1. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains. *Walton.*
2. One who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion. *Bacon.*

MO'DERN. *a.* [*moderne*, French.]
1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.
2. In *Shakſpeare*, vulgar; mean; common.

MO'DERNS. *ſ.* Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients. *Boyle.*

To MO'DERNISE. *v. a.* To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things.

MO'DERNISM. *ſ.* Deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner. *Swift.*

MO'DERNNESS. *ſ.* [from *modern.*] Novelty.

MO'DEST. *a.* [*modeſte*, French.]
1. Not arrogant; not preſumptuous. *Young.*
2. Not impudent; not forward. *Dryden.*
3. Not looſe; not unchaſte. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Not exceſſive; not extreme. *Addiſon.*

MO'DESTLY. *ad.* [from *modeſt.*]
1. Not arrogantly; not preſumptuouſly. *Sw.*
2. Not

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with reſpect. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not looſely; not lewdly.
4. Not exceſſively; with moderation.

MO'DESTY. *ſ.* [*modeſtie*, Fr. *modeſtas*, Lat.]
1. Not arrogance; not preſumptuouſneſs.
2. Not impudence; not forwardneſs.
3. Moderation; decency. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Chaſtity; purity of manners. *Dryden.*

MO'DESTY-PIECE. *ſ.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before. *Addiſon.*

MO'DICUM. ſ. [Latin.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*

MO'DIFIABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] That may be diverſified by accidental differences. *Locke.*

MO'DIFICABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] Diverſifiable by various modes.

MODIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*modification*, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences. *Newton.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.]
1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to ſhape. *Newton.*
2. To ſoften; to moderate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. n.* To extenuate. *L'Eſt.*

MO'DILLON. ſ. [French.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often ſet under the corinthian and compoſite orders, and ſerve to ſupport the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Harris.*

MO'DISH. *a.* [from *mode.*] Faſhionable; formed according to the reigning cuſtom. *Addiſon.*

MO'DISHLY. *ad.* [from *modiſh.*] Faſhionably.

MO'DISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *modiſh.*] Affectation of the faſhion.

To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form ſound to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Grew.*

MODULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, French.]
1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodward.*
2. Sound modulated; harmony. *Thomſon.*

MO'DULATOR. *ſ.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms ſounds to a certain key; a tuner. *Derb.*

MO'DULE. *ſ.* [*modulus*, Latin.] An empty repreſentation; a model. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'DUS. ſ. [Latin.] Something paid as a compenſation for tithes on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*

MO'DWALL. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſw.*

MOE. *a.* [ma, Saxon, See Mo.] More; a greater number. *Hooker.*

MO'HAIR. *ſ.* [*mobere*, French.] Thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair. *Pope.*

MO'HOCK. *ſ.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians imagined to infeſt the ſtreets of London. *Dennis.*

MO'IDERED. *a.* Crazed; muddled. *Ainſw.*

MO'IDORE. *ſ.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound ſeven ſhillings.

MO'IETY *ſ.* [*moitié*, French, from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Clar.*

To MOIL. *v. a.* [*mouiller*, French.]
1. To daub with dirt. *Knolles.*
2. To weary. *Chapman.*

To MOIL. *v. n.* [*mouiller*, French.]
1. To labour in the mire. *Bacon.*
2. To toil; to drudge. *L'Eſtrange.*

MOIST. *a.* [*moiſte*, French.]
1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a ſmall degree. *Pope.*
2. Juicy; ſucculent. *Ainſw.*

To MOIST. } *v. a.* [from *moiſt.*] To
To MO'ISTEN. } make damp; to make wet to a ſmall degree; to damp. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'ISTENER. *ſ.* [from *moiſten.*] The perſon or thing that moiſtens.

MO'ISTNESS. *ſ.* [from *moiſt.*] Dampneſs; wetneſs in a ſmall degree. *Addiſon.*

MO'ISTURE. *ſ.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from moiſt.] Small quantity of water or liquid. *Sidney.*

MOKES *of a net.* The meſhes. *Ainſw.*

MO'KY. *a.* Dark. *Ainſworth.*

MOLE. *ſ.* [mœl, Saxon.]
1. A *mole* is a formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows into a kind of fleſh in the uterus. *Quincy.*
2. A natural ſpot or diſcolouration of the body. *Pope.*
3. A mound; a dike. *Sandys.*
4. A little beaſt that works under ground.

MO'LEBAT. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſw.*

MO'LECAST. *ſ.* [*mole* and *caſt.*] Hillock caſt up by a mole. *Mortimer.*

MO'LECATCHER. *ſ.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whoſe employment is to catch moles.

MO'LEHILL. *ſ.* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. *Fairfax.*

To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*moleſtar*, French.] To diſturb; to trouble; to vex. *Locke.*

MOLESTA'TION. *ſ.* [*moleſtia*, Latin.] Diſturbance; uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

MOLE'STER. *ſ.* [from *moleſt.*] One who diſturbs.

MO'LETRACK. *ſ.* [*mole* and *track.*] Courſe of the mole under ground. *Mortimer.*

MO'LEWARP. *ſ.* [*mold* and peoppan, Sax.] A mole: properly *mouldwarp.* *Drayton.*

MO'LLIENT. *a* [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.

MO'LLIFIABLE. *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be ſoftened.

MOLLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *mollify.*]
1. The act of mollifying or ſoftening. *Bacon.*
2. Pacification; mitigation. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'LLIFIER. *ſ.* [from *mollify.*]
1. That which ſoftens; that which appeaſes. *Bacon.*
2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To MO'LLIFY. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin.]
1. To ſoften; to make ſoft.
2. To aſſuage. *Iſaiah.*
3. To appeaſe; to pacify; to quiet. *Spenſer.*
4. To qualify; to leſſen any thing harſh or burdenſome. *Clarendon.*

MO'LTEN. The part. paſſ. from *melt.*

MOLO'SSES. } *ſ.* [*mellaxxo*, Italian.] Treа-
MOLA'SSES. } cle; the ſpume or ſcum of the juice of the ſugar cane.

MO'LY. *ſ.* [*moly*, Latin.] *Moly*, or wild garlick, is of ſeveral ſorts: as, *the great* moly *of Homer*, *the Indian* moly, *the* moly *of Hungary*, *ſerpents* moly, *the yellow* moly. *Mortimer.*

MOME. *ſ.* A dull, ſtupid blockhead; a ſtock; a poſt. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'MENT. *ſ.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Lat.]
1. Conſequence; importance; weight; value. *Bentley.*
2. Force; impulſive weight. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. An indiviſible particle of time. *Prior.*

MOME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] For a moment. *Brown.*

MOMENTA'NEOUS. } *a.* [*momentaneus*,
MO'MENTANY. } Latin.] Laſting but a moment. *Bacon.*

MO'MENTARY. *a.* [from *moment.*] Laſting for a moment; done in a moment. *Dryden.*

MOME'NTOUS. *a.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important; weighty; of conſequence. *Addiſon.*

MO'MMERY. *ſ.* [*momerie*, French.] An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks. *Rowe.*

MO'NACHAL. *a.* [μοναχικὸς.] Monaſtick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MO'NACHISM. *ſ.* [*monachiſme*, Fr.] The ſtate of monks; the monaſtick life.

MO'NAD. } *ſ.* [μονὰς.] An indiviſible
MO'NADE. } thing. *More.*

MO'NARCH. *ſ.* [μοναρχος.]
1. A governour inveſted with abſolute authority; a king. *Temple.*
2. One ſuperiour to the reſt of the ſame kind.
3. Preſident. *Shakſpeare.*

MONA'RCHAL. *a.* Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial. *Milton.*

MONA'RCHICAL. *a.* [μοναρχικὸς.] Veſted in a ſingle ruler. *Brown.*

To MO'NARCHISE. *v. n.* [from *monarch.*] To play the king. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'NARCHY. *ſ.* [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχία.]
1. The government of a ſingle perſon. *Atter.*
2. Kingdom; empire. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'NASTERY. *ſ.* [*monaſterium*, Latin.] Houſe of religious retirement; convent.

MONA'STICAL. } *a.* [*monaſticus*, Lat.] Re-
MONA'STICK. } ligiouſly recluſe; monkiſh; conventual. *Brown.*

MONA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *monaſtick.*] Recluſely; in the manner of a monk. *Swift.*

MO'NDAY. *ſ.* [from *moon* and *day.*] The ſecond day of the week.

MO'NEY. *ſ.* [*moneta*, Lat.] Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce. *Swift.*

MO'NEYBAG. *ſ.* [*money* and *bag.*] A large purſe. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'NEYBOX. *ſ.* [*money* and *box.*] A till; repoſitory of ready coin.

MO'NEYCHANGER. *ſ.* [*money* and *change.*] A broker in money. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYED. *a.* [from *money.*] Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands. *Locke.*

MO'NEYER. *ſ.* [from *money.*]
1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coiner of money.

MO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from *money.*] Wanting money; pennileſs. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER. *ſ.* [*money* and *matter.*] Account of debtor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *ſ.* [*money* and *ſcrivener.*] One who raiſes money for others.

MO'NEYWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

MO'NEYSWORTH. *ſ.* [*money* and *worth.*] Something valuable. *L'Eſtrange.*

MO'NGCORN. *ſ.* [mang, Saxon, and *corn.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

MO'NGER. *ſ.* [mangepe, Saxon, a trader.] A dealer; a ſeller: as, a *fiſhmonger.* *Hudib.*

MO'NGREL. *a.* [from mang, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.

MO'NIMENT. *ſ.* [from *moneo*, Latin.] It ſeems to ſignify inſcription in *Spenſer.*

To MO'NISH. *v. a.* [*moneo*, Latin.] To admoniſh. *Aſcham.*

MO'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *moniſh.*] An admoniſher; a monitor.

MONI'TION. *ſ.* [*monitio*, Latin.]
1. Information; hint. *Holder.*
2. Inſtruction; document. *L'Eſtrange.*

MO'NITOR. ſ. [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys. *Locke.*

MO'NITORY. *a.* [*monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying uſeful inſtruction; giving admonition.

MO'NITORY. *ſ.* Admonition; warning.

MONK. *ſ.* [μοναχὸς.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances. *Knolles.*

MO'NKERY. *ſ.* [from *monk.*] The monaſtick life. *Hall.*

MO'NKEY. *ſ.* [*monikin*, little man.]
1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man.
2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

MO'NKHOOD. *ſ.* [*monk* and *hood.*] The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*

MO'NKISH. *a.* [from *monk.*] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks. *Smith.*

MONK's-HOOD. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

MONK's-RHUBARB. *ſ.* A ſpecies of dock.

MO'NOCHORD. *ſ.* [μονὸς and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument of one ſtring. *Harris.*

MONO'CULAR. } *a.* [μόνος and *oculus.*]
MONO'CULOUS. } One-eyed. *Glanville.*

MO'NODY. *ſ.* [μονωδία.] A poem ſung by one perſon not in dialogue.

MONO'GAMIST. *ſ.* [μόνος and γαμος.] One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONO'GAMY. *ſ.* [μόνος and γαμία.] Marriage of one wife.

MO'NOGRAM. *ſ.* [μόνος and γράμμα.] A cipher; a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MO'NOLOGUE. *ſ.* [μόνος and λόγος.] A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy. *Dryden.*

MO'NOMACHY. *ſ.* [μονομαχία.] A duel; a ſingle combat.

MO'NOME. *ſ.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris.*

MONO-

MONOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [μόνος and πεταλον.] It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into ſmall ones. *Quincy.*

MONO'POLIST. *ſ.* [*monopoleur*, Fr.] One who by engroſſing or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE. *v. a.* [μόνος and πωλέω.] To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbuthnot.*

MONO'POLY. *ſ.* [μονοπωλία.] The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

MONO'PTOTE. *ſ.* [μόνος and πτῶσις.] A noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe.

MONO'STICH. *ſ.* [μονόςιχον.] A compoſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *monoſyllable.*] Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [μόνος and συλλαβή.] A word of only one ſyllable. *Dryden.*

MONOSY'LLABLED. *a.* [from *monoſyllable.*] Conſiſting of one ſyllable. *Cleaveland.*

MONO'TONY. *ſ.* [μονοτονία.] Uniformity of ſound; want of variety in cadence. *Pope.*

MO'NSIEUR. ſ. [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakſpeare.*

MONSO'ON. *ſ.* [*monſon*, French.] *Monſoons* are trade winds in the Eaſt Indian ocean, which blow periodically; ſome for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then blows for ſix or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

MO'NSTER. *ſ.* [*monſtrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature. *Locke.*
2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. *Sh.*

MONSTRO'SITY. } *ſ.* The ſtate of being
MONSTRUO'SITY. } monſtrous, or out of the common order of the univerſe. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS. *a.* [*monſtroſus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the ſtated order of nature. *Locke.*
2. Strange; wonderful. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Irregular; enormous. *Pope.*
4. Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS. *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUSLY. *ad.* [from *monſtrous.*]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; ſhockingly; terribly; horribly. *South.*
2. To a great or enormous degree. *Dryden.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *monſtrous.*] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

MO'NTANT. ſ. [French.] A term in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'NTERO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A horſeman's cap. *Bacon.*

MONTE'TH. *ſ.* [from the name of the inventor.] A veſſel in which glaſſes are waſhed. *King.*

MON'TH. *ſ.* [monaƀ, Saxon.] A ſpace of time either meaſured by the ſun or moon; the lunar *month* is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the ſame point: the ſolar *month* is the time in which the ſun paſſes through a ſign of the zodiack: the calendar *months*, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

MONTH'S *mind. ſ.* Longing deſire. *Shakſp.*

MO'NTHLY. *a.* [from *month.*]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.*
2. Happening every month. *Dryden.*

MO'NTHLY. *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker.*

MONTO'IR. ſ. [French.] In horſemanſhip, a ſtone as high as the ſtirrups, which riding-maſters mount their horſes from. *Dict.*

MO'NUMENT. *ſ.* [*monument*, French.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved; a memorial. *King Charles.*
2. A tomb; a cenotaph. *Sandys. Pope.*

MONUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *monument.*]

1. Memorial; preſerving memory. *Pope.*
2. Raiſed in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb. *Craſhaw.*

MOOD. *ſ.* [*modus*, Latin.]

1. The form of an argument. *Baker.*
2. Style of muſick. *Milton.*
3. The change the verb undergoes in ſome languages, to ſignify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood.* *Clarke.*
4. Temper of mind; ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion; diſpoſition. *Addiſon.*
5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Hooker.*

MO'ODY. *a.* [from *mood.*]

1. Angry; out of humour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Mental; intellectual. *Shakſpeare.*

MOON. *ſ.* [μην.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A month. *Ainſworth.*

MOON-BEAM. *ſ.* [*moon* and *beam.*] Ray of lunar light. *Bacon.*

MOON-CALF. *ſ.* [*moon* and *calf.*]

1. A monſter; a falſe conception: ſuppoſed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A dolt; a ſtupid fellow. *Dryden.*

MOON-EYED. *a.* [*moon* and *eye.*]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.
2. Dim-eyed; purblind.

MOONFE'RN. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

MOON-FISH. *ſ. Moon-fiſh* is ſo called, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half-moon. *Grew.*

MO'ONLESS. *a.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon. *Dryden.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *ſ.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Pope.*

MOON-SEED. *ſ.* [*meniſpermum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'ONSHINE. *ſ.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*]

1. The luſtre of the moon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In burleſque.] A month. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'ONSHINE. } *a.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*] Illu-
MO'ONSHINY. } minated by the moon.

MO'ONSTONE. *ſ.* A kind of ſtone.

MO'ONSTRUCK. *a.* [*moon* and *ſtruck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton.*

MO'ON-TREFOIL. *ſ.* [*medicago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'ONWORT. *ſ.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Stationflower; honeſty. *Miller.*

MO'ONY. *a.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; having a creſcent reſembling the moon. *Philips.*

MOOR. *ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch; *modder*, Teutonick, clay.]

1. A marſh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds. *Spenſer.*

2. A negro; a black-a-moor. *Shakſpeare.*

To MOOR. *v. a.* [*morer*, French.] To faſten by anchors or otherwiſe. *Dryden.*

To MOOR. *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be ſtationed. *Arbuthnot.*

To blow a MOOR. To ſound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainſworth.*

MO'ORCOCK. *ſ.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.

MO'ORHEN. *ſ.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *Bacon.*

MO'ORISH. *a.* [from *moor.*] Fenny; marſhy; watery. *Hale.*

MO'ORLAND. *ſ.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marſh; fen; watery ground. *Swift.*

MO'ORSTONE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of granite. *Woodw.*

MO'ORY. *a.* [from *moor.*] Marſhy; fenny; watery. *Fairfax.*

MOOSE. *ſ.* The large American deer.

To MOOT. *v. a* To plead a mock cauſe; to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was done in the inns of court.

MOOT *caſe* or *point.* A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable. *Locke.*

MO'OTED. *a.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainſw.*

MO'OTER. *ſ.* [from *moot.*] A diſputer of moot points.

MOP. *ſ.* [*moppa*, Welſh.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors. *Swift.*

2. A wry mouth made in contempt. *Shakſp.*

To MOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To MOP. *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

To MOPE. *v. n.* To be ſtupid; to drowſe; to be in a conſtant day-dream. *Rowe.*

To MOPE. *v. a.* To make ſpiritleſs; to deprive of natural powers. *Locke.*

MOPE-EYED. *a.* Blind of one eye. *Ainſw.*

MO'PPET. } *ſ.* A puppet made of rags, as a
MO'PSEY. } mop is made; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*

MO'PUS. *ſ.* A drone; a dreamer. *Swift.*

MO'RAL. *a.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad. *Hooker.*

2. Reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Popular; ſuch as is known or admitted in the general buſineſs of life. *Tillotſon.*

MO'RAL. *ſ.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Swift.*

To MO'RAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralize; to make moral reflections. *Shak.*

MO'RALIST. *ſ.* [*moraliſte*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Addiſon.*

MORA'LITY. *ſ.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral.*]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks. *Baker.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward, or puniſhment. *South.*

To MO'RALIZE. *v. a.* [*moralizer*, Fr.] To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MO'RALIZE. *v. n.* To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

MORALI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *moralize.*] He who moralizes.

MO'RALLY. *ad.* [from *moral.*]

1. In the ethical ſenſe. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue. *Dryden.*

3. Popularly. *L'Eſtrange.*

MO'RALS. *ſ.* The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with reſpect to others. *South.*

MORA'SS. *ſ.* [*morais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*

MO'RBID. *a.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed; in a ſtate contrary to health. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'RBIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diſeaſed.

MORBI'FICAL. } *a.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Lat.]
MORBI'FICK. } Cauſing diſeaſes. *Harvey.*

MORBO'SE. *a.* [*morboſus*, Lat.] Proceeding from diſeaſe; not healthy. *Ray.*

MORBO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *morboſus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed ſtate. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDA'CITY. *ſ.* [*mordacitas*, Lat.] Biting quality. *Bacon.*

MO'RDICANT. *a.* [*mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *mordicant.*] The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*

MORE. *a.* [mane, Saxon.]

1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Greater. *Acts.*

MORE. *ad.*

1. To a greater degree. *Bacon.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree: as, *more* happy. *Bacon.*

2. Again; a ſecond time. *Tatler.*

4. Longer; yet continuing: with the negative particle; *he lives no* more. *Shakſpeare.*

MORE. *ſ.*

1. A greater quantity; a greaterdegree.

2. Greater thing; other thing: *he did* more *than his fellows.* *Locke.*

3. Second time; longer time: *he will come no more.* *Pope.*

MORE'L. *ſ.* [*ſolanum*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Trevoux.*
2. A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*

MO'RELAND. *ſ.* [morlanꝺ, Saxon.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordſhire is called the *Morelands.*

MOREO'VER. *ad.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been mentioned; beſides. *Shakſp.*

MORGLA'Y. *ſ.* A deadly weapon. *Ainſw.*

MORI'GEROUS. *a.* [*morigerus*, Latin.] Obedient; obſequious.

MO'RION. *ſ.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a caſque. *Raleigh.*

MORI'SCO. *ſ.* [*moriſco*, Spaniſh.] A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'RKIN. *ſ.* A wild beaſt, dead through ſickneſs or miſchance. *Bailey.*

MO'RLING. } *ſ.* Wool plucked from a dead
MO'RTLING. } ſheep. *Ainſworth.*

MO'RMO. ſ. [μορμω.] Bugbear; falſe terrour.

MORN. *ſ.* [manne, Saxon.] The firſt part of the day; the morning. *Lee.*

MO'RNING. *ſ.* The firſt part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe.

MO'RNING. *a.* Being in the early part of the day. *Pope.*

MO'RNING-GOWN. *ſ.* A looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed. *Addiſon.*

MO'RNING-STAR. *ſ.* The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning. *Spenſer.*

MORO'SE. *a.* [*moroſus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peeviſh; ſullen. *Watts.*

MORO'SELY. *ad.* [from *moroſe.*] Sourly; peeviſhly. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *moroſe.*] Sourneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Watts.*

MORO'SITY. *ſ.* [*moroſitas*, Latin.] Moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Clarendon.*

MO'RPHEW. *ſ.* [*morphée*, Fr.] A ſcurf on the face.

MO'RRIS. } *ſ.* [that is, *mooriſh*
MO'RRIS-DANCE. } *dance.*]
1. A dance inwhich bells are gingled, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed, which was learned by the Moors.
2. *Nine men's* MORRIS. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'RRIS-DANCER. *ſ.* [*morris* and *dance.*] One who dances *à la moreſco*, the mooriſh dance. *Tempie.*

MO'RROW. *ſ.* [monzen, Saxon.]
1. The day after the preſent day. *Cowley.*
2. *To* MORROW. On the day after this current day. *Prior.*

MORSE. *ſ.* A ſeahorſe. *Brown.*

MO'RSEL. *ſ.* [*morſellus*, low Latin.]
1. A piece fit for the mouth; mouthful. *South.*
2. A piece; a meal. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A ſmall quantity. Not proper. *Boyle.*

MO'RSURE. *ſ.* [*morſure*, Fr. *morſura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

MORT. *ſ.* [*morte*, Fr.]
1. A tune ſounded at the death of the game. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A great quantity.

MO'RTAL. *a.* [*mortalis*, Latin.]
1. Subject to death; doomed ſometime to die. *1 Corinthians.*
2. Deadly; deſtructive. *Bacon.*
3. Bringing death. *Pope.*
4. Human; belonging to man. *Milton.*
5. Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*

MO'RTAL. *ſ.* Man; human being. *Tickel.*

MORTA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *mortal.*]
1. Subjection to death; ſtate of a being ſubject to death. *Watts.*
2. Death. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Power of deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Frequency of death. *Graunt.*
5. Human nature. *Pope.*

MO'RTALLY. *ad.* [from *mortal.*]
1. Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.*
2. Extremely; to extremity. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *ſ.* [*mortarium*, Latin.]
1. A veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle. *Ray.*
2. A ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *ſ.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.] Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks. *Mortimer.*

MO'RTGAGE. *ſ.* [*mort* and *gage*, French.]
1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The ſtate of being pledged. *Bacon.*

To MO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge. *Arbuthnot.*

MORTGAGE'E. *ſ.* [from *mortgage.*] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*

MO'RTGAGER. *ſ.* [from *mortgage.*] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*mortifer*, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; deſtructive. *Hammond.*

MORTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*mortification*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of corrupting, or loſing the vital qualities; gangrene. *Milton.*
2. Deſtruction of active qualities. *Bacon.*
3. The act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Humiliation; ſubjection of the paſſions.
5. Vexation; trouble. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, French.]
1. To deſtroy vital qualities.
2. To deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities. *Bacon.*
3. To ſubdue inordinate paſſions. *Shakſp.*
4. To macerate or haraſs the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.*
5. To humble; to depreſs; to vex. *Addiſon.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. n.*
1. To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*
2. To be ſubdued; to die away.
3. To practiſe religious ſeverities. *Law.*

MO'RTISE. *ſ.* [*mortaiſe.* Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint. *Shakſpeare. Ray.*

To MO'RTISE. *v. a.* To cut to a mortiſe; to join with a mortiſe. *Drayton.*

MO'RTMAIN. *ſ.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable.

MO'RTPAY. *ſ.* [*mort* and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*

MO'RTRESS. *ſ.* A diſh of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MO'RTUARY. *ſ.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his perſonal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. *Harris.*

MOSA'ICK. *a.* [*moſaique*, Fr.] *Moſaick* is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours. *Milton.*

MO'SCHATEL. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

MOSQUE. *ſ.* [*[moſchit*, Turkiſh.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *ſ.* [meor, Saxon.] A plant. *Moſs*, formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earth and trees, is no leſs a perfect plant than thoſe of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and ſeeds, yet cannot be propagated from ſeeds by any art. *Miller.*

To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moſs. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *moſſy.*] The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs. *Bacon.*

MO'SSY. *a.* [from *moſs.*] Overgrown with moſs; covered with moſs. *Pope.*

MOST. *a.* the ſuperlative of *more*. [mæꝛt, Saxon.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity. *Arbuthnot.*

MOST. *ad.*

1. In the greateſt degree. *Locke.*
2. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree: as, *the* moſt *wiſe*.

MOST. *ſ.*

1. The greateſt number. *Addiſon.*
2. The greateſt value. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity; the utmoſt. *Bacon.*

MO'STICK. *ſ.* A painter's ſtaff. *Ainſworth.*

MO'STLY. *ad.* [from *moſt.*] For the greateſt part. *Bacon.*

MO'STWHAT. *ad.* [*moſt* and *what.*] For the moſt part. Obſolete. *Hammond.*

MOTA'TION. *ſ.* Act of moving.

MOTE. *ſ.* [mot, Saxon.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*

MOTE, for *might*, or *muſt*. *Spenſer.*

MOTH. *ſ.* [moð, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats clothes and hangings. *Dryden.*

MO'THER. *ſ.* [moðoꝛ, Saxon; *moeder*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That which hath produced any thing. *Arb.*
3. That which has preceded in time: as, *a* mother *church to chapels*.
4. That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.*
5. Hyſterical paſſion. *Graunt.*
6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman.
7. [*moeder*, Dutch.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreted. *Dryden.*

MO'THER. *a.* Had at the birth; native: as, *mother* wit. *Shakſpeare.*

To MO'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion. *Dryd.*

MO'THER *in law. ſ.* The mother of a huſband or wife. *Matthew.*

MO'THER *of pearl. ſ.* A kind of coarſe pearl; pearl coloured ſhell. *Hakewill.*

MO'THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *mother.*] The office or character of a mother. *Dryden.*

MO'THERLESS. *a.* [from *mother.*] Deſtitute of a mother. *Waller.*

MO'THERLY. *a.* Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*

MO'THERLY. *ad.* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother. *Downe.*

MO'THERWORT. *ſ.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THERY. *a.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHMU'LLEIN. *ſ.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THWORT. *ſ.* [*moth* and *wort.*] An herb.

MO'THY. *a.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths. *Sh.*

MO'TION. *ſ.* [*motio*, Latin.]

1. The act of changing place. *Milton.*
2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait. *Waller.*
3. Change of poſture; action. *Dryden.*
4. Direction; tendency. *Milton.*
5. Impulſe communicated. *Dryden.*
6. Tendency of the mind. *South.*
7. Propoſal made. *Shakſpeare.*

To MO'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propoſe.

MO'TIONLESS. *a.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion. *Blackmore.*

MO'TIVE. *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.]

1. Cauſing motion; having moment; impellent. *Hooker.*
2. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*

MO'TIVE. *ſ.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which excites the action. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Mover. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'TLEY. *a.* Mingled of various colours. *Sh.*

MO'TOR. *ſ.* A mover. *Brown.*

MO'TORY. *a.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion. *Ray.*

MO'TTO. *ſ.* [*motto*, Italian.] A ſentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Addiſon.*

To MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *Job.*
2. To give an impulſe to. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To propoſe; to recommend. *Davies.*
4. To perſuade; to prevail on. *South.*
5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to ſtir paſſion. *Dryden.*
6. To make angry. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To put into commotion. *Ruth.*
8. To incite. *Milton.*
9. To conduct regularly in motion. *Milton.*

To MOVE. *v. n.*

1. To go from one place to another. *Shakſp.*
2. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.*
3. To go forward. *Dryden.*
4. To change the poſture of the body in ceremony. *Eſther.*

MO'VEABLE. *a.* [from *move.*]
1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addiſon.*
2. Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*

MO'VEABLES. *ſ.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture: diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions, as lands. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'VEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *moveable.*] Mobility; poſſibility to be moved.

MO'VEABLY. *ad.* [from *moveable.*] So as it may be moved. *Grew.*

MO'VELESS. *a.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*

MO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [*mouvement*, French.]
1. Manner of moving. *Pope.*
2. Motion. *Pope.*

MO'VENT. *a.* [*movens*, Lat.] Moving. *Grew.*

MO'VENT. *ſ.* [*movens*, Latin.] That which moves another. *Glanville.*

MO'VER. *ſ.* [from *move.*]
1. The perſon or thing that gives motion to ſomething elſe. *Wilkins.*
2. Something that moves, or ſtands not ſtill. *Dryden.*
3. A propoſer. *Bacon.*

MO'VING. *part. a.* Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the paſſions. *Blackmore.*

MO'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *moving.*] Pathetically; in ſuch a manner as to ſeize the paſſions. *Addiſon.*

MOUGHT. For *might.* Obſolete.

MOULD. *ſ.* [*moegel*, Swediſh.]
1. A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept motionleſs and damp. *Bacon.*
2. [*molo*, Saxon.] Earth; ſoil; ground in which any thing grows. *Sandys.*
3. Matter of which any thing is made. *Add.*
4. [*molde*, Spaniſh.] The matrix in which any thing is caſt, or receives its form. *Black.*
5. Caſt; form. *Prior.*
6. The ſutures, or contexture of the ſkull.

To MOULD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould. *Bac.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould. *Knol.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form; to ſhape; to model. *Wotton.*
2. To knead: as, to *mould* bread.

MO'ULDABLE. *a.* [from *mould.*] That may be moulded. *Bacon.*

MO'ULDER. *ſ.* [from *mould.*] He who moulds.

To MO'ULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould.*] To be turned to duſt; to periſh in duſt. *Clarendon.*

To MO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould.*] To turn to duſt; to crumble. *Pope.*

MO'ULDINESS. *ſ.* [from *mouldy.*] The ſtate of being mouldy. *Bacon.*

MO'ULDING. *ſ.* [from *mould.*] Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone. *Moxon.*

MO'ULDWARP. *ſ.* [molo and peonpan, Saxon.] A mole; a ſmall animal that throws up the earth. *Walton.*

MO'ULDY. *a.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions. *Addiſon.*

To MOULT. *v. n.* [*moyten*, Dutch.] To ſhed or change the feathers; to loſe feathers. *Suckling.*

To MOUNCH. } *v. a.* To eat. *Shakſpeare.*
To MAUNCH. }

MOUND. *ſ.* [mundian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raiſed to fortify or defend. *Milton.*

To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT. *ſ.* [*mons*, Latin.]
1. A mountain; a hill. *Dryden.*
1. An artificial hill raiſed in a garden, or other place. *Knolles.*
3. A publick treaſure; a bank. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]
1. To raiſe on high. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To tower; to be built up to a great elevation. *Job.*
3. To get on horſeback. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [For *amount.*] To raiſe in value. *Pope.*

To MOUNT. *v. a.*
1. To raiſe aloft; to lift on high. *Shakſp.*
2. To aſcend; to climb. *Dryden.*
3. To place on horſeback. *Dryden.*
4. To embelliſh with ornaments.
5. *To* MOUNT *guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular poſt.
6. *To* MOUNT *a cannon.* To ſet a piece on its wooden frame for the more eaſy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTAIN. *ſ.* [*montaigne*, Fr.] A large hill; a vaſt protuberance of the earth. *Milton.*

MO'UNTAIN. *a.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains. *Shakſp.*

MOUNTAINE'ER. *ſ.* [from *mountain.*]
1. An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley.*
2. A ſavage; a freebooter; a ruſtick. *Milton.*

MO'UNTAINET. *ſ.* [from *mountain.*] A hillock; a ſmall mount. *Sidney.*

MO'UNTAINOUS. *a.* [from *mountain.*]
1. Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet.*
2. Large as mountains; huge. *Prior.*
3. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *mountainous.*] State of being full of mountains.

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *ſ.* [*creoſelinum*, Latin.] A plant.

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *ſ.* [*chamærhododendron*, Latin.] A plant.

MO'UNTANT. *a.* [*montans*, Latin.] Riſing on high. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'UNTEBANK. *ſ.* [*montare* in *banco*, Ital.]
1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures. *Hudibras.*
2. Any boaſtful and falſe pretender. *Shakſp.*

To MO'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by falſe boaſts or pretences. *Shakſp.*

MO'UNTENANCE. *ſ.* Amount of a thing in ſpace. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MO'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts. *Drayton.*

MO'UNTY. *ſ.* [*montée*, French.] The riſe of a hawk. *Sidney.*

To MOURN. *v. n.* [murnnan, Saxon.]
1. To grieve; to be ſorrowful. *Bacon.*
2. To wear the habit of ſorrow. *Pope.*
3. To preſerve appearance of grief. *Samuel.*

To

To MOURN. *v. a.*
1. To grieve for; to lament. *Addiſon.*
2. To utter in a ſorrowful manner. *Milton.*

MOURNE. *ſ.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a ſtaff; the part of a lance to which the ſteel part is fixed. *Sidney.*

MO'URNER. *ſ.* [from *mourn.*]
1. One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shak.*
2. One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryd.*
3. Something uſed at funerals. *Dryden.*

MO'URNFUL. *a.* [*mourn* and *full.*]
1. Having the appearance of ſorrow. *Dryden.*
2. Cauſing ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Sorrowful; feeling ſorrow. *Prior.*
4. Betokening ſorrow; expreſſive of grief.

MO'URNFULLY. *ad.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully; with ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'URNFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *mournful.*]
1. Sorrow; grief.
2. Show of grief; appearance of ſorrow.

MO'URNING. *ſ.* [from *mourn.*]
1. Lamentation; ſorrow. *Eſdras.*
2. The dreſs of ſorrow. *Dryden.*

MO'URNINGLY. *ad.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of ſorrowing. *Shakſp.*

MOUSE, plural *mice.* *ſ.* [muꝛ, Saxon.] The ſmalleſt of all beaſts; a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields. *Derham.*

To MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'USE-EAR. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

MO'USEHUNT. *ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hunt.*] Mouſer; one that hunts mice. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'USE-HOLE. *ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hole.*] Small hole. *Stillingfleet.*

MO'USER. *ſ.* [from *mouſe.*] One that catches mice. *Swift.*

MO'USE-TAIL. *ſ.* An herb.

MO'USE-TRAP. *ſ.* [*mouſe* and *trap.*] A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale.*

MOUTH. *ſ.* [muð, Saxon.]
1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. *Locke.*
2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The inſtrument of ſpeaking. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. A ſpeaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. *Addiſon.*
5. Cry; voice. *Dryden.*
6. Diſtortion of the mouth; wry face. *Addiſon.*
7. *Down in the* MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak big; to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice; to vociferate. *Addiſon.*

To MOUTH. *v. a.*
1. To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shak.*
2. To chew; to eat. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſeize in the mouth. *Dryden.*
4. To form by the mouth. *Brown.*

MO'UTHED. *a.* [from *mouth.*] Furniſhed with a mouth. *Pope.*

MO'UTH-FRIEND. *ſ.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'UTHFUL. *ſ.* [*mouth* and *full.*]
1. What the mouth contains at once.
2. Any proverbially ſmall quantity. *L'Eſtr.*

MO'UTH-HONOUR. *ſ.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'UTHLESS. *a.* [from *mouth.*] Being without a mouth.

MOW. *ſ.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up. *Tuſſer.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To MOW. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown.* [mapan, Saxon.]
1. To cut with a ſithe. *Spenſer.*
2. To cut down with ſpeed and violence.

To MOW. *v. n.* To gather the harveſt. *Waller.*

MOW. *ſ.* [*moüe*, Fr.] Wry mouth; diſtorted face. *Common Prayer. Shakſpeare.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to diſtort the face. *Aſcham.*

To MO'WBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer.*

MO'WER. *ſ.* [from *mow.*] One who cuts with a ſithe. *Shakſpeare.*

MO'XA. *ſ.* An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. *ſ.* A mule; an animal generated between the horſe and the aſs. *May.*

MUCH. *a.* [*muchо*, Spaniſh.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number.

MUCH. *ad.*
1. In a great degree; by far. *Hebrews.*
2. To a certain degree. *Mark.*
3. To a great degree. *Baker.*
4. Often, or long. *Granville.*
5. Nearly. *Temple.*

MUCH. *ſ.*
1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden.*
2. More than enough; a heavy ſervice or burden. *Milton.*
3. Any aſſignable quantity or degree. *South.*
4. An uncommon thing; ſomething ſtrange. *Tillotſon.*
5. *To make* MUCH *of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper. *Sidney.*

MUCH *at one.* Of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*

MU'CHWHAT. *ad.* [*much* and *what.*] Nearly. *Atterbury.*

MU'CHEL. *a.* [for *muckle* or *mickle*; mycel, Saxon.] Much. *Spenſer.*

MU'CID. *a.* [*mucidus*, Latin.] Slimy; muſty.

MU'CIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *mucid.*] Sliminеſs; muſtineſs. *Ainſworth.*

MU'CILAGE. *ſ.* [*mucilage*, French.] A ſlimy or viſcous maſs; a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn.*

MUCILA'GINOUS. *a.* [*mucilagineux*, French, from *mucilage.*] Slimy; viſcous; ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity. *Grew.*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *mucilaginous.*] Sliminеſs; viſcoſity.

MUCK. *ſ.* [meox, Saxon.]
1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville.*
2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spenſer.*
3. *To run a* MUCK, ſignifies, to run madly, and attack all that we meet. *Addiſon.*

To MUCK. *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Tuſſer.*

MU'CKENDER. *ſ.* [*mouchoir*, French.] A handkerchief. *Dorſet.*

To MU'CKER. *v. n.* To ſcramble for money; to hoard up. *Chaucer.*

MU'CKERER. *ſ.* [from *mucker.*] One that muckers.

MU'CKHILL. *ſ.* [*muck* and *hill.*] A dunghill. *Burton.*

MU'CKINESS. *ſ.* [from *mucky.*] Naſtineſs; filth.

MU'CKLE. *a.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.

MU'CKSWEAT. *ſ.* Profuſe ſweat.

MU'CKWORM. *ſ.* [*muck* and *worm.*]
1. A worm that lives in dung.
2. A miſer; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

MU'CKY. *a.* [from *muck.*] Naſty; filthy.

MU'COUS. *a.* [*mucoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; viſcous. *Brown.*

MU'COUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *mucous.*] Slime; viſcoſity.

MU'CRO. ſ. [Latin.] A point. *Brown.*

MU'CRONATED. *a.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a ſharp point. *Woodward.*

MU'CULENT. *a.* [from *mucus*, Latin.] Viſcous; ſlimy.

MU'CUS. ſ. [Latin.] It is more properly uſed for that which flows into the noſtrils; but it is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor or moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

MUD. *ſ.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and uliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water. *Addiſon.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bury in the ſlime or mud. *Shakſp.*
2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to daſh with dirt. *Glanville.*

MU'DDILY. *ad.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*

MU'DDINESS. *ſ.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidneſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment. *Addiſon.*

To MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud.*]
1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.*
2. To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify. *Arbuthnot.*

MU'DDY. *a.* [from *mud.*]
1. Turbid; foul with mud. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Impure; dark; groſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden.*
4. Dark; not bright. *Swift.*
5. Cloudy in mind; dull. *Shakſpeare.*

To MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud.*] To make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb. *Grew.*

MU'DSUCKER. *ſ.* [*mud* and *ſuck.*] A ſea-fowl. *Derham.*

MUDWA'LL. *ſ.* [*mud* and *wall.*] A wall built of clay without mortar. *South.*

MUDWA'LLED. *a.* [*mud* and *wall.*] Having a mudwall. *Prior.*

To MUE. *v. a.* [*muer*, French.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF. *ſ.* [*muff*, Swediſh.] A ſoft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleaveland.*

To MU'FFLE. *v. a.*
1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden.*
2. To blindfold. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*

To MU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak inwardly; to ſpeak without diſtinct articulation. *Holder.*

MU'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *muffle.*]
1. A cover for the face. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered. *Shakſpeare.*

MUF'TI. *ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG. *ſ.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*

MU'GGY. } *a.* [a cant word.] Moiſt;
MU'GGISH. } damp; mouldy. *Mortimer.*

MU'GHOUSE. *ſ.* [*mug* and *houſe.*] An alehouſe; a low houſe of entertainment. *Tickell.*

MU'GIENT. *a.* [*mugiens*, Latin.] Bellowing. *Brown.*

MU'GWORT. *ſ.* [mugpyꝛt, Saxon.] A plant.

MULATTO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] One begot between a white and black.

MU'LBERRY.
MU'LBERRY *tree.* } *ſ.* [moꝛbeꝛꝛ, Sax.]
1. A tree cultivated for its leaves to feed ſilk-worms. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of the tree. *Woodward.*

MULCT. *ſ.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT. *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin.] To puniſh with fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*

MULE. *ſ.* [*mule*, French; *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or between a horſe and a ſhe aſs. *Ray.*

MULETE'ER. *ſ.* [*muletier*, French.] Mule-driver; horſe boy. *Shakſpeare.*

MULIE'BRITY. *ſ.* [*muliebris*, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.

To MULL. *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Latin.]
1. To ſoften and diſpirit, as wine when burnt and ſweetened. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it. *Gay.*

MU'LLAR. *ſ.* [*mouleur*, French.] A ſtone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone. *Peacham.*

MULLE'IN. *ſ.* [*verbaſcum*, Latin.] A plant.

MU'LLET. *ſ.* [*mulet*, French.] A ſea fiſh.

MU'LLIGRUBS. *ſ.* Twiſting of the guts.

MU'LLOCK. *ſ.* Rubbiſh. *Ainſworth.*

MULSE. *ſ.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

MULTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *multangular.*] Polygonally; with many corners. *Grew.*

MULTA'NGULARNESS. *ſ.* [from *multangular.*] The ſtate of being polygonal.

MULTICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *capſula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTI-

MULTICA'VOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] Full of holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*multifarius*, Latin.] Having great multiplicity; having different reſpects. *More. Evelyn.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *multifarious.*] With multiplicity. *Bentley.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *multifarious.*] Multiplied diverſity. *Norris.*

MULTI'FIDOUS. *a.* [*multifidus*, Lat.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *a.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various ſhapes and appearances. *Milton.*

MULTIFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILA'TERAL. *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many ſides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative.

MULTINO'MINAL. *a.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Latin.] Having many names.

MULTI'PAROUS. *a.* [*multiparus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*

MU'LTIPEDE. *ſ.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An inſect with many feet. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE. *a.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times.

MUTIPLI'ABLE. *a.* [*multipliable*, French; from *multiply.*] Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *multipliable.*] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'BLE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND. *ſ.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICA'TE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Conſiſting of more than one. *Derham.*

MULTIPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*multiplicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind. *Brown.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS. *a.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold. Not uſed. *Brown.*

MULTIPLI'CITY. *ſ.* [*multiplicité*, French.]

1. More than one of the ſame kind. *South.*

2. State of being many. *Dryden.*

MU'LTIPLIER. *ſ.* [from *multiply.*]

1. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplicator in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplico*, Latin.]

1. To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition. *Job.*

2. To perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number. *Wiſdom.*

2. To increaſe themſelves. *Shakſpeare.*

MULTI'POTENT. *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Latin.] Having manifold power. *Shakſp.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *ſ.* [*multus* and *præſentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time. *Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS. *a.* [*multiſcius*, Lat.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILI'QUOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *ſiliqua*, Latin.] The ſame with corniculate: uſed of plants, whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels.

MULTI'SONOUS. *a.* [*multiſonus*, Latin.] Having many ſounds.

MU'LTITUDE. *ſ.* [*multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being many; the ſtate of being more than one.

2. Number; many; more than one. *Hale.*

3. A great number, looſely and indefinitely. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

MULTITU'DINOUS. *a.* [from *multitude.*]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude. *Sh.*

2. Manifold. *Shakſpeare.*

MULTI'VAGANT. } *a.* [*multivagus*, Lat.]
MULTI'VAGOUS. } That wanders or ſtrays much abroad.

MULTI'VIOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *via*, Latin.] Having many ways; manifold.

MULTO'CULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MUM. *interject.* A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak; ſilence; huſh. *Hudibras.*

MUM. *ſ.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to ſpeak with imperfect ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To chew; to bite ſoftly. *Dryden.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. *Sh.*

2. To mouth gently. *Pope.*

3. To ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *mumble.*] One that ſpeaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MU'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *mumbling.*] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] To maſk; to frolick in diſguiſe. *Spenſer.*

MU'MMER. *ſ.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] A maſker; one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs. *Milton.*

MU'MMERY. *ſ.* [*momerie*, French.] Maſking; frolick in maſks; foolery. *Bacon.*

MU'MMY. *ſ.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumea*, Latin; from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.*

2. *Mummy* is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Otway.*
2. To talk low and quick.
3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.

MU'MPER. *ſ.* A beggar.

MUMPS. *ſ.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenneſs; ſilent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *ſ.* The ſquinancy. *Ainſworth.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls. *Shakſpeare.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.*

MU'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *munch.*] One that munches.

MUND. *ſ.* Peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: ſo Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace. *Gibſon.*

MUNDA'NE. *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Glanville.*

MUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleanſing.

MU'NDATORY. *a.* [from *mundus*, Lat.] Having the power to cleanſe.

MU'NDICK. *ſ.* A kind of marcaſite or ſemi-metal found in tin mines. *Woodward.*

MUNDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleanſing any body. *Quincy.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE. *a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleanſing; having the power to cleanſe. *Brown.*

To MU'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] To cleanſe; to make clean. *Harvey.*

MUNDI'VAGANT. *a.* [*mundivagus*, Latin.] Wandering through the world.

MUNDU'NGUS. *ſ.* Stinking tobacco. *Philips.*

MU'NERARY. *a.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NGREL. *ſ.* Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents. *Shak.*

MU'NGREL. *a.* Generated between different natures; baſe-born; degenerate. *Shakſp.*

MUNI'CIPAL. *a.* [*municipalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*

MUNI'FICENCE. *ſ.* [*munificentia*, Latin.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Addiſon.*

MUNI'FICENT. *a.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous. *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* [from *munificent.*] Liberally; generouſly.

MU'NIMENT. *ſ.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]
1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.
2. Support; defence. *Shakſpeare.*

To MUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION. *ſ.* [*munitio*, Latin.]
1. Fortification; ſtrong hold. *Hale.*
2. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fairfax.*

MU'NNION. *ſ.* The upright poſt, that divides the lights in a window frame. *Moxon.*

MU'RAGE. *ſ.* [from *murus*, Latin.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL. *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall. *Evelyn.*

MU'RDER. *ſ.* [*morðor*, Saxon.] The act of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakſpeare.*

To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.*
2. To deſtroy; to put an end to. *Shakſp.*

MU'RDERER. *ſ.* [from *murder.*] One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully. *Sidney.*

MU'RDERESS. *ſ.* [from *murderer.*] A woman that commits murder. *Dryden.*

MU'RDERMENT. *ſ.* [from *murder.*] The act of killing unlawfully. *Fairfax.*

MU'RDEROUS. *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood. *Prior.*

MURE. *ſ.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To MURE. *v. a.* To encloſe in walls. *Knolles.*

MU'RENGER. *ſ.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overſeer of a wall. *Ainſworth.*

MURIA'TICK. *a.* Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK. *ſ.* [*morck*, Daniſh.] Darkneſs; want of light. *Shakſpeare.*

MURK. *ſ.* Huſks of fruit. *Ainſworth.*

MU'RKY. *a.* [*morck*, Daniſh.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Addiſon.*

MU'RMUR. *ſ.* [*murmur*, Latin.]
1. A low ſhrill noiſe. *Pope.*
2. A complaint half ſuppreſſed. *Dryden.*

To MU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Latin.]
1. To give a low ſhrill ſound. *Pope.*
2. To grumble; to utter ſecret diſcontent.

MU'RMURER. *ſ.* [from *murmur.*] One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Blackmore.*

MU'RNIVAL. *ſ.* Four cards of a ſort.

MU'RRAIN. *ſ.* The plague in cattle.

MURRE. *ſ.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

MU'RREY. *a.* [*moreé*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red. *Boyle.*

MU'RRION. *ſ.* [often written *morion.*] A helmet; a caſque. *King.*

MURTH *of Corn.* *ſ.* Plenty of grain. *Ainſw.*

MU'SCADEL. } *a.* [*muſcal*, *muſcadel*, Fr.
MU'SCADINE. } *moſcatello*, Ital.] A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine, and ſweet pear.

MU'SCLE. *ſ.* [*muſcle*, Fr. *muſculus*, Latin.]
1. *Muſcle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres, encloſed by one common membrane; all the fibres of the ſame plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little diſtances by ſhort and tranſverſe fibres: the fleſhy fibres are compoſed of other ſmaller fibres, encloſed likewiſe by a common membrane: each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries, and nerves to open. *Quincy.*
2. A bivalve ſhellfiſh. *Hakewill.*

MUSCO'SITY. *ſ.* [*muſcoſus*, Lat.] Moſſineſs.

MU'SCULAR. *a.* [from *muſculus*, Latin.] Relating to muſcles; performed by muſcles. *Arbuthnot.*

MUSCULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *muſcular.*] The ſtate of having muſcles. *Grew.*

MU'SCULOUS. *a.* [*muſculoſus*, Lat.]
1. Full of muſcles; brawny.
2. Pertaining to a muſcle. *More.*

MUSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Deep

1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study. *Milton.*
2. The power of poetry. *Cowley.*

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muser*, French.]
1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence. *Hooker.*
2. To be absent of mind. *Shakspeare.*
3. To wonder; to be amazed. *Shaksp.*

MUSE'FUL. *a.* [from *muse.*] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful. *Dryden.*

MU'SER. *s.* [from *muse.*] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MU'SET. *s.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*

MU'SEUM. *s.* [μουσειον.] A repository of learned curiosities.

MU'SHROOM. *s.* [*mouscheron*, French.]
1. *Mushrooms* are by naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not been discovered. *Miller.*
2. An upstart; a wretch risen from a dunghill. *Bacon.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE. *s.* [*mushroom* and *stone.*] A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

MU'SICK. *s.* [μουσικη.]
1. The science of harmonical sounds. *Dryd.*
2. Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*

MU'SICAL. *a.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick.*]
1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Milton.*
2. Belonging to musick. *Addison.*

MU'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *musical.*] Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.*

MU'SICALNESS. *s.* [from *musical.*] Harmony.

MUSI'CIAN. *s.* [*musicus*, Latin.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick. *Bacon.*

MUSK. *s.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, French.] *Musk* is a light and friable substance of a dark colour, with some tinge of a purplish colour in it, feeling somewhat unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed: it is brought from the East Indies: the animal which produces it is of the size of a common goat. *Hill.*

MUSK. *s.* [*musca*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth, or grape flower. *Miller.*

MU'SKAPPLE. *s.* A kind of apple. *Ainsw.*

MU'SKCAT. *s.* [*musk* and *cat.*] The animal from which musk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY. *s.* A sort of cherry. *Ainsw.*

MU'SKET. *s.* [*musquet*, French.]
1. A soldier's hand-gun. *Bacon.*
2. A male hawk of a small kind. *Shaksp.*

MUSKETE'ER. *s.* [from *musket.*] A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETO'ON. *s.* [*mousqueton*, French.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

MU'SKINESS. *s.* [from *musk.*] The scent of musk.

MUSKME'LON. *s.* A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*

MU'SKPEAR. *s.* A fragrant pear.

MU'SKROSE. *s.* A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance. *Milton.*

MU'SKY. *a.* [from *musk.*] Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*

MU'SLIN. *s.* [*mousselin*, French.] A fine stuff made of cotton. *Gay.*

MU'SROL. *s.* [*muserole*, French.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. *s.* A scramble. *Shakspeare.*

MUSSITA'TION. *s.* [*mussito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MU'SSULMAN. *s.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*mussen*, Dutch.] To be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

MUST. *s.* [*mustum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort. *Dryden.*

To MUST. *v. a.* [*mws*, Welsh, stinking.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES. *s.* [*mustaches*, Fr.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip. *Spenser.*

MU'STARD. *s.* [*mwstard*, Welsh; *moustard*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

To MU'STER. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army. *Blackmore.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*mousteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army. *Locke.*

MU'STER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A review of a body of forces. *Ben Jonson.*
2. A register of forces mustered. *South.*
3. A collection: as, *a muster of peacocks.*
4. *To pass* MUSTER. To be allowed.

MU'STERBOOK. *s.* [*muster* and *book.*] A book in which the forces are registered. *Shak.*

MU'STERMASTER. *s.* [*muster* and *master.*] One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *s.* [*muster* and *roll.*] A register of forces. *Pope.*

MU'STILY. *ad.* [from *musty.*] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *s.* [from *musty.*] Mould; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MU'STY. *a.* [from *must.*]
1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid. *Bacon.*
2. Stale; spoiled with age. *Shakspeare.*
3. Vapid with fetidness. *Pope.*
4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*

MUTABI'LITY. *s.* [*mutabilité*, French.]
1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Suckling. Stillingfleet.*
2. Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shaksp.*

MU'TABLE. *a.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]
1. Subject to change; alterable. *South.*
2. Inconstant; unsettled. *Milton.*

MU'TABLENESS. *s.* [from *mutable.*] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.

MUTA'TION. *s.* [*mutation*, French; *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *a.* [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Latin.] Silent; not vocal; not having voice. *Dryden.*

MUTE. *s.*
1. One that has no power of speech. *Shak.*
2. A letter which can make no sound. *Holder.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds. *Tobit.*

MU'TELY. *ad.* [from *mute.*] Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*

To MU'TILATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr. *mutilo*, Latin.] To deprive of ſome eſſential part; to maim. *Addiſon.*

MUTILA'TION. *ſ.* [*mutilation*, Fr *mutilatio*, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part. *Clarendon.*

MU'TINE. *ſ.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer. *Shak.*

MUTINE'ER. *ſ.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of ſedition; an oppoſer of lawful authority. *Dryden.*

MU'TINOUS. *a.* [*mutine*, French.] Seditious; buſy in inſurrection; turbulent. *Waller.*

MU'TINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiouſly; turbulently. *Sidney.*

MU'TINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiouſneſs; turbulence.

To MU'TINY. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To riſe againſt authority; to make inſurrection; to move ſedition. *South.*

MU'TINY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſurrection; ſedition. *Temple.*

To MU'TTER. *v. n.* [*mutire*, Latin.] To grumble; to murmur. *Burton. Dryden.*

To MU'TTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth. *Creech.*

MU'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obſcure utterance. *Milton.*

MU'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *mutter.*] Grumbler; murmurer.

MU'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *muttering.*] With a low voice.

MU'TTON. *ſ.* [*mouton*, French.]
1. The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food. *Swift.*
2. A ſheep: in ludicrous language. *Hayward.*

MUTTONFI'ST. *ſ.* [*mutton* and *fiſt.*] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*

MU'TUAL. *a.* [*mutuel*, French.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correſpondence to the other. *Pope.*

MU'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocally; in return. *Newton.*

MUTUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocation. *Shakſpeare.*

MU'ZZLE. *ſ.* [*muſeau*, French.]
1. The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.*
2. A faſtening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Dryden.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. a.*
1. To bind the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. To fondle with the mouth cloſe. *L'Eſtr.*
3. To reſtrain from hurt. *Shakſpeare.*

MY. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* Belonging to me.

MY'NCHEN. *ſ.* [mynchen, Sax.] A nun.

MY'OGRAPHY. *ſ.* [μυογραφία.] A deſcription of the muſcles.

MY'OLOGY. *ſ.* [*myologie*, Fr.] The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles. *Cheyne.*

MY'OPY. *ſ.* Shortneſs of ſight.

MY'RIAD. *ſ.* [μυριας.]
1. The number of ten thouſand.
2. Proverbially any great number. *Milton.*

MY'RMIDON. *ſ.* [μυρμιδών.] Any rude ruffian; ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*

MYRO'BALAN. *ſ.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds; they are fleſhy, generally with a ſtone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or leſs of an auſtere acrid taſte; they are the production of five different trees in the Eaſt Indies. *Hill.*

MYRO'POLIST. *ſ.* [μύρον and πωλέω.] One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH. *ſ.* [*myrrha*, Latin.] *Myrrh* is a gum reſin, ſent to us in looſe granules from the ſize of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddiſh brown colour, with an admixture of yellow; its taſte is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauſeous; its ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable; it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. *Hill.*

MY'RRHINE. *a.* [*myrrhinus*, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine ſtone. *Milton.*

MY'RTIFORM. *a.* [*myrtus*, Lat. and *form.*] Having the ſhape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE. *ſ.* [*myrtus*, Lat.] A fragrant tree. *Shakſpeare.*

MYSE'LF. *ſ.* [*my* and *ſelf.*] An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I* myſelf *do it*; that is, not I by proxy; not another.

MY'STAGOGUE. *ſ.* [μυσταγωγὸς.] One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhows them to ſtrangers.

MYSTE'RIARCH. *ſ.* [μυστήριον and ἀρχή.] One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS. *a.* [*myſterieux*, French.]
1. Inacceſſible to the underſtanding; awfully obſcure. *Denham.*
2. Artfully perplexed. *Swift.*

MYSTE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *myſterious.*]
1. In a manner above underſtanding.
2. Obſcurely; enigmatically. *Taylor.*

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *myſterious.*]
1. Holy obſcurity. *Taylor.*
2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MY'STERIZE. *v. a.* [from *myſtery.*] To explain as enigmas. *Brown.*

MY'STERY. *ſ.* [μυστήριον.]
1. Something above human intelligence; ſomething awfully obſcure. *Taylor.*
2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A trade; a calling: in this ſenſe it ſhould, according to *Warburton*, be written *miſtery*, from *meſtier*, French, a trade. *Shak.*

MY'STICAL. } *a.* [*myſticus*, Latin.]
MY'STICK. }
1. Sacredly obſcure. *Hooker.*
2. Involving ſome ſecret meaning; emblematical. *Taylor.*
3. Obſcure; ſecret. *Dryden.*

MY'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *myſtical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning. *Donne.*

MY'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *myſtical.*] Involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory. *Brown.*

MYTHO-

MYTHOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *mythology.*] A relater or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Creech. Norris.*

To MYTHO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology.*] To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [μύθος and λόγος.] Syſtem of fables; explication of the fabulous hiſtory of the gods of the heathens. *Bentley.*

N.

NAM NAP

N Is a ſemivowel, and has in Engliſh an invariable ſound: as, *no, name, net*; it is ſometimes after *m* almoſt loſt; as, *condemn, contemn.*

To NAB. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swediſh.] To catch unexpectedly.

NA'DIR. ſ. [Arabick.] The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith. *Creech.*

NAFF. *ſ.* A kind of tufted ſea-bird.

NAG. *ſ.* [*nagge*, Dutch.] A ſmall horſe. A horſe in familiar language. *Prior.*

NAIL. *ſ.* [nægl, Saxon.]

1. The horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Dryden.*
2. The talons of birds; the claws of beaſts.
3. A ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together. *Watts.*
4. A ſtud; a boſs. *Swift.*
5. A meaſure of length; two inches and a quarter.
6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift.*

To NAIL. *v. a.*

1. To faſten with nails. *Milton.*
2. To ſtud with nails. *Dryden.*

NA'ILER. *ſ.* [from *nail.*] A nail-maker.

NA'KED. *a.* [nacod, Saxon.]

1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare. *Mil.*
2. Unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided. *Shak.*
3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Mere; bare; ſimple; abſtracted. *Hooker.*

NA'KEDLY. *ad.*

1. Without covering.
2. Simply; merely. *Holder.*
3. Diſcoverably; evidently. *Daniel.*

NA'KEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *naked.*]

1. Nudity; want of covering. *Milton.*
2. Want of proviſion for defence. *Geneſis.*
3. Plainneſs; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakſpeare.*

NAME. *ſ.* [nama, Saxon.]

1. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The term by which any kind or ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed. *Locke.*
3. Perſon. *Dryden.*
4. Reputation; character. *Clarendon.*
5. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon.*
6. Power delegated. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Fictitious imputation. *Dryden.*
8. Appearance; not reality; aſſumed character. *Shakſpeare.*
9. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville.*

To NAME. *v. a.*

1. To diſcriminate by a particular appellation impoſed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To mention by name. *Ecclus.*
3. To ſpecify; to nominate. *Locke.*
4. To utter; to mention. *Geneſis.*

NA'MELESS. *a.* [from *name.*]

1. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation. *Denham.*
2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned. *Atterbury.*
3. Not famous.

NA'MELY. *ad.* [from *name.*] Particularly; ſpecially. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

NA'MER. *ſ.* [from *name.*] One who calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE. *ſ.* One that has the ſame name with another. *Addiſon.*

NAP. *ſ.* [hnœppan, Saxon.]

1. Slumber; a ſhort ſleep. *Sidney.*
2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous ſubſtance. *Spenſer.*

To NAP. *v. a.* [hnœppan. Saxon.] To ſleep; to be drowſy or ſecure. *Hudibras.*

NA'PTAKING. *ſ.* [*nap* and *take.*] Surpriſe; ſeizure on a ſudden. *Carew.*

NAPE. *ſ.* The joint of the neck behind. *Shak.*

NA'PERY. *ſ.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Table linen.

NA'PHEW. *ſ.* [*napus*, Latin.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *ſ.* [*naptha*, Latin.] *Naphtha* is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid of a very pale yellow; ſoft and oily to the touch; of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and of a briſk and penetrating ſmell; of the bituminous kind; extremely ready to take fire. *Hill.*

NA'PKIN. *ſ.* [from *nap.*]

1. A cloth uſed at table to wipe the hands.
2. A handkerchief. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

NA'PLESS. *a.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakſpeare.*

NA'PPINESS. *ſ.* [from *nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY. *a.* [from *nap.*] Frothy; ſpumy. *Gay.*

NAR-

NARCISSUS. *ſ.* [Latin; *narciſſe*, French.] A daffodil. *Thomſon.*

NARCO'TICK. *a.* [ναρκόω, *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction. *Brown.*

NARD. *ſ.* [*nardus*, Latin.]
1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment. *Milton.*
2. An odorous ſhrub. *Ben Jonſon.*

NARE. *ſ.* [*naris*, Lat.] A noſtril. *Hudibras.*

NA'REWHALE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of whale.

NA'RRABLE. *a.* [from *narro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related.

To NA'RRATE. *v. a.* [*narro*, Latin.] To relate; to tell.

NARRA'TION. *ſ.* [*narratio*, Latin.] Account; relation; hiſtory. *Abbot.*

NA'RRATIVE. *a.* [*narratif-ve*, French; from *narro*, Latin.]
1. Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.*
2. Storytelling; apt to relate things paſt.

NA'RRATIVE. *ſ.* A relation; an account; a ſtory. *Tatler.*

NA'RRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *narrative*.] By way of relation. *Ayliffe.*

NARRA'TOR. *ſ.* [*narrateur*, French.] A teller; a relater. *Watts.*

NA'RROW. *a.* [neanu, Saxon.]
1. Not broad or wide. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Small; of no great extent. *Brown.*
3. Covetous; avaritious. *Sidney.*
4. Contracted; ungenerous. *Spratt.*
5. Near; within a ſmall diſtance. *Dryden.*
6. Cloſe; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*

To NA'RROW. *v. a.*
1. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth.
2. To contract; to impair in dignity. *Locke.*
3. To contract in ſentiment. *Pope.*
4. To confine; to limit. *Watts.*
5. [In farriery.] A horſe is ſaid to *narrow* when he does not take ground enough.

NA'RROWLY. *ad.* [from *narrow*.]
1. With little breadth or wideneſs.
2. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.*
3. Cloſely; vigilantly. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Nearly; within a little. *Swift.*
5. Avaritiouſly; ſparingly.

NA'RROWNESS. *ſ.* [from *narrow*.]
1. Want of breadth. *Addiſon.*
2. Want of comprehenſion. *Locke.*
3. Confined ſtate; contractedneſs. *Denham.*
4. Meanneſs; poverty. *South.*
5. Want of capacity. *Burnet.*

NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not*.] *Spenſer.*

NA'SAL. *a.* [*naſus*, Latin.] Belonging to the noſe. *Holder. Brown.*

NA'SICORNOUS. *a.* [*naſus* and *cornu*.] Having the horn on the noſe. *Brown.*

NA'STILY. *ad.* [from *naſty*.]
1. Dirtily; filthily; nauſeouſly. *Bacon.*
2. Obſcenely; groſsly.

NA'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *naſty*.]
1. Dirt; filth. *Hayward.*
2. Obſcenity; groſſneſs of ideas. *South.*

NA'STY. *a.* [*naſt*, *nat*, German, wet.]
1. Dirty; filthy; ſordid; nauſeous. *Swift.*
2. Obſcene; lewd.

NA'TAL. *a.* [*natal*, French.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden. Prior.*

NATA'TION. *ſ.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming. *Brown.*

NA'THLESS. *ad.* Nevertheleſs. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

NA'THMORE. *ad.* [*na the more*.] Never the more. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

NA'TION. *ſ.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Latin.] A people diſtinguiſhed from another people.

NA'TIONAL. *a.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation*.]
1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addiſon.*
2. Bigoted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *ſ.* [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *a.* [*nativus*, Latin, *natif-ve*, Fr.]
1. Produced by nature; not artificial. *Davies.*
2. Natural; ſuch as is according to nature; original. *Swift.*
3. Conferred by birth. *Denham.*
4. Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Sh.*
5. Original; that which gave being. *Milton.*

NA'TIVE. *ſ.*
1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.*
2. Offſpring. *Shakſpeare.*

NA'TIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *native*.] State of being produced by nature.

NATI'VITY. *ſ.* [*nativité*, French.]
1. Birth; iſſue into life. *Bacon.*
2. State or place of being produced. *Milton.*

NA'TURAL. *a.* [*naturel*, French.]
1. Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins.*
2. Illegitimate; not legal. *Temple.*
3. Beſtowed by nature. *Swift.*
4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature. *Wotton.*
5. Conſonant to natural notions. *Locke.*
6. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shakſp.*
7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addiſon.*
8. Oppoſed to violent: as, *a* natural *death*.

NA'TURAL. *ſ.* [from *nature*.]
1. An idiot; a fool. *Shakſpeare. Locke.*
2. Native; original inhabitant. *Raleigh.*
3. Gift of nature; quality. *Wotton.*

NA'TURALIST. *ſ.* [from *natural*.] A ſtudent in phyſicks. *Addiſon.*

NATURALIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *naturalize*.] The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects. *Bacon.*

To NA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural*.]
1. To inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects. *Davies.*
2. To make eaſy like things natural. *South.*

NA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *natural*.]
1. According to unaſſiſted nature. *Law.*
2. Without affectation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Spontaneouſly, without art.

NA'TURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *natural*.]
1. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature. *South.*
2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden.*

NA'TURE. *ſ.* [*natura*, Latin.]
1. An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world. *Cowley.*
2. The native ſtate or properties of any thing, by which it is diſcriminated from others. *Hale.*
3. The conſtitution of an animated body. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Diſpoſition of mind; temper. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The regular courſe of things. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The compaſs of natural exiſtence. *Glanv.*
7. The conſtitution and appearance of things. *Reynolds.*
8. Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope.*
9. The ſtate or operation of the material world. *Pope.*
10. Sort; ſpecies. *Dryden.*
11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature. *Addiſon.*
12. Phyſicks; the ſcience which teaches the qualities of things. *Pope.*

NATU'RITY. *ſ.* [from *nature.*] The ſtate of being produced by nature. Not uſed. *Brown.*

NA'VAL. *a.* [*naval*, French.]
1. Conſiſting of ſhips. *Waller.*
2. Belonging to ſhips. *Temple.*

NAVE. *ſ.* [nap, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shakſp.*
2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings. *Ayliffe.*

NA'VEL. *ſ.* [napela, navela, Saxon.]
1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown.*
2. The middle; the interiour part. *Milton.*

NA'VELGALL. *ſ.* *Navelgall* is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the *navel.*

NA'VELWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

NA'VEW. *ſ.* [*napus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *a.* [naht, naphiht, Saxon.] Bad; corrupt; worthleſs. *Hooker.*

NAUGHT. *ſ.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought.* *Shakſp.*

NA'UGHTILY. *ad.* [from *naughty.*] Wickedly; corruptly.

NA'UGHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *naughty.*] Wickedneſs; badneſs. *Sidney.*

NA'UGHTY. *a.* [from *naught.*] Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney.*

NA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*navigable*, Fr.] Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats. *Raleigh.*

NA'VIGABLENESS, *ſ.* [from *navigable.*] Capacity to be paſſed in veſſels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat.] To ſail; to paſs by water. *Arbuthnot.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To paſs by ſhips or boats. *Arbuthnot.*

NAVIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*navigation*, French.]
1. The act or practice of paſſing by water.
2. Veſſels of navigation. *Shakſpeare.*

NAVIGA'TOR. *ſ.* [*navigateur*, Fr.] Sailor; ſeaman: traveller by water. *Brerewood.*

NAU'LAGE. *ſ.* [*naulum*, Latin.] The freight of paſſengers in a ſhip.

NAU'MACHY. *ſ.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Latin.] A mock ſeafight.

To NAU'SEATE. *v. n.* [from *nauſeo*, Lat.] To grow ſqueamiſh; to turn away with diſguſt. *Watts.*

To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*
1. To loathe; to reject with diſguſt. *Pope.*
2. To ſtrike with diſguſt. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS. *a.* [from *nauſea*, Latin; *nauſée*, French.] Loathſome; diſguſtful. *Denham.*

NAU'SEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *nauſeous.*] Loathſomely; diſguſtfully. *Dryden.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *nauſeous.*] Loathſomeneſs; quality of raiſing diſguſt.

NAU'TICAL. } *a.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] Pertain-
NAU'TICK. } ing to ſailors. *Camden.*

NAU'TILUS. ſ. [Latin; *nautile*, French.] A ſhellfiſh furniſhed with ſomething analogous to oars and a ſail. *Pope.*

NA'VY. *ſ.* [from *navis*, Latin.] An aſſembly of ſhips; a fleet. *Clarendon.*

NAY. *ad.* [na, Saxon, or ne aye.]
1. No; an adverb of negation. *Denham.*
2. Not only ſo, but more: *he is eighteen—nay, twenty-one.* *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Word of refuſal. *Acts.*

NA'YWORD. *ſ.* [*nay* and *word.*]
1. The ſaying nay. Not in uſe. *Shakſ.*
2. A proverbial reproach; a by-word. *Shakſ.*

NE. *ad.* [Saxon.] Neither; and not. *Spenſer.*

NEAF. *ſ.* [*neſi*, Iſlandick.] A fiſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [onælan, Saxon.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Moxon.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *a.* [nepplob, Saxon; næpte, poor.] Low; decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide.

NEAR. *prep.* [nep, Saxon.] At no great diſtance from; cloſe to; nigh. *Dryden.*

NEAR. *ad.*
1. Almoſt. *Drayton.*
2. At hand; not far off. *Dryden.*
3. Within a little. *Bacon.*

NEAR. *a.*
1. Not diſtant. *Geneſis.*
2. Advanced toward the end of an enterpriſe or diſquiſition. *Hooker.*
3. Direct; ſtraight. *Milton.*
4. Cloſe; not rambling: as, *a near reſemblance.* *Dryden.*
5. Cloſely related. *Leviticus.*
6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Touching; preſſing; affecting; dear. *Sh.*
8. Parſimonious; inclining to covetouſneſs.

NEAR-*hand.* Cloſely. *Bacon.*

NEA'RLY. *ad.* [from *near.*]
1. At no great diſtance. *Atterbury.*
2. Cloſely; preſſingly. *Milton. Swift.*
3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *ſ.* [from *near.*]
1. Cloſeneſs; not remoteneſs. *Duppa.*
2. Alliance of blood or affection. *Bacon.*
3. Tendency to avarice. *Bacon.*

NEAT. *ſ.* [neat, nyten, Saxon.]
1. Black cattle; oxen. *Shakſpeare. May.*
2. A cow or ox. *Shakſpeare.*

NEAT. *a.* [*net*, French.]
1. Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope.*
2. Cleanly. *Milton.*
3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapm.*

NEA'THERD. *ſ.* [neaȝynꝺ, Saxon.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Dryden.*

NEA'TLY. *ad.* [from *neat.*]
1. Elegantly, but without dignity; ſpruceley. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Cleanlily.

NEA'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *neat.*]
1. Spruceneſs; elegance without dignity.
2. Cleanlineſs.

NEB. *ſ.* [nebbe, Saxon.]
1. Noſe; beak; mouth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.

NE'BULA. *ſ.* [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as alſo to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS. *a.* [*nebuloſus*, Latin.] Miſty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES. *ſ.* [from *neceſſary.*] Things not only convenient but needful. *Hammond.*

NE'CESSARILY. *ad.* [from *neceſſary.*]
1. Indiſpenſably. *Hooker.*
2. By inevitable conſequence. *Hooker.*
3. By fate; not freely. *South.*

NE'CESSARINESS. *ſ.* [from *neceſſary.*] The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NE'CESSARY. *a.* [*neceſſarius*, Lat.]
1. Needful; indiſpenſably requiſite. *Tillot.*
2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate. *Shak.*
3. Concluſive; deciſive by inevitable conſequence. *Tillotſon.*

To **NECE'SSITATE.** *v. a.* [from *neceſſitas*, Latin.] To make neceſſary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice. *Duppa.*

NECESSITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *neceſſitate.*] The act of making neceſſary; fatal compulſion. *Bramhall.*

NECE'SSITED. *a.* [from *neceſſity.*] In a ſtate of want. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

NECE'SSITOUS. *a.* [from *neceſſity.*] Preſſed with poverty. *Clarendon.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *neceſſitous.*] Poverty; want; need. *Burnet.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*neceſſitudo*, Latin.]
1. Want; need. *Hale.*
2. Friendſhip.

NECE'SSITY. *ſ.* [*neceſſitas*, Latin.]
1. Cogency; compulſion; fatality. *Milton.*
2. State of being neceſſary; indiſpenſableneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Want; need; poverty. *Clarendon.*
4. Things neceſſary for human life. *Shakſ.*
5. Cogency of argument; inevitable conſequence. *Raleigh.*
6. Violence; compulſion. *Chapman.*

NECK. *ſ.* [hneca, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.]
1. The part between the head and body.
2. A long narrow part. *Bacon.*
3. *On the neck*; immediately after. *Shakeſp.*
4. *To break the neck* of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKBEEF. *ſ.* [*neck* and *beef.*] The coarſe fleſh of the neck of cattle. *Swift.*

NE'CKCLOTH. *ſ.* [*neck* and *cloth.*] That which men wear on their neck. *Gay.*

NE'CKERCHIEF. } *ſ.* A gorget; handker-
NE'CKATEE. } chief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKLACE. *ſ.* [*neck* and *lace.*] An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their neck. *Arbuthnot.*

NE'CKWEED. *ſ.* [*neck* and *weed.*] Hemp: in ridicule.

NE'CROMANCER. *ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μαντις.] One who by charms can converſe with the ghoſts of the dead; a conjurer. *Swift.*

NE'CROMANCY. *ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις; *necromance*, French.]
1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead. *Brown.*
2. Enchantment; conjuration. *Abbot.*

NE'CTAR. *ſ.* [Latin.] Pleaſant liquor, ſaid to be drank by the heathen deities.

NE'CTARED. *a.* [from *nectar.*] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar. *Milton.*

NECTA'REOUS. *a.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Reſembling nectar; ſweet as nectar. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE. *a.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NE'CTARINE. *ſ.* [*nectarine*, French.] A fruit of the plum kind. *Miller.*

NEED. *ſ.* [neoꝺ, Saxon; *nood*, Dutch.]
1. Exigency; preſſing difficulty; neceſſity.
2. Want; diſtreſsful poverty. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Want; lack of any thing for uſe. *Baker.*

To **NEED.** *v. a.* To want; to lack. *Matthew.*

To **NEED.** *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be neceſſary. *Spenſ.*
2. To have neceſſity of any thing. *Locke.*

NEE'DER. *ſ.* [from *need.*] One that wants any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

NEE'DFUL. *a.* [*need* and *full.*] Neceſſary; indiſpenſably requiſite. *Common Prayer.*

NEE'DFULLY. *ad.* [from *needful.*] Neceſſarily. *Ben Jonſon.*

NEE'DFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *needful.*] Neceſſity.

NEE'DILY. *ad.* [from *needy.*] In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE. *ſ.* [næꝺl, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, uſed in ſewing. *Dryden.*
2. The ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariner's compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth. *Burnet.*

NEE'DLE-FISH. *ſ.* [*needle* and *fiſh.*] A kind of ſea fiſh. *Woodward.*

NEE'DLEFUL. *ſ.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER. } *ſ.* [from *needle.*] He
NEE'DLEMAKER. } who makes needles.

NEE'DLEWORK. *ſ.* [*needle* and *work.*]
1. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs.
2. Embroidery by the needle. *Addiſon.*

NEE'DLESS

NEE'DLESS. *a.* [from need.] Unneceſſary; not requiſite. *Hooker. Shakſpeare.*

NEE'DLESSLY. *ad.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarily; without need. *Holder.*

NEE'DLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarineſs. *Locke.*

NEE'DMENT. *ſ.* [from *need.*] Something neceſſary. *Spenſer.*

NEEDS. *ad.* [nebeȝ, Saxon, unwilling.] Neceſſarily; by compulſion; indiſpenſably; inevitably. *Davies.*

NEE'DY. *a.* [from *need.*] Poor; neceſſitous; diſtreſſed by poverty. *Spenſer.*

NE'ER. [for *never.*] *Hudibras.*

To NEESE. *v. n.* [*nyſe*, Daniſh; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To ſneeze; to diſcharge flatulencies by the noſe. *Kings.*

NEF. ſ. [old French, from *nave.*] The body of a church. *Addiſon.*

NEFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*

NEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*negatio*, Latin; *negacion*, French.]

1. Denial: the contrary to affirmation. *Rogers.*
1. Deſcription by denial. *Watts.*

NE'GATIVE. *a.* [*negatif*, French; *negativus*, Latin.]

1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.
2. Implying only the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive; privative. *South.*
3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *King Charles.*

NE'GATIVE. *ſ.*

1. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied. *Tillotſon.*
2. A particle of denial: as, *not.* *Cleaveland.*

NE'GATIVELY. *ad.* [from *negative.*]

1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*
2. In form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething. *Hooker.*

To NEGLE'CT. *v. a.* [*neglectus.*] Latin.]

1. To omit by careleſſneſs. *Milton.*
2. To treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs. *Milt.*
3. To poſtpone. *Shakſpeare.*

NEGLE'CT. *ſ.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]

1. Inſtance of inattention.
2. Careleſs treatment. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denh.*
4. State of being unregarded. *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.

NEGLE'CTFUL. *a.* [*neglect* and *full.*]

1. Heedleſs; careleſs; inattentive. *Arbuth.*
2. Treating with indifference. *Locke.*

NEGLE'CTFULLY. *ad.* [from *neglectful.*] With heedleſs inattention.

NEGLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *neglect.*] The ſtate of being negligent. *Shakſpeare.*

NEGLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to; regardleſs of. *King Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE. *ſ.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Lat.] Habit of omitting by heedleſſneſs, or of acting careleſsly. *Shakſpeare.*

NE'GLIGENT. *a.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.]

1. Careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive. *Chronicles.*
2. Careleſs of any particular. *Baruch.*
3. Scornfully regardleſs. *Swift.*

NE'GLIGENTLY. *ad.* [from *negligent.*]

1. Careleſsly; heedleſsly; without exactneſs. *Bacon.*
2. With ſcornful inattention.

To NEGO'TIATE. *v. n.* [*negocier*, French.] To have intercourſe of buſineſs; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*

NEGOTIA'TION. *ſ.* [*negotiation*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] Treaty of buſineſs. *Howel.*

NEGOTIA'TOR. *ſ.* [*negotiateur*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*

NE'GRO. ſ. [Spaniſh; *negre*, French.] A blackmoor. *Brown.*

NEIF. *ſ.* [*neſi*, Iſlandick; *neef*, Scottiſh.] Fiſt.

To NEIGH. *v. n.* [hnæȝan, Saxon.] To utter the voice of a horſe. *Smith.*

NEIGH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of a horſe. *Shakſpeare.*

NEI'GHBOUR. *ſ.* [nehȝebuꝛ, Saxon.]

1. One who lives near to another. *Clarendon.*
2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing next or near. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Intimate; confidant. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

To NEI'GHBOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To acquaint with; to make near to. *Shak.*

NEI'GHBOURHOOD. *ſ.* [from *neighbour.*]

1. Place adjoining. *Addiſon.*
2. State of being near each other. *Swift.*
3. Thoſe that live within reach of communication. *Hart.*

NEI'GHBOURLY. *a.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Arbuth.*

NEI'GHBOURLY. *ad.* [from *neighbour.*] With ſocial civility.

NEI'THER. *conjunct.* [napðeꝛ, Saxon; *ne either.*]

1. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by *nor*: as, fight *neither* with ſmall *nor* great. *Kings.*
2. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence: as, ye ſhall *not* eat of it, *neither* ſhall ye touch it. *Geneſis.*

NEI'THER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other. *Dryden.*

NEO'PHYTE. *ſ.* [*neophyte*, Fr. νεος and φυω.] One regenerated; a convert.

NEOTE'RICK. *a.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late. *Grew.*

NEP. *ſ.* [*nepeta*, Latin.] An herb.

NE'PENTHE. *ſ.* [νη and πενθος.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*

NE'PHEW. *ſ.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, Fr.]

1. The ſon of a brother or ſiſter. *Locke.*
2. The grandſon. Out of uſe. *Hooker.*
3. Deſcendant, however diſtant. Out of uſe.

NEPHRI'TICK.

NEPHRI'TICK. *a.* [νεφριτικος; *nephritique*, French.]
1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
2. Troubled with the ſtone. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Good againſt the ſtone. *Woodward.*

NE'POTISM. *ſ.* [*nepotiſme*, French.] Fondneſs for nephews. *Addiſon.*

NERVE. *ſ.* [*nervus*, Latin.]
1. The nerves are the organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body.
2. It is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

NE'RVELESS. *a.* [from *nerve.*] Without ſtrength. *Dunciad.*

NE'RVOUS. *a.* [*nervoſus*, Latin.]
1. Well ſtrung; ſtrong; vigorous. *Pope.*
2. Relating to the nerves. *Harte.*
3. Having weak or diſeaſed nerves. *Cheyne.*

NE'RVY. *a.* [from *nerve.*] Strong; vigorous. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

NE'SCIENCE. *ſ.* [from *neſcio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the ſtate of not knowing. *Glanville.*

NESH. *a.* [nerꝑe, Saxon.] Soft; eaſily hurt.

NESS.
1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a ſubſtantive, denoting *ſtate* or *quality*: as *poiſonous*, *poiſonouſneſs*; *lovely*, *lovelineſs*; from nyꝑꝑe, Saxon.
2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from nerꝑe, Saxon; *a noſe of land*, or a headland.

NEST. *ſ.* [neꝑt, Saxon.]
1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Any place where animals are produced.
3. An abode; place of reſidence. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A warm cloſe habitation. *Spenſer.*
5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repoſitories.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build neſts. *Howel.*

NE'STEGG. *ſ.* [*neſt* and *egg.*] An egg left in the neſt to keep the hen from forſaking it. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *neſt.*] To ſettle; to harbour. *Bacon.*

To NE'STLE. *v. a.*
1. To houſe, as in a neſt. *Donne.*
2. To cheriſh, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NE'STLING. *ſ.* [from *neſtle.*] A bird juſt taken out of the neſt.

NET. *ſ.* [*nati*, Gothic, neꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes. *Taylor.*
2. Any thing made with interſtitial vacuities. *Kings. Thomſon.*

NE'THER. *a.* [neoðeꝛ, Sax. *neder*, Dutch.]
1. Lower; not upper. *Peacham. Dryden.*
2. Being in a lower place. *Milton.*
3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NE'THERMOST. *a.* [ſuperl. of *nether.*] Loweſt. *Pſalms.*

NE'TTING. *ſ.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE. *ſ.* [nerel, Saxon.] A ſtinging herb well known. *Waller.*

To NE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſting; to irritate; to provoke. *Bentley.*

NE'TWORK. *ſ.* [*net* and *work.*] Any thing reticulated or deculſated, at equal diſtances, with interſtices between the interſections. *Spenſer.*

NE'VER. *ad.* [*ne ever*; næꝼne, Saxon.]
1. At no time. *Pope.*
2. In no degree. *South.*
3. It ſeems in ſome phraſes to have the ſenſe of an adjective. Not any. *Matthew.*
4. It is much uſed in compoſition: as *never-ending*, having no end. *Milton.*

NE'VERTHELESS. *ad.* [*never the leſs.*] Notwithſtanding that. *Bacon.*

NEU'ROLOGY. *ſ.* [νευρον and λογος.] A deſcription of the nerves.

NEU'ROTOMY. *ſ.* [νευρον and τεμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER. *a.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, French.]
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide.
2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no ſex. *Dryden.*

NEU'TER. *ſ.* One indifferent and unengaged. *Addiſon.*

NEU'TRAL. *a.* [*neutral*, Fr.]
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide.
2. Neither good nor bad. *Davies.*
3. Neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

NEU'TRAL. *ſ.* One who does not act nor engage on either ſide. *Bacon.*

NEUTRA'LITY. *ſ.* [*neutralité*, Fr.]
1. A ſtate of indifference, of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſtate between good and evil. *Donne.*

NEU'TRALLY. *ad.* [from *neutral.*] Indifferently; on either part.

NEW. *a.* [*newyd*, Welſh; neop, Saxon; *neuf*, French.]
1. Not old; freſh; novel. *Burnet.*
2. Modern; not ancient. *Temple.*
3. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. *Pope.*
4. Not habituated; not familiar. *Hooker.*
5. Renovated; repaired, ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate. *Bacon.*
6. Freſh after any thing. *Dryden.*
7. Not of ancient extraction. *Addiſon.*

NEW. *ad.* This is uſed in compoſition for *newly*: as *new*-blown. *Cowley.*

NE'WEL. *ſ.*
1. The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried. *Bacon.*
2. Novelty. *Spenſer.*

NEWFA'NGLED. *a.* [*new* and *fangle.*] Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty. *Shakſ.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *ſ.* [from *newfan-*
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } *gled.*] Vain and fooliſh love of novelty. *Sidney.*

NE'WING. *ſ.* Yeſt or barm. *Ainſworth.*

NE'WLY. *ad.* [from *new.*] Freſhly; lately. *Spenſer.*

NE'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *new.*]
1. Freſhneſs; lateneſs; recentneſs; ſtate of being lately produced. *Raleigh.*
2. Novelty; unacquaintance. *South.*
3. Innovation; late change. *Shakſpeare.*

NEWS. *ſ.* without the ſingular. [from *new*; *nouvelles*, Fr.]
1. Freſh account of any thing. *Waller.*
2. Papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times. *Pope.*

NE'WS-MONGER. *ſ.* [*news* and *monger.*] One whoſe employment is to hear and to tell news. *Shakſpeare.*

NEWT. *ſ.* [eƿete, Saxon.] Eft; ſmall lizard: they are harmleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

NEW-YEAR's-GIFT. *ſ.* Preſent made on the firſt day of the year. *Stillingfleet.*

NEXT. *a.* [next, Saxon.]
1. Neareſt in place. *Bacon.*
2. Neareſt in any gradation. *Clarendon.*

NEXT. *ad.* At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding. *Addiſon.*

NI'AS. *a.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, ſilly, and fooliſh. *Bailey.*

NIB. *ſ.* [*nebbe*, Dutch.]
1. The bill or beak of a bird. See NEB.
2. The point of a pen. *Derham.*

NI'BBED. *a.* [from *nib.*] Having a nib.

To NI'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]
1. To bite by little at a time; to eat ſlowly. *Shakſpeare. Cleaveland.*
2. To bite as a fiſh does the bait. *Gay.*

To NI'BBLE. *v. n.*
1. To bite at. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillotſon.*

NI'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *nibble.*] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *a.* [nere, Saxon, ſoft.]
1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactneſs; ſuperfluouſly exact. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy. *Sidney.*
2. Scrupulouſly and minutely cautious. *Shak.*
3. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh. *Milton.*
4. Eaſily injured; delicate. *Roſcommon.*
5. Formed with minute exactneſs. *Addiſon.*
6. Refined. *Milton.*

NI'CELY. *ad.* [from *nice.*]
1. Accurately; minutely; ſcrupulouſly. *Sh.*
2. Delicately. *Atterbury.*

NI'CENESS. *ſ.* [from *nice.*]
1. Accuracy; minute exactneſs. *Dryden.*
2. Superfluous delicacy or exactneſs. *Sidney.*

NI'CETY. *ſ.* [from *nice.*]
1. Minute accuracy. *Prior.*
2. Accurate performance. *Addiſon.*
3. Faſtidious delicacy; ſqueamiſhneſs. *Spenſ.*
4. Minute obſervation; punctilious diſcrimination; ſubtilty. *Locke.*
5. Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.*
6. Effeminate ſoftneſs.
7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NI'CHAR. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. ſ. [French.] A hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed. *Wotton.*

NICK. *ſ.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye.]
1. Exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience. *Suckling.*
2. A notch cut in any thing.
3. A ſcore; a reckoning. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A winning throw. *Prior.*

To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by ſome ſlight artifice. *Hudibras.*
2. To cut in nicks or notches. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſuit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden.*
4. To defeat or cozen. *Shakſpeare.*

NICKNA'ME. *ſ.* [*nom de nique*, French.] A name given in ſcoff or contempt. *B. Jonſon.*

To NICKNA'ME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham.*

To NI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink. *Ray.*

NIDE. *ſ.* [*nidus*, Latin.] A brood: as, *a nide of pheaſants.*

NI'DGET. *ſ.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding.*] A daſtard; a coward. *Camden.*

NIDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of building neſts. *Derham.*

NI'DING. *a.* [from nið, Saxon, vileneſs.] *Niding* an old Engliſh word ſignifying abject, baſe-minded, coward. *Carew.*

NI'DOROUS. *a.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nider*, Latin.] Reſembling the ſmell or taſte of roaſted fat. *Bacon.*

NIDORO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *nidorous.*] Eructation with the taſte of undigeſted roaſt-meat. *Floyer.*

NIDULA'TION. *ſ.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the neſt. *Brown.*

NIECE. *ſ.* [*niece*, *nicpce*, Fr. *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or ſiſter. *Waller.*

NI'GGARD. *ſ.* [*ninggr*, Iſlandick.] A miſer; a curmudgeon. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARD. *a.* Sordid; avaricious; parſimonious; ſparing. *Dryden.*

To NI'GGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtint; to ſupply ſparingly. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GGARDISH. *a.* [from *niggard.*] Having ſome diſpoſition to avarice.

NI'GGARDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *niggardly.*] Avarice; ſordid parſimony. *Addiſon.*

NI'GGARDLY. *a.* [from *niggard.*] Avaritious; ſordidly parſimonious; ſparing. *Hall.*

NI'GGARDLY. *ad.* Sparingly; parſimoniouſly.

NI'GGARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *niggard.*] Avarice; ſordid parſimony. Not uſed. *Sidney.*

NIGH. *prep.* [nyh, Saxon.] At no great diſtance from. *Garth.*

NIGH. *ad.*
1. Not at a great diſtance. *John.*
2. To a place near. *Milton.*

NIGH. *a.*
1. Near; not diſtant; not remote. *Prior.*
2. Allied cloſely by blood. *Knolles.*

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spenſer.*

NI'GHLY. *ad.* [from *nigh*, the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS. *ſ.* [from *nigh.*] Nearneſs; proximity.

NIGHT. *ſ.* [*nauts*, Gothick; niht, Saxon.]
1. The time of darkneſs; the time from ſunſet to ſunriſe. *Craſhaw.*

2. The end of the day of life; death. *Dry.*
3. State or time of ignorance or obſcurity.

To NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night. *Joſhua.*

NIGHTBRAWLER. *ſ.* [*night* and *brawler.*] One who raiſes diſturbances in the night. *Sh.*

NI'GHTCAP. *ſ.* [*night* and *cap.*] A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs. *Swift.*

NI'GHTCROW. *ſ.* [*night* and *crow.*] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTDEW. *ſ.* [*night* and *dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTDOG. *ſ.* [*night* and *dog.*] A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTDRESS. *ſ.* [*night* and *dreſs.*] The dreſs worn at night. *Pope.*

NI'GHTED. *a.* [from *night.*] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakſpeare.*

NIGHTFA'RING. *a.* [*night* and *fare.*] Travelling in the night. *Gay.*

NI'GHTFIRE. *ſ.* [*night* and *fire.*] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wiſp. *Herbert.*

NI'GHTFLY. *ſ.* [*night* and *fly.*] Moth that flies in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NIGHTFO'UNDERED. *a.* [from *night* and *founder.*] Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night. *Mil.*

NI'GHTGOWN. *ſ.* [*night* and *gown.*] A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs. *Pope.*

NI'GHTHAG. *ſ.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTINGALE. *ſ.* [from *night* and ȝalan, Saxon, to ſing.]
1. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *night.*]
1. By night. *Addiſon.*
2. Every night. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *night.*] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTMAN. *ſ.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE. *ſ.* [*night*, and according to *Temple*, *mara*, a ſpirit.] A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

NI'GHTPIECE. *ſ.* [*night* and *piece.*] A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candlelight. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTRAIL. *ſ.* [*night* and ȝeȝl, Saxon, a gown.] A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTRAVEN. *ſ.* [*night* and *raven.*] A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, and cries aloud in the night. *Spenſer.*

NI'GHTRULE. *ſ.* [*night* and *rule.*] A tumult in the night. *Shakſpeare.*

NI'GHTSHADE. *ſ.* [of nihtſcaða, Saxon.] A plant of two kinds; common and deadly nightſhade. *Miller.*

NI'GHTSHINING. *a.* [*night* and *ſhine.*] Showing brightneſs in the night. *Wilkins.*

NI'GHTWALK. *ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] Walk in the night. *Walton.*

NI'GHTWALKER. *ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns. *Aſch.*

NI'GHTWARBLING. *a.* [*night* and *warble.*] Singing in the night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWARD. *a.* [*night* and *ward.*] Approaching toward night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWATCH. *ſ.* [*night* and *watch.*] A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch. *Pſalms.*

NIGRE'SCENT. *a.* [*nigreſcens*, Lat.] Growing black; approaching to blackneſs.

NIGRIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*niger* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY. *ſ.* [*nihilité*, Fr. *nihilum*, Lat.] Nothingneſs. *Watts.*

To NILL. *v. a.* [from *ne will.*] Not to will; to refuſe; to reject. *Ben Jonſon.*

NILL. *ſ.* The ſhining ſparks of braſs in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM. *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To ſteal. *Hudibras.*

NI'MBLE. *a.* [from *nim.*] Quick; active; ready; ſpeedy; lively; expeditious. *Spenſer.*

NI'MBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *nimble.*] Quickneſs; activity; ſpeed; agility. *Hooker.*

NI'MBLEWITTED. *a.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to ſpeak. *Bacon.*

NI'MBLY. *ad.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; ſpeedily; actively. *Davies. Boyle.*

NI'MBLESS. *ſ.* Nimbleneſs. *Spenſer.*

NI'MIETY. *ſ.* [*nimietas*, ſchool Latin.] The ſtate of being too much.

NI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

NI'NCOMPOOP. *ſ.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler. *Addiſon.*

NINE. *ſ.* [nigon, Sax.] One more than eight.

NI'NEFOLD. *a.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times.

NI'NEPINS. *ſ.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacham.*

NI'NESCORE. *a.* [*nine* and *ſcore.*] Nine times twenty. *Addiſon.*

NI'NETEEN. *a.* [nigontȳne, Sax.] Nine and ten; one leſs than twenty.

NI'NETEENTH. *a.* [nigonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

NI'NETIETH. *a.* [hundnigonteogoða, Sax.] The tenth nine times told.

NI'NETY. *a.* [hundnigontig, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

NI'NNY. *ſ.* [*ninno*, a child, Spaniſh.] A fool; a ſimpleton. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER. *ſ.* [from *ninny.*] A ſimpleton. *Addiſon.*

NINTH. *a.* [negoða, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth; the firſt after the eighth.

To NIP. *v. a.* [*nijppen*, Dutch.]
1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.*
2. To cut off by any ſlight means. *Mortimer.*
3. To blaſt; to deſtroy before full growth.
4. To pinch as froſt. *Shakſpeare. Spenſer.*
5. To vex; to bite.
6. To ſatirize; to ridicule; to taunt ſarcaſtically. *Aſcham.*

NIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Aſcham.*
2. A ſmall cut. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A blaſt. *Stepney.*
4. A taunt; a ſarcaſm.

NI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *nip.*] A ſatiriſt. *Aſcham.*

NI'PPERS. *ſ.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY. *ad.* [from *nip.*] With bitter ſarcaſm.

NI'PPLE. *ſ.* [nypele, Saxon.]
1. The teat; the dug. *Ray.*
2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated. *Derham.*

NI'PPLEWORT. *ſ.* [*lampſana*, Lat.] A weed.

NI'SI PRIUS. *ſ.* [in law.] A judicial writ, which lies in caſe where the inqueſt is panelled and returned before the juſtices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the eaſe of their country. It is ſo called from the firſt words of the writ, *niſi apud tales locum prius venerint.*

NIT. *ſ.* [hnitu, Saxon.] The egg of a louſe, or ſmall animal. *Derham.*

NI'TENCY. *ſ.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]
1. Luſtre; clear brightneſs.
2. [from *nitor*, Lat.] Endeavour; ſpring to expand itſelf. *Boyle.*

NI'THING. *ſ.* A coward, daſtard, poltroon.

NI'TID. *a.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; luſtrous. *Boyle.*

NI'TRE. *ſ.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Latin.] *Nitre*, or ſaltpetre, is a cryſtalline, pellucid, whitiſh ſubſtance, of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing a peculiar ſenſe of coldneſs upon the tongue. This ſalt affords, by fire, an acid ſpirit capable of diſſolving almoſt every thing, yet manifeſts no ſign of its containing any acid in its crude ſtate. *Nitre* is naturally blended in particles in earths, as the particles of metals in their ores. The earth from which *nitre* is made, in Perſia, is a kind of yelloviſh marl found in the bare cliffs expoſed to the northern and eaſtern winds; and never in any other ſituation. The nitrum, or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and pure ſalt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native ſalts. *Hill.*

NI'TROUS. *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre.*] Impregnated with nitre. *Blackmore.*

NI'TRY. *a.* [from *nitre.*] Nitrous. *Gay.*

NI'TTILY. *ad.* [from *nitty.*] Louſily. *Hayw.*

NI'TTY. *a.* [from *nit.*] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NI'VAL. *a.* [*nivalis*, Latin.] Abounding with ſnow. *Dict.*

NI'VEOUS. *a* [*niveus*, Latin.] Snowy. *Brown.*

NI'ZY. *ſ.* A dunce; a ſimpleton.

NO. *ad.* [na, Saxon.]
1. The word of refuſal. *Calamy.*
2. The word of denial. *Bacon.*
3. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative: *no not*, not even. *Waller.*

NO. *a.*
1. Not any; none. *Swift.*
2. *No one*; none; not any one. *Smalridge.*

To NOBI'LITATE, *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To make noble.

NOBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]
1. Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour. *Dryden.*
2. Rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, baron.
3. The perſons of high rank. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs. *Sidney.*

NO'BLE. *a.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.]
1. Of an ancient and ſplendid family.
2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty *Dry.*
3. Great; worthy; illuſtrious. *Milton.*
4. Exalted; elevated; ſublime. *Dryden.*
5. Magnificent; ſtately.
6. Free; generous; liberal.
7. Principal; capital: as, *the heart is one of the* noble *parts of the body.*

NO'BLE. *ſ.*
1. One of high rank. *Bacon.*
2. A coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eightpence. *Camden. Bacon.*

NO'BLE *liverwort. ſ.* [*hepatica.*] A plant.

NO'BLEMAN. *ſ.* [*noble* and *man.*] One who is ennobled. *Dryden.*

NO'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *noble.*]
1. Greatneſs; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shakſpeare. Taylor.*
2. Splendour of deſcent.

NOBLE'SS. *ſ.* [*nobleſſe*, French.]
1. Nobility. This word is not now uſed.
2. Dignity; greatneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Noblemen collectively. *Shakſpeare.*

NO'BLY. *ad.* [from *noble.*]
1. Of ancient and ſplendid extraction. *Dryd.*
2. Greatly; illuſtriouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Grandly; ſplendidly. *Addiſon.*

NO'BODY. *ſ.* [*no* and *body.*] No one; not any one. *Clarendon.*

NO'CENT. *a.* [*nocens*, Latin.]
1. Guilty; criminal. *Bacon.*
2. Hurtful; miſchievous. *Milton.*

NOCK. *ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]
1. A ſlit; a nick; a notch.
2. The fundament. *Hudibras.*

NOCTA'MBULO. *ſ.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Lat.] One who walks in his ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

NOCTI'DIAL. *a.* [*noctis* and *dies*, Latin.] Compriſing a night and a day. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nox* and *fero*, Latin.] Bringing night.

NOCTI'VAGANT. *a.* [*noctivagus*, Latin.] Wandering in the night.

NO'CTUARY. *ſ.* [from *noctis*, Latin.] An account of what paſſes by night. *Addiſon.*

NO'CTURN. *ſ.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stilling fleet.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *a.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly; done or doing by night. *Dryden.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *ſ.* An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night. *Watts.*

To NOD. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.]
1. To decline the head with a quick motion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To pay a ſlight bow. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To bend downward with quick motion.
4. To be drowſy. *Addiſon.*

NOD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick declination of the head. *Locke.*
2. A quick declination. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The motion of the head in drowſineſs.
4. A ſlight obeiſance. *Shakſpeare.*

NODA'TION. *ſ.* [from *nodo*, Latin.] The act of making knots.

NO'DDER. *ſ.* [from *nod.*] One who makes nods. *Pope.*

NO'DDLE. *ſ.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head, in contempt. *Ben Jonſon. Stillingfleet.*

NO'DDY. *ſ.* [from *naudin*, French.] A ſimpleton; an idiot. *L'Eſtrange.*

NODE. *ſ.* [*nodus*, Lat.]
1. A knot; a knob.
2. A ſwelling on the bone. *Wiſeman.*
3. An interſection. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *nodoſus*, Lat.] Complication; knot. *Brown.*

NO'DOUS. *a.* [*nodoſus*, Lat.] Knotty; full of knots. *Brown.*

NO'DULE. *ſ.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] A ſmall lump. *Woodward.*

NO'GGIN. *a.* Hard; rough; harſh. *Eſcape of King Charles.*

NO'GGIN. *ſ.* [*niſſel*, German.] A ſmall mug. *Arbuthnot.*

NOI'ANCE. *ſ.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Miſchief; inconvenience. *Shakſpeare.*

To NOIE. *v. n.* To annoy. An old word diſuſed. *Tuſſer.*

NOI'ER. *ſ.* [from *noie.*] One who annoys.

NOI'OUS. *a.* [*noioſo*, Italian.] Hurtful; miſchievous. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

NOISE. *ſ.* [*noiſe*, French.]
1. Any kind of ſound. *Bacon.*
2. Outcry; clamour; boaſting or importunate talk. *Baker.*
3. Occaſion of talk. *Addiſon.*

To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſound loud. *Milton.*

To NOISE. *v. a.* To ſpread by rumour, or report. *Wotton. Bentley.*

NOI'SEFUL. *a.* [*noiſe* and *full.*] Loud; clamorous. *Dryden.*

NOI'SELESS. *a.* [from *noiſe.*] Silent; without ſound. *Harte.*

NOI'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *noiſy.*] Loudneſs of ſound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER. *ſ.* [*noiſe* and *maker.*] Clamourer. *L'Eſtrange.*

NOI'SOME. *a.* [*noioſo*, Italian.]
1. Noxious; miſchievous; unwholeſome. *Dr.*
2. Offenſive; diſguſting. *Shakſpeare.*

NOI'SOMELY. *ad.* [from *noiſome.*] With a fetid ſtench; with an infectious ſteam.

NOI'SOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *noiſome.*] Aptneſs to diſguſt; offenſiveneſs. *South.*

NOI'SY. *a.* [from *noiſe.*]
1. Sounding loud.
2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith.*

NO'LI me tangere. [Latin.]
1. A kind of cancerous ſwelling.
2. A plant. *Mortimer.*

NOLI'TION. *ſ.* [*nolitio*, Lat.] Unwillingneſs; oppoſed to *volition.* *Hale.*

NOLL. *ſ.* [hnol, Sax.] A head; a noddle. *Sh.*

NO'MBLES. *ſ.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR. ſ. [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or perſons by their proper names. *Addiſon.*

NOMENCLA'TURE. *ſ.* [*nomenclature*, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Lat.]
1. The act of naming. *Bacon.*
2. A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown.*

NO'MINAL. *a.* [*nominalis*, Latin.] Referring to names rather than to things. *Locke.*

NO'MINALLY. *ad.* [from *nominal.*] By name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]
1. To name; to mention by name. *Wotton.*
2. To entitle; to call. *Spenſer.*
3. To ſet down; to appoint by name. *Shak.*

NOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*nomination*, Fr. from *nominate.*]
1. The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton.*
2. The power of appointing. *Clarendon.*

NO'MINATIVE. *ſ.* [*nominatif*, Fr.] The caſe that primarily deſignates the name of any thing.

NON. ad. [Latin.] Not. It is never uſed ſeparately; but ſometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

NO'NAGE. *ſ.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity. *Hale.*

NONCE. *ſ.* Purpoſe; intent; deſign. Not now in uſe. *Cleaveland.*

NONCONFO'RMIST. *ſ.* [*non* and *conformiſt.*] One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip. *Swift.*

NONCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*non* and *conformity.*]
1. Refuſal of compliance. *Watts.*
2. Refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion. *South.*

NONE. *a.* [ne ane, Saxon.]
1. Not one. *Addiſon.*
2. Not any. *Fenton.*
3. Not other. *Geneſis.*
4. *None of* ſometimes ſignifies only emphatically *nothing.* *Pſalms.*

NONE'NTITY. *ſ.* [*non* and *entity.*]
1. Nonexiſtence. *Bentley.*
2. A thing not exiſting. *South.*

NONEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*non* and *exiſtence.*]
1. Inexiſtence; negation of being.
2. The thing not exiſting. *Brown.*

NONJU'RING. *a.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR. *ſ.* [from *non* and *juror*, Latin.] One who, conceiving James II. unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.

NONNA'TURALS. *ſ.* [*non naturalia*, Lat.] Phyſicians reckon theſe to be ſix, viz. air, meat and drink, ſleep and watching, motion and reſt, retention and excretion, and the paſſions of the mind. *Brown.*

NONPARE'IL. *ſ.* [*non* and *pareil*, Fr.]
1. Excellence unequalled. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A

2. A kind of apple.
3. Printers letter of a ſmall ſize, on which ſmall Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NO'NPLUS. *ſ.* [*non* and *plus*, Lat.] Puzzle; inability to ſay or do more. *Locke.*

To NO'NPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle. *South.*

NONRE'SIDENCE. *ſ.* [*non* and *reſidence.*] Failure of reſidence. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT. *ſ.* [*non* and *reſident.*] One who neglects to live at the proper place. *Swift.*

NONRESI'STANCE. *ſ.* [*non* and *reſiſtance.*] The principle of not oppoſing the king; ready obedience to a ſuperiour.

NO'NSENSE. *ſ.* [*non* and *ſenſe.*]
1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.
2. Trifles; things of no importance.

NONSE'NSICAL. *a.* [from *nonſenſe.*] Unmeaning; fooliſh. *Ray.*

NONSE'NSICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *nonſenſical.*] Ungrammatical jargon; fooliſh abſurdity.

NONSO'LVENT. *a.* [*non* and *ſolvent.*] Who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*non* and *ſolution.*] Failure of ſolution. *Broome.*

NONSPA'RING. *a.* [*non* and *ſparing.*] Mercileſs; all-deſtroying. *Shakſpeare.*

To NONSU'IT. *v. a.* [*non* and *ſuit.*] To deprive of the benefit of a legal proceſs for ſome failure in management. *Swift.*

NOO'DLE. *ſ.* [from *noddle*, and *noddy.*] A fool; a ſimpleton.

NOOK. *ſ.* [from *een hoeck*, German.] A corner. *Davies.*

NOON. *ſ.* [non, Saxon.]
1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the ſun is in the meridian; midday. *Dryden.*
2. It is taken for midnight. *Dryden.*

NOON. *a.* Meridional. *Young.*

NOO'NDAY. *ſ.* [*noon* and *day.*] Midday. *Sh.*

NOO'NDAY. *a.* Meridional. *Addiſon.*

NOO'NING. *ſ.* [from *noon.*] Repoſe at noon.

NOO'NTIDE. *ſ.* [*noon* and *tide.*] Midday; time of noon. *Shakſpeare.*

NOO'NTIDE. *a.* Meridional. *Shakſpeare.*

NOOSE. *ſ.* [*noſada*, entangled.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the cloſer. *Sandys.*

To NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a nooſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

NOPE. *ſ.* A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne or.*]
1. A particle marking the ſecond or ſubſequent branch of a negative propoſition: as, *neither poor* nor *rich.*
2. Two negatives are ſometimes joined, but ill: *I have not done it*, nor *I know not when I ſhall do it.*
3. *Nor* is ſometimes uſed in the firſt branch for neither: as, *I* nor *love myſelf, nor thee.*

NORTH. *ſ.* [north, Saxon.] The point oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian. *Shakſpeare.*

NORTH. *a.* Northern. *Numbers.*

NORTHE'AST. *ſ.* [*noordooſt*, Dutch.] The point between the north and eaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'RTHERLY. *a.* [from *north.*] Being toward the north. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN. *a.* [from *north.*] Being in the north. *Shakſpeare*

NORTHSTA'R. *ſ.* [*north* and *ſtar.*] The poleſtar; the lodeſtar. *Shakſpeare.*

NO'RTHWARD. *a.* [*north* and peapꝺ, Sax.] Being toward the north.

NO'RTHWARD. *ad.* [*north* and peapꝺ, Sax.] Toward the north. *Shakſpeare.*

NORTHWE'ST. *ſ.* [*north* and *weſt.*] The point between the north and weſt. *Brown.*

NORTHWI'ND. *ſ.* [*north* and *wind.*] The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*

NOSE. *ſ.* [nœre, noꝛa, Saxon.]
1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of ſcent, and the emunctory of the brain. *Locke.*
2. The end of any thing. *Holder.*
3. Scent; ſagacity. *Collier.*
4. *To lead by the* NOSE. To draw by force: as, a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.
5. *To thruſt one's* NOSE *into* the affairs of others. To be a buſybody.
6. *To put one's* NOSE *out of* joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſcent; to ſmell. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To face; to oppoſe.

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluſter. *Sh.*

NO'SEBLEED. *ſ.* [*noſe* and *bleed.*] A kind of herb.

NO'SEGAY. *ſ.* [*noſe* and *gay.*] A poſy; a bunch of flowers. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

NO'SELESS. *a.* [from *noſe.*] Wanting a noſe; deprived of the noſe. *Shakſpeare.*

NO'SESMART. *ſ.* [*noſe* and *ſmart.*] The herb creſſes.

NO'SLE. *ſ.* [from *noſe.*] The extremity of a thing: as, *the* noſle *of a pair of bellows.*

NO'SOLOGY. *ſ.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diſeaſes.

NOSOPOE TICK. *a.* [νόσος and ποιέω.] Producing diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'STRIL. *ſ.* [*noſe* and ꝺyꝛl, a hole, Saxon.] The cavity in the noſe. *Bacon.*

NO'STRUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in ſome ſingle hand. *Stilling fleet.*

NOT. *ad.* [ne auht, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.]
1. The particle of negation or refuſal.
2. It denotes ceſſation or extinction. No more. *Job.*

NO'TABLE. *a.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]
1. Remarkable; memorable; obſervable. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
2. Careful; buſtling. *Addiſon.*

NO'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of buſineſs; importance.

NO'TABLY. *ad.* [from *notable.*]
1. Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.*
2. With conſequence; with ſhow of importance. *Addiſon.*

NOTA'RIAL. *a.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY. *ſ.* [*notaire*, French; from *notarius*, Latin.] An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*

NOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*notatio*, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as by figures or letters. *Cocker.*
2. Meaning; ſignification. *Hammond.*

NOTCH. *ſ.* [*noccbio*, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock. *Grew.*

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows. *Grew.*

NOTCHWE'ED. *ſ.* [*notch* and *weed*.] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [for *ne mote*.] May not. *Spenſer.*

NOTE. *ſ.* [*nota*, Lat. *note*, Fr.]
1. Mark; token. *Hooker.*
2. Notice; heed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Reputation; conſequence. *Abbot.*
4. Reproach; ſtigma. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Account; information. Not uſed. *Shakſ.*
6. State of being obſerved. *Bacon.*
7. Tune; voice. *Hooker.*
8. Single ſound in muſick. *Dryden.*
9. Short hint; ſmall paper. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Abbreviation; ſymbol. *Baker.*
11. A ſmall letter. *Dryden.*
12. A written paper. *Swift.*
13. A paper given in confeſſion of a debt.
14. Explanatory annotation. *Felton.*

NO'TEBOOK. *ſ.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down. *Shakſpeare.*

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*noto*, Latin; *noter*, French.]
1. To obſerve; to remark; to heed; to attend. *Addiſon.*
2. To deliver; to ſet down. *Hooker.*
3. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
4. [In muſick.] To ſet down the notes of a tune.

NO'TED. *part. a.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle.*

NO'TER. *ſ.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.

NO'THING. *ſ.* [*no* and *thing*; *nathing*, Scottiſh.]
1. Negation of being; nonentity; univerſal negation: oppoſed to *ſomething*. *Bentley.*
2. Nonexiſtence. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Add.ſ.*
4. No other thing. *Wake.*
5. No quantity or degree. *Clarendon.*
6. No importance; no uſe. *Spenſer.*
7. No poſſeſſion of fortune. *Shakſpeare.*
8. No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray.*
9. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.*
10. Trifle; ſomething of no conſideration or importance. *Dryden.*
11. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial ſignification. In no degree; not at all: as, *he was* nothing *moved*. *Knolles.*

NO'THINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *nothing*.]
1. Nihility; nonexiſtence. *Donne.*
2. Thing of no value. *Hudibras.*

NO'TICE. *ſ.* [*notice*, French; *notitia*, Latin.]
1. Remark; heed; obſervation; regard. *Locke.*
2. Information; intelligence. *Shakſpeare.*

NOTIFICA'TION *ſ.* [*notification*, Fr. from *notify*.] Act of making known; repreſentation by marks or ſymbols. *Holder.*

To NO'TIFY. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Whitgifte.*

NO'TION. *ſ.* [*notion*, French.]
1. Thought; repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; idea. *Newton.*
2. Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury.*

NO'TIONAL. *a.* [from *notion*.]
1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual. *Prior.*
2. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*

NOTIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *notional*.] Empty; ungrounded opinion. Not uſed. *Glanville.*

NO'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally. *Norris.*

NOTORI'ETY. *ſ.* [*notorieté*, Fr. from *notorious*.] Publick knowledge; publick expoſure. *Addiſon.*

NOTO'RIOUS. *a.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgifte.*

NOTO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *notorious*.] Publickly; evidently; openly. *Clarendon.*

NOTO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *notorious*.] Publick fame; notoriety.

To NOTT. *v. a.* To ſhear. *Hinſworth.*

NO'TWHEAT. *ſ.* [*not* and *wheat*.] Of wheat there are two ſorts; French, which is bearded, and *notwheat*, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTA'NDING. *conj.* [This word is properly a participle adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withſtanding*, and anſwers exactly to the Latin *non obſtante*.]
1. Without hindrance or obſtruction from.
2. Although. Not proper. *Addiſon.*
3. Nevertheleſs; however. *Hooker.*

NO'TUS. ſ. [Latin.] The ſouthwind. *Milton.*

NOVA'TION. *ſ.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of ſomething new.

NOVA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] The introducer of ſomething new.

NO'VEL. *a.* [*novellus*, Latin.]
1. New; not ancient. *King Charles.*
2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VEL. *ſ.* [*nouvelle*, French.]
1. A ſmall tale, generally of love. *Dryden.*
2. A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VELIST. *ſ.* [from *novel*.]
1. Innovator; aſſertor of novelty. *Bacon.*
2. A writer of novels.

NO'VELTY. *ſ.* [*nouveauté*, French.]
1. Newneſs; ſtate of being unknown to former times. *Hooker.*
2. Freſhneſs; recentneſs. *South.*

NOVE'MBER. ſ. [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NO'VENARY. *ſ.* [*novenarius*, Lat.] Number of nine; nine collectively. *Brown.*

NOVE'RCAL. *a.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Latin.] Having the manner of a ſtep-mother; beſeeming a ſtep-mother. *Derham.*

NOUGHT. *ſ.* [ne auht, Saxon.]

1. Not any thing; nothing. *Fairfax.*
2. *To ſet at* NOUGHT. Not to value; to ſlight, to ſcorn; to diſregard. *Proverbs.*

NO'VICE. *ſ.* [*novice*, Fr. *novitius*, Latin.]
1. One not acquainted with any thing; a freſh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

NOVI'TIATE. *ſ.* [*noviciat*, French.]
1. The ſtate of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South.*
2. The time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NO'VITY. *ſ.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newneſs; novelty. *Bacon.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL. *Sp.*

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenſer.*

NOUN. *ſ.* [*noun*, old French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.]
1. To increaſe or ſupport by food. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſupport; to maintain. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To encourage; to foment. *Hooker.*
4. To train, or educate. *Timothy.*
5. To promote growth or ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. n.* To gain nouriſhment. Unuſual. *Bacon.*

NOU'RISHABLE. *a.* [from *nouriſh.*] Suſceptive of nouriſhment. *Grew.*

NOU'RISHER. *ſ.* [from *nouriſh.*] The perſon or thing that nouriſhes. *Bacon.*

NOU'RISHMENT. *ſ.* [*nouriſſement*, Fr.]
1. That which is given or received, in order to the ſupport or increaſe of growth or ſtrength; food, ſuſtenance; nutriment. *Newton.*
2. Nutrition; ſupport of ſtrength. *Milton.*
3. Suſtentation; ſupply of things needful.

NOU'RSLING *ſ.* Nurſling. *Spenſer.*

NOU'RITURE. *ſ.* [*nourriture*, French.] Education; inſtitution. *Spenſer.*

To NOU'SEL. *v. a* To nurſe up. *Spenſer.*

NOW. *ad.* [nu, Saxon.]
1. At this time; at the time preſent. *Tillot.*
2. A little while ago. *Shakſpeare.*
3. At one time; at another time: *now* up, *now* down. *Pope.*
4. It is ſometimes a particle of connection: as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty. *Rogers.*
5. After this; ſince things are ſo, in familiar ſpeech. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. *Now and then*; at one time and another; uncertainly. *Dryden.*

NOW. *ſ.* Preſent moment. *Cowley.*

NO'WADAYS *ad.* In the preſent age. *Garrick.*

NO'WED. *a.* [*noué*, French.] Knotted; inwreathed. *Brown.*

NOWES. *ſ.* [from *nou*, old French.] The marriage knot. Out of uſe. *Craſhaw.*

NO'WHERE. *ad.* [*no* and *where.*] Not in any place. *Tillotſon.*

NO'WISE. *ad.* [*no* and *wiſe*: this is commonly written by ignorant barbarians, *noways.*] Not in any manner or degree. *Bentley.*

NO'XIOUS. *a.* [*noxius*, Latin.]
1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown.*
2. Guilty; criminal. *Bramhall.*

NO'XIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfulneſs; inſalubrity. *Hammond.*

NO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfully; perniciouſly.

NO'ZE. *ſ.* [from *noſe.*] The noſe; the ſnout; the end. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

To NU'BBLE. *v. a.* To bruiſe with handy cuffs. *Anſworth.*

NUBI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds.

To NU'BILATE *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Latin.] To cloud.

NU'BILE. *a.* [*nubile*, French; *nubilis*, Latin.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*

NUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Latin.] Nut-bearing.

NUCLEUS. ſ. [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated. *Woodward.*

NUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *nudo*, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.

NU'DITY. *ſ.* [*nudité*, French; *nudus*, Latin.] Naked parts. *Dryden.*

NU'EL. See NEWEL.

NUGA'CITY. *ſ.* [*nugacitas*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGA'TION. *ſ.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*

NU'GATORY. *a.* [*nugatorius*, Latin.] Trifling; futile; inſignificant. *Bentley.*

NUI'SANCE. *ſ.* [*nuiſance*, French.]
1. Something noxious or offenſive. *South.*
2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

To NUL'L. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton.*

NULL. *a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Swift.*

NULL. *ſ.* Something of no power, or no meaning. *Bacon.*

NULLIBI'ETY *ſ.* [from *nullibi*, Lat.] The ſtate of being nowhere.

To NU'LLIFY. *v a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void.

NU'LLITY. *ſ.* [*nullité*, French.]
1. Want of force or efficacy. *South.*
2. Want of exiſtence. *Bacon.*

NUMB *a* [benumen, Saxon.]
1. Torpid; chill; motioneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Producing chillneſs; benumbing *Shakſp.*

To NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or ſenſation; to deaden; to ſtupify. *Shakſpeare.*

NU'MBEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *numbed.*] Torpor; interruption of ſenſation. *Wiſeman.*

To NU'MBER. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, Fr. *numero*, Latin.]
1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many. *Numbers.*
2. To reckon as one of the ſame kind. *Iſa.*

NU'MBER. *ſ.* [*nombre*, French.]
1. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units: as, *even* or *odd*. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Many; more than one. *Addiſon.*
4. Multitude that may be counted. *Milton.*
5. Comparative multitude. *Bacon.*
6. Aggregated multitude. *Bacon.*
7. Harmony; proportions calculated by number. *Milton.*
8. Verſes; poetry. *Pope.*
9. [In grammar.] In the noun is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a number more than one. *Clarke.*

NU'MBERER. *ſ.* [from *number.*] He who numbers.

NU'MBERLESS. *a.* [from *number.*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Swift.*

NU'MBLES. *ſ.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NU'MBNESS. *ſ.* [from *numb.*] Torpor; deadneſs; ſtupefaction. *Milton.*

NU'MERABLE. *a.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

NU'MERAL. *a.* [*numeral*, French.] Relating to number; conſiſting of number. *Locke.*

NU'MERALLY. *ad.* [from *numeral.*] According to number. *Brown.*

NU'MERARY. *a.* [*numerus*, Latin.] Belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*

NUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*numeration*, Fr.]
1. The art of numbering. *Locke.*
2. Number contained. *Brown.*
3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.]
1. He that numbers.
2. [*numerateur*, Fr.] That number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others.

NUME'RICAL. *a.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]
1. Numeral; denoting number. *Locke.*
2. The ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number. *South.*

NUME'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *numerical.*] With reſpect to ſameneſs in number. *Boyle.*

NU'MERIST. *ſ.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers. *Brown.*

NUMERO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *numeroſus*, Latin.]
1. Number; ſtate of being numerous. *Brown.*
2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NU'MEROUS. *a.* [*numeroſus*, Latin.]
1. Containing many; conſiſting of many; not few; many. *Waller.*
2. Harmonious; conſiſting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; muſical. *Waller.*

NU'MEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *numerous.*]
1. The quality of being numerous.
2. Harmony; muſicalneſs. *Dryden.*

NU'MMARY. *a.* [from *nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'MSKULL. *ſ.* [*numb* and *ſkull.*]
1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead. *Arbuth. and Pope.*
2. The head. In burleſque. *Prior.*

NU'MSKULLED. *a.* [from *numſkull.*] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh. *Arbuthnot.*

NUN. *ſ.* A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converſe of men. *Addiſon.*

NUN. *ſ.* A kind of bird. *Ainſworth.*

NU'NCHION. *ſ.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*

NU'NCIATURE. *ſ.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO. ſ. [Italian; from *nuncius*, Latin.]
1. A meſſenger; one that brings tidings. *Sh.*
2. A kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope. *Atterbury.*

NUNCUPA'TIVE. } *a.* [*nuncupatif*, Fr.]
NUNCUPA'TORY. } Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced.

NU'NDINAL. } *a.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from *nun-*
NU'NDINARY. } *dinæ*, Latin.] Belonging to fairs.

NU'NNERY. *ſ.* [from *nun.*] A houſe or convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIAL. *a.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage; conſtituting marriage. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIALS. *ſ.* [*nuptiæ*, Latin.] Marriage.

NURSE. *ſ.* [*nourrice*, French.]
1. A woman that has the care of another's child. *Raleigh.*
2. A woman that has care of a ſick perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. One who breeds, educates, or protects. *Sh.*
4. An old woman, in contempt. *Blackmore.*
5. The ſtate of being nurſed. *Cleaveland.*
6. In compoſition, any thing that ſupplies food. *Walton.*

To NURSE. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French.]
1. To bring up any thing young. *Dryden.*
2. To bring up a child not one's own. *Exod.*
3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Addiſon.*
4. To tend the ſick.
5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage.

NU'RSER. *ſ.* [from *nurſe.*]
1. One that nurſes. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A promoter; a fomenter.

NU'RSERY. *ſ.* [from *nurſe.*]
1. The act or office of nurſing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That which is the object of a nurſe's care. *Milton.*
3. A plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
4. Place where young children are nurſed and brought up. *Bacon.*
5. The place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up. *Shakſpeare.*

NU'RSLING. *ſ.* [from *nurſe.*] One nurſed up; a fondling. *Dryden.*

NU'RTURE. *ſ.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.]
1. Food; diet. *Milton.*
2. Education; inſtitution. *Spenſer.*

To NU'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To educate; to train; to bring up. *Wot.*
2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley.*

To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cheriſh.

NUT. *ſ.* [hnut, Saxon.]
1. The fruit of certain trees: it conſiſts of a kernel

kernel covered by a hard ſhell. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſmall body with teeth, which correſponds with the teeth of wheels. *Ray.*

NU'TBROWN. *a.* [*nut* and *brown.*] Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton.*

NU'TCRACKERS. *ſ.* [*nut* and *crack.*] An inſtrument uſed to encloſe nuts, and break them by preſſure. *Addiſon.*

NU'TGALL. *ſ.* [*nut* and *gall.*] Hard excreſcence of an oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH.
NU'TJOBBER.
NU'TPECKER. } *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

NU'THOOK. *ſ.* [*nut* and *hook.*]
1. A ſtick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.
2. A name of contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

NU'TMEG. *ſ.* [*nut* and *muguet*, French.] The kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and ſeparated from that and from its inveſtient coat, the mace, before it is ſent over to us; except that the whole fruit is ſometimes ſent over in preſerve, by way of ſweatmeat, or as a curioſity. There are two kinds of *nutmegs*; the male, which is long and cylindrical, but it has leſs of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the ſhape of an olive. *Hill.*

NU'TSHELL. *ſ.* [*nut* and *ſhell.*]
1. The hard ſubſtance that encloſes the kernel of the nut. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is uſed proverbially for any thing of little value. *L'Eſtrange.*

NU'TTREE. *ſ.* [*nut* and *tree.*] A tree that bears nuts: commonly a hazle. *Dryden.*

NUTRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown.*

NU'TRIMENT. *ſ.* [*nutrimentum*, Lat.] Food; aliment. *South.*

NUTRIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *nutriment.*] Having the qualities of food; alimental. *Arbuth.*

NUTRI'TION. *ſ.* [*nutrition*, French.]
1. The act or quality of nouriſhing. *Glanville.*
2. That which nouriſhes; nutriment. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] Having the quality of nouriſhing. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'TRITIVE. *a.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] Nouriſhing; nutrimental. *Blackmore.*

NU'TRITURE. *ſ.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] The power of nouriſhing. Not uſed. *Harvey.*

To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *nurſle.*]
1. To nurſe; to foſter. *Sidney.*
2. To go with the noſe down like a hog. *Arbuthnot.*

NYMPH. *ſ.* [νύμφη.]
1. A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters. *Davies.*
2. A lady. In poetry. *Waller.*

NY'MPHISH. *a.* [from *nymph.*] Relating to nymphs; ladylike. *Drayton.*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

O.

OAK

O Has in Engliſh a long ſound; as *drone, groan, ſtone*; or ſhort, *got, not, ſhot.* It is uſually denoted long by a ſervile *a* ſubjoined; as, *moan*; or by *e* at the end of the ſyllable; as, *bone.*
1. *O* is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *O* is uſed, with no great elegance, by *Shakſpeare* for a circle or oval: as, within this wooden *O.*

OAF. *ſ.* [for *ouph.*]
1. A changeling; a fooliſh child left by the fairies. *Drayton.*
2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

OA'FISH. *a.* [from *oaf.*] Stupid; dull; doltiſh.

OA'FISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *oafiſh.*] Stupidity; dulneſs.

OAK. *ſ.* [ac, æc, Saxon.] The *oak* tree hath male flowers. The embryos afterward become acorns in hard ſcaly cups: the leaves are ſinuated. The ſpecies are five. *Miller.*

OAK *Evergreen. ſ.* [*ilex.*] The fruit is an acorn like the common *oak.* *Miller.*

OAT

OAKA'PPLE. *ſ.* [*oak* and *apple.*] A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak. *Bacon.*

OA'KEN. *a.* [from *oak.*] Made of oak; gathered from oak. *Arbuthnot.*

OA'KENPIN. *ſ.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

OA'KUM. *ſ.* Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp. *Raleigh.*

OAR. *ſ.* [ape, Saxon.] A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water. *Wilkins.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing. *Shakſp.*

OA'RY. *a.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or uſe of oars. *Milton.*

OAST. *ſ.* A kiln. Not in uſe. *Mortimer.*

OATCA'KE. *ſ.* [*oat* and *cake.*] Cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham.*

OA'TEN. *a.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shakſpeare.*

OATH. *ſ.* [aδ, Saxon.] An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being. *Bacon.*

OA'THABLE. *a.* [from *oath.* A word not uſed.] Capable of having an oath adminiſtered. *Shak.*

OATH-

OATHBRE'AKING. *ſ.* [*oath* and *break.*] Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shakſpeare.*

OA'TMALT. *ſ.* [*oat* and *malt.*] Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

OA'TMEAL. *ſ.* [*oat* and *meal.*] Flower made by grinding oats. *Arbuthnot.*

OA'TMEAL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

OATS. *ſ.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain generally given to horſes. *Swift.*

OA'TTHISTLE. *ſ.* [*oat* and *thiſtle.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

OBAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Latin.] The act of walking about.

To OBDU'CE. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Latin.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale.*

OBDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY. *ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Inflexible wickedneſs; impenitence; hardneſs of heart. *South.*

OBDU'RATE. *a.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]
1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obſtinate in ill; hardened. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Hardened; firm; ſtubborn. *South.*
3. Harſh; rugged. *Swift.*

OBDU'RATELY. *ad.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS. *ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornneſs; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBDURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Hardneſs of heart. *Hooker.*

OBDU'RED. *a.* [*obduratus*, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible. *Milton.*

OBE'DIENCE. *ſ.* [*obedientia*, Latin.] Obſequiouſneſs; ſubmiſſion to authority. *Bacon.*

OBE'DIENT. *a.* [*obediens*, Latin.] Submiſſive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obſequious. *Tillotſon.*

OBEDIE'NTIAL. *a.* [*obedientiel*, Fr. from *obedient.*] According to the rule of obedience. *Wake.*

OBE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *obedient.*] With obedience. *Tillotſon.*

OBE'ISANCE. *ſ.* [*obeiſance*, Fr.] A bow; a courteſy; an act of reverence. *Shakſpeare.*

O'BELISK. *ſ.* [*obeliſcus*, Latin.]
1. A high piece of marble or ſtone, having uſually four faces, and leſſening upward by degrees. *Harris.*
2. A mark of cenſure in the margin of a book, in form of a dagger [†]. *Grew.*

OBEQUITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obequito*, Lat.] The act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *oberro*, Lat.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE. *a.* [*obeſus*, Latin.] Fat; loaden with fleſh.

OBE'SENESS. } *ſ.* [from *obeſe.*] Morbid fat-
OBE'SITY. } neſs. *Grew.*

To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [*obeir*, French.]
1. To pay ſubmiſſion to; to comply with. *Dry.*
2. To yield to; to give way to.

O'BJECT. *ſ.* [*objet*, French.]
1. That about which any power or faculty is employed. *Hammond.*
2. Something preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe any affection or emotion in the mind. *Atterb.*
3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by ſomewhat elſe. *Clarke.*

O'BJECTGLASS. *ſ.* Glaſs remoteſt from the eye. *Newton.*

To OBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Latin.]
1. To oppoſe; to preſent in oppoſition. *Bac.*
2. To propoſe as a charge criminal, or a reaſon adverſe. *Whitgifte.*

OBJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of preſenting any thing in oppoſition.
2. Criminal charge. *Shakſp are.*
3. Adverſe argument. *Burnet.*
4. Fault found. *Waiſh.*

OBJE'CTIVE. *a.* [*objectif*, French.]
1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.*
2. Made an object; propoſed as an object; reſiding in objects. *Hale.*

OBJE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *objective.*]
1. In manner of an object. *Locke.*
2. In the ſtate of an object. *Brown.*

OBJE'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *objective.*] The ſtate of being an object. *Hale.*

OBJEC'TOR. *ſ.* [from *object.*] One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*

O'BIT. *ſ.* [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obivit*, Lat.] Funeral obſequies. *Ainſworth.*

To OBJU'RGATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehenſion. *Bramhall.*

OBJU'RGATORY. *a.* [*objurgatorius*, Latin.] Reprehenſory; culpatory; chiding.

OBLA'TE. *a.* [*oblatus*, Lat.] Flatted at the poles. Uſed of a ſpheroid. *Cheyne.*

OBLA'TION. *ſ.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a ſacrifice. *South.*

OBLECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*oblectatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleaſure.

To O'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*obligatio*, from *oblige*, Latin.]
1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glanville.*
2. An act which binds any man to ſome performance. *Taylor.*
3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*

O'BLIGATORY. *a.* [from *obligate.*] Impoſing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Taylor.*

To OBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Lat.]
1. To bind; to impoſe obligation; to compel to ſomething. *Rogers.*
2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.*
3. To pleaſe; to gratify. *South.*

OBLIGE'E. *ſ.* [from *oblige.*] The perſon bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLI'GEMENT. *ſ.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation. *Dryden.*

OBLI'GER. *ſ.* He who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING. *part. a.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige.*]

oblige.] Civil; complaiſant; reſpectful; engaging; courteous. *Pope.*

OBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *obliging.*] Civilly; complaiſantly. *Addiſon.*

OBLI'GINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *obliging.*]
1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Civility; complaiſance.

OBLIQUA'TION. *ſ.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*

OBLI'QUE. *a.* [*obliquus*, Latin.]
1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*
2. Not direct. Uſed of ſenſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [In grammar.] Any caſe in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. *ad.* [from *oblique.*]
1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.*
2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addiſon.*

OBLI'QUENESS. } *ſ.* [*obliquité*, French, from
OLI'QUITY. } *oblique.*]
1. Deviation from phyſical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milt.*
2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*

To OBLI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*ob* and *litera*, Latin.]
1. To efface any thing written.
2. To wear out; to deſtroy; to efface.

OBLITERA'TION. *ſ.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*

OBLI'VION. *ſ.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]
1. Forgetfulneſs; ceſſation of remembrance.
2. Amneſty; general pardon of crimes in a ſtate. *Davies.*

OBLI'VIOUS. *a.* [*oblivioſus*, Latin.] Cauſing forgetfulneſs. *Philips.*

OBLO'NG. *a.* [*oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*

OBLO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *oblong.*] In an oblong direction. *Cheyne.*

OBLO'NGNESS. *ſ.* [from *oblong.*] The ſtate of being oblong.

O'BLOQUY. *ſ.* [*obloquor.* Latin.]
1. Cenſorious ſpeech; blame; ſlander. *Daniel.*
2. Cauſe of reproach; diſgrace. *Shakſpeare.*

OBMUTE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *obmuteſco*, Lat.] Loſs of ſpeech. *Brown.*

OBNO'XIOUS *a.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.]
1. Subject; accountable. *Bacon.*
2. Liable to puniſhment. *Calamy.*
3. Liable; expoſed. *Hayward.*

OBNO'XIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *obnoxious.*] Subjection; liableneſs to puniſhment.

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obnoxious.*] In a ſtate of ſubjection; in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

To OBNU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obſcure.

O'BOLE. *ſ.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainſworth.*

OBRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping on with ſecrecy or by ſurpriſe.

To O'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the diſſolution of the former.

OBSCE'NE. *a.* [*obſcænus*, Latin.]
1. Immodeſt; not agreeable to chaſtity of mind. *Milton.*
2. Offenſive; diſguſting. *Dryden.*
3. Inauſpicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*

OBSCE'NELY. *ad.* [from *obſcene.*] In an impure and unchaſte manner.

OBSCE'NENESS. } *ſ.* [from *obſcene.*] Im-
OBSCE'NITY. } purity of thought or language; unchaſtity; lewdneſs. *Dryden.*

OBSCURA'TION. *ſ.* [*obſcuratio*, Latin.]
1. The act of darkening.
2. A ſtate of being darkened. *Burnet.*

OBSCU'RE. *a.* [*obſcurus*, Latin.]
1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering ſight. *Milton.*
2. Living in the dark. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not eaſily intelligible; abſtruſe; difficult. *Dryden.*
4. Not noted; not obſervable. *Atterbury.*

To OBSCU'RE. *v. a.* [*obſcuro*, Latin.]
1. To darken; to make dark. *Pope.*
2. To make leſs viſible. *Brown.*
3. To make leſs intelligible. *Holder.*
4. To make leſs glorious, beautiful, or illuſtrious. *Dryden.*

OBSCU'RELY *ad.* [from *obſcure.*]
1. Not brightly; not luminouſly; darkly.
2. Out of ſight; privately; without notice; not conſpicuouſly. *Addiſon.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [*obſcuritas*, Lat.]
OBSCU'RITY. }
1. Darkneſs; want of light. *Donne.*
2. Unnoticed ſtate; privacy. *Dryden.*
3. Darkneſs of meaning. *Locke.*

OBSECRA'TION. *ſ.* [*obſecratio*, Latin.] Intreaty; ſupplication. *Stillingfleet.*

O'BSEQUIES. *ſ.* [*obſeques*, French.]
1. Funeral rites; funeral ſolemnities. *Sidney.*
2. It is found in the ſingular perhaps more properly. *Milton.*

OBSE'QUIOUS. *a.* [from *obſequium*, Lat.]
1. Obedient; compliant; not reſiſting. *Add.*
2. In *Shakſpeare*, funeral.

OBSE'QUIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obſequious.*]
1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.*
2. In *Shakſpeare*, with funeral rites.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *obſequious.*] Obedience; compliance. *South.*

OBSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *obſervo*, Latin.] Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers.*

OBSE'RVABLY. *ad.* [from *obſervable.*] In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*

OBSE'RVANCE. *ſ.* [*obſervance*, French.]
1. Reſpect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Religious rite. *Rogers.*
3. Attentive practice. *Rogers.*
4. A rule of practice. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Careful obedience. *Rogers.*
6. Obſervation; attention. *Hale.*
7. Obedient regard. *Wotton.*

OBSE'RVANT. *a.* [*obſervans*, Latin.]
1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh.*
2. Reſpectfully attentive. *Pope.*
3. Meanly dutiful; ſubmiſſive. *Raleigh.*

OB-

OBSE'RVANT. *ſ.* A ſlaviſh attendant. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

OBSERVA'TION. *ſ.* [*obſervatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of obſerving, nothing, or remarking. *Rogers.*
2. Notion gained by obſerving; note; remark; animadverſion. *Watts.*

OBSERVA'TOR. *ſ.* [*obſervateur*, Fr. from *obſervo*, Latin.] One that obſerves; a remarker. *Dryden.*

OBSE'RVATORY. *ſ.* [*obſervatoire*, Fr.] A place built for aſtronomical obſervations.

To OBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*obſervo*, Latin.]
1. To watch; to regard attentively. *Taylor.*
2. To find by attention; to note. *Locke.*
3. To regard or keep religiouſly. *Exodus. White.*
4. To practice ritually.
5. To obey; to follow.

To OBSE'RVE. *v. n.*
1. To be attentive. *Watts.*
2. To make a remark. *Pope.*

OBSE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *obſerve.*]
1. One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things. *Swift.*
2. One who looks on; the beholder. *South.*
3. One who keeps any law, or cuſtom, or practice. *Bacon.*

OBSE'RVINGLY. *ad.* [from *obſerving.*] Attentively; carefully. *Shakſpeare.*

OBSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*obſeſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of beſieging.
2. The firſt attack of Satan, antecedent to poſſeſſion.

OBSI'DIONAL. *a.* [*obſidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a ſiege. *Dict.*

O'BSOLETE. *a.* [*obſoletus*, Latin.] Worn out of uſe; diſuſed; unfaſhionable. *Swift.*

OBSOLE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *obſolete.*] State of being worn out of uſe; unfaſhionableneſs.

O'BSTACLE. *ſ.* [*obſtacle*, Fr. *obſtaculum*, Lat.] Something oppoſed; hinderance; obſtruction. *Collier.*

OBSTETRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obſtetricor*, Latin.] The office of midwife.

OBSTE'TRICK. *a.* [from *obſtetrix*, Latin.] Midwiſiſh; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY. *ſ.* [*obſtinatio*, Latin.] Stubborneſs; contumacy; pertinacy; perſiſtency. *Locke.*

O'BSTINATE. *a.* [*obſtinatus*, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in reſolution.

O'BSTINATELY. *ad.* [from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*

O'BSTINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornneſs.

OBSTIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obſtipo*, Lat.] The act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS. *a.* [*obſtreperus*, Latin.] Loud; clamorous; noiſy; turbulent. *Dryden.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *obſtreperous.*] Loudly; clamorouſly; noiſily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *obſtreperous.*] Loudneſs; clamour; noiſe.

OBSTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *obſtrictus*, Latin.] Obligation; bond. *Milton.*

To OBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*obſtruo*, Latin.]
1. To block up; to bar. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To oppoſe; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of. *Milton.*

OBSTRU'CTER. *ſ.* [from *obſtruct.*] One that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*obſtructio*, Latin.]
1. Hinderance; difficulty. *Denham.*
2. Obſtacle; impediment. *Clarendon.*
3. [In phyſick.] The blocking up of any canal in the body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy.*
4. In *Shakſpeare* it once ſignifies ſomething heaped together.

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*obſtructif*, Fr. from *obſtruct.*] Hindering; cauſing impediment.

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *ſ.* Impediment; obſtacle.

O'BSTRUENT. *a.* [*obſtruens*, Latin.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*obſtupefacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing ſtupidity.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *obſtupefacio*, Lat.] Obſtructing the mental powers. *Abbot.*

To OBTAI'N. *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Latin.]
1. To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Arbuth.*
2. To impetrate; to gain by the conceſſion or excited kindneſs of another. *Hooker.*

To OBTAI'N. *v. n.*
1. To continue in uſe. *Baker.*
2. To be eſtabliſhed. *Dryden.*
3. To prevail; to ſucceed. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

OBTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *obtain.*] To be procured. *Arbuthnot.*

OBTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *obtain.*] He who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Latin.] To obey.

To OBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]
1. To oppoſe; to hold out in oppoſition.
2. To pretend; to offer as the reaſon of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; the ſtate of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudineſs. *Bacon.*

OBTE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

To OBTE'ST. *v. a.* [*obteſtor*, Latin.] To beſeech; to ſupplicate. *Dryden.*

OBTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [*obteſtatio*, Latin; from *obteſt.*] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*obtrectio*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

To OBTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture. *Hall.*

OBTRU'DER. *ſ.* One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION. *ſ.* [from *obtruſus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *a.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's ſelf, or any thing elſe, upon others. *Milton.*

To OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Harvey.*

OBTURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of ſtopping up any thing with ſomething ſmeared over it.

OBTUSA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *obtuſe* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *a.* [*obtuſus*, Latin.]
1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick; dull; ſtupid. *Milton.*
3. Not ſhrill; obſcure: as, an *obtuſe* ſound.

OBTU'SELY. *ad.* [from *obtuſe.*]
1. Without a point.
2. Dully; ſtupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*] Bluntneſs; dulneſs.

OBTU'SION. *ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The ſtate of being dulled. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly. *Spenſer.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Latin.] To turn toward. *Boyle.*

To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, French.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception. *Woodward.*

O'BVIOUS. *a.* [*obvius*, Latin.]
1. Meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing. *Milton.*
2. Open; expoſed. *Milton.*
3. Eaſily diſcovered; plain; evident. *Dryden.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obvious.*] Evidently; apparently. *Locke.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

To OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Latin.] To ſhade; to cloud. *Howel.*

OBUMBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *ſ.* [*occaſio*, Latin.]
1. Occurrence; caſualty; incident. *Hooker.*
2. Opportunity; convenience. *Geneſis.*
3. Accidental cauſe. *Spenſer.*
4. Reaſon not cogent, but opportune. *Shak.*
5. Incidental need; caſual exigence. *Baker.*

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cauſe caſually. *Atterbury.*
2. To cauſe; to produce. *Temple.*
3. To influence. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *a.* [from *occaſion.*]
1. Incidental; caſual. *Burnet.*
2. Producing by accident. *Brown.*
3. Producing by occaſion or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *ad.* [from *occaſional.*] According to incidental exigence. *Woodw.*

OCCA'SIONER. *ſ.* [from *occaſion.*] One that cauſes, or promotes by deſign or accident. *Sanderſon.*

OCCECA'TION. *ſ.* [*occecatio*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Sanderſon.*

O'CCIDENT. *ſ.* [from *occidens*, Lat.] The weſt. *Shakſpeare.*

OCCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*occidentalis*, Lat.] Weſtern. *Howel.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *a.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL. *a.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. *ſ.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *ſ.* [from *occiſio*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To ſhut up. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *a.* [*occluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; cloſed. *Holder.*

OCCLU'SION. *ſ.* [*occluſio*, Lat.] The act of ſhutting up.

OCCU'LT. *a.* [*occultus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiſcoverable. *Newton.*

OCCULTA'TION. *ſ.* [*occultatio*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTNESS. *ſ.* [from *occult.*] Secretneſs; ſtate of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *ſ.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking poſſeſſion. *Warburton.*

O'CCUPANT. *ſ.* [*occupans*, Lat.] He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing. *Bacon.*

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] To take up; to hold; to poſſeſs. *Bacon.*

OCCUPA'TION. *ſ.* [*occupatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of taking poſſeſſion. *Bacon.*
2. Employment; buſineſs. *Wake.*
3. Trade; calling; vocation. *Shakſpeare.*

O'CCUPIER. *ſ.* [from *occupy.*]
1. A poſſeſſor; one who takes into his poſſeſſion. *Raleigh.*
2. One who follows any employment. *Ezekiel.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occuper*, French; *occupo*, Latin.]
1. To poſſeſs; to keep; to take up. *Brown.*
2. To buſy; to employ. *Eccluſ.*
3. To follow as buſineſs. *Common Prayer.*
4. To uſe; to expend. *Exodus.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow buſineſs. *Luke.*

To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]
1. To be preſented to the memory or attention. *Bacon.*
2. To appear here and there. *Locke.*
3. To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet. *Bent.*
4. To obviate; to make oppoſition to. *Bent.*

OCCU'RRENCE. *ſ.* [*occurrence*, French.]
1. Incident; accidental event. *Locke.*
2. Occaſional preſentation. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT. *ſ.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Bac.*

OCCU'RSION. *ſ.* [*occurſum*, Lat.] Claſh; mutual blow. *Boyle.*

O'CEAN. *ſ.* [*oceanus*, Latin.]
1. The main; the great ſea. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any immenſe expanſe. *Locke.*

O'CEAN. *a.* Pertaining to the main or great ſea. *Milton.*

OCEA'NICK. *a.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict.*

OCE'LLATED. *a.* [*ocellatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the eye. *Derham.*

O'CHRE. *ſ.* [ὠχρα.] *Ochres* have rough or duſty ſurfaces, are but ſlightly coherent in their texture, and are compoſed of ſoft argillaceous particles readily diffuſible in water. The yellow ſort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue, *ochres* of copper. *Hill.*

O'CHREOUS.

O'CHREOUS. *a.* [from *ochre.*] Conſiſting of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHREY. *a.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHYMY. *ſ.* A mixed baſe metal.

O'CTAGON. *ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and ſides.

OCTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*octo* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULARNESS. *ſ.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles.

O'CTANT. } *a.* Is, when a planet is in ſuch
O'CTILE. } poſition to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees.

OCTA'VE. *ſ.* [*octave*, French.]
1. The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival.
2. [In muſick.] An eighth of an interval of eight ſounds.
3. Eight days together after a feſtival. *Ainſw.*

OCTA'VO. [Latin.] A book is ſaid to be in *octavo* when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *octennium*, Latin.]
1. Happening every eighth year.
2. Laſting eight years.

OCTO'BER. *ſ.* [Latin.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

OCTOE'DRICAL. *a.* Having eight ſides.

OCTO'GENARY. *a.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.

O'CTONARY. *a.* [*octonarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONO'CULAR. *a.* [*octo* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [ὀκτὼ and πέταλον.] Having eight flower leaves.

O'CTOSTYLE. *ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and στύλος, Greek.] The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

O'CTUPLE. *a.* [*octuplus*, Latin.] Eightfold.

O'CULAR. *a.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*

O'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *ocular.*] To the obſervation of the eye. *Brown.*

OCULATE. *a.* [*oculatus*, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST. *ſ.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes.

O'CULUS beli. [Latin.] An accidental variety of the agat kind. *Woodward.*

ODD. *a.* [*udda*, Swediſh.]
1. Not even; not diviſible into equal numbers. *Brown.*
2. More than a round number. *Burnet.*
3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary. *Pope.*
4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Strange; unaccountable; fantaſtical. *Swift.*
6. Uncommon; particular; not to be matched. *Aſcham.*
7. Unlucky. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Addiſon.*

O'DDLY. *ad.* [from *odd.*]
1. Not evenly.
2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. *Locke.*

O'DDNESS. *ſ.* [from *odd.*]
1. The ſtate of being not even.
2. Strangeneſs; particularity; uncouthneſs; irregularity. *Dryden. Collier.*

ODDS. *ſ.* [from *odd.*]
1. Inequality; exceſs of either compared with the other. *Hooker.*
2. More than an even wager. *Swift.*
3. Advantage; ſuperiority. *Hudibras.*
4. Quarrel; debate; diſpute. *Shakſpeare.*

ODE. *ſ.* [ᾠδή.] A poem written to be ſung to muſick; a lyrick poem. *Milton.*

O'DIBLE. *a.* [from *odi*, Lat.] Hateful.

O'DIOUS. *a.* [*odioſus*, Latin.]
1. Hateful; deteſtable; abominable. *Scutb.*
2. Expoſed to hate. *Clarendon.*
3. Cauſing hate; invidious. *Milton.*

O'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *odious.*]
1. Hatefully; abominably. *Milton.*
2. Invidiouſly; ſo as to cauſe hate. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *odious.*]
1. Hatefulneſs. *Wake.*
2. The ſtate of being hated. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Invidiouſneſs; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *a.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the toothach.

O'DORATE. *a.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*odorifer*, Lat.] Giving ſcent; uſually ſweet of ſcent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *odoriferous.*] Sweetneſs of ſcent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS. *a.* [*odorus*, Latin.] Fragrant; perfumed; ſweet of ſcent. *Cheyne.*

O'DOUR. *ſ.* [*odor*, Latin.]
1. Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.*
2. Fragrance; perfume; ſweet ſcent. *Clar.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in ſuch words the ſound of E.

OECONO'MICKS. *ſ.* [οἰκονομικὸς.] Management of houſehold affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

OECUME'NICAL. *a.* [οἰκουμενικὸς.] General; reſpecting the whole habitable world. *Stilling.*

OEDE'MA. *ſ.* [οἴδημα.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *a.* [from *oedema.*] Per-
OEDE'MATOUS. } taining to an oedema. *Wiſeman.*

OE'ILIAD. *ſ.* [from *oeil*, French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye. *Shakſpeare.*

O'ER. contracted from *over.* *Addiſon.*

OESOPHA'GUS. *ſ.* [from οἰσὸς, wicker, from ſome ſimilitude in the ſtructure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω, to eat.] The gullet. *Quincy.*

OF. *prep.* [of, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction: as, *of theſe part were ſtain.*
2. It is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives: as, *the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time of all other.*
3. From: as, *one that I brought up of a puppy.* *Shakſpeare.*
4. Concerning; relating to: as, *all have this ſenſe of war.* *Smalridge.*
5. Out of: as, *yet of this little he had ſome to ſpare.* *Dryden.*
6. Among: as, *any clergyman of my own acquaintance.* *Swift.*
7. By: as, *I was entertained of the conſul.* Not now in uſe. *Sandys.*
8. According to: as, *they do of right belong to you.* *Tillotſon.*
9. Noting power, choice, or ſpontaneity: as, *of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty.*
10. Noting properties, or condition: as, *a man of a decayed fortune; a body of no colour.*
11. Noting extraction: as, *a man of an ancient family.*
12. Noting adherence, or belonging: as, *a Hebrew of my tribe.*
13. Noting the matter of any thing: as, *the chariot was of cedar.*
14. Noting the motive: as, *of my own choice I undertook this work.*
15. Noting preference, or poſtponence: as, *I do not like the Tower of any place.*
16. Noting change of one ſtate to another: as, *O miſerable of happy!*
17. Noting cauſality: as, *good nature of neceſſity will give allowance.*
18. Noting proportion: as, *many of a hundred.*
19. Noting kind or ſpecies: as, *an affair of the cabinet.*
20. It is put before an indefinite expreſſion of time: as, *of* late, in late times.

OFF. *ad.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs: as, *to come* off; *to fly* off.
2. It is generally oppoſed to *on*: as, *to lay* on; *to take* off.
3. It ſignifies diſtance: as, *ten miles* off.
4. In painting or ſtatuary, it ſignifies projection or relief: as, *the figures ſtand* off.
5. It ſignifies evaneſcence; abſence or departure: as, *the ſcent goes* off.
6. It ſignifies any kind of diſappointment; defeat; interruption: as, *the affair is* off.
7. From; not toward. *Sidney.*
8. *Off* hand; not ſtudied. *L'Eſtrange.*

OFF. *interject.* Depart. *Smith.*

OFF. *prep.*

1. Not on. *Temple.*
2. Diſtant from. *Addiſon.*

O'FFAL. *ſ.* [*off fall. Skinner.*]

1. Waſte meat; that which is not eaten at the table. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Carrion; coarſe fleſh. *Milton.*
3. Refuſe; that which is thrown away.
4. Any thing of no eſteem. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFE'NCE. *ſ.* [*offenſa*, Latin.]

1. Crime; act of wickedneſs. *Fairfax.*
2. A tranſgreſſion. *Locke.*
3. Injury. *Dryden.*
4. Diſpleaſure given; cauſe of diſguſt; ſcandal. *Bacon.*
5. Anger; diſpleaſure conceived. *Sidney.*
6. Attack; act of the aſſailant: contrary to *defence.* *Sidney.*

OFFE'NCEFUL. *a.* [*offence* and *full.*] Injurious; giving diſpleaſure. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *offence.*] Unoffending; innocent. *Shakſpeare.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]

1. To make angry. *Knolles.*
2. To aſſail; to attack. *Sidney.*
3. To tranſgreſs; to violate.
4. To injure. *Dryden.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to tranſgreſs the law.
2. To cauſe anger. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *offend.*]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; tranſgreſſor. *Iſaiah.*
2. One who has done an injury. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFE'NDRESS. *ſ.* [from *offender.*] A woman that offends. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*offenſif*, Fr. from *offenſus*, Latin.]

1. Cauſing anger; diſpleaſing; diſguſting.
2. Cauſing pain; injurious. *Bacon.*
3. Aſſailant; not defenſive. *Bacon.*

OFFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *offenſive.*]

1. Miſchievouſly; injuriouſly. *Hooker.*
2. So as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure.
3. By way of attack; not defenſively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *offenſive.*]

1. Injuriouſneſs; miſchief.
2. Cauſe of diſguſt. *Grew.*

To O'FFER. *v. a.* [*offero*, Latin.]

1. To preſent; to exhibit any thing ſo that it may be taken or received. *Locke.*
2. To ſacrifice; to immolate. *Dryden.*
3. To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden.*
4. To attempt; to commence. *Mac.*
5. To oppoſe. *Locke.*

To O'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To be preſent; to be at hand; to preſent itſelf. *Sidney.*
2. To make an attempt. *Bacon.*

O'FFER. *ſ.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Propoſal of advantage to another. *Pope.*
2. Firſt advance. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Propoſal made. *Daniel.*
4. Price bid; act of bidding a price. *Swift.*
5. Attempt; endeavour. *South.*
6. Something given by way of acknowledgement. *Sidney.*

O'FFERER. *ſ.* [from *offer.*]

1. One who makes an offer. *Chapman.*
2. One who ſacrifices or dedicates in worſhip. *South.*

O'FFERING. *ſ.* [from *offer.*] A ſacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worſhip. *Dryd.*

OFFE'RTORY. *ſ.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The act of offering. *Bacon.*

OFFE'R-

OFFE'RTURE. *ſ.* [from *offer.*] Offer; propoſal of kindneſs. Not in uſe. *King Charles.*

O'FFICE. *ſ.* [*office*, French.]
1. A publick charge or employment. *Shak.*
2. Agency; peculiar uſe. *Newton.*
3. Buſineſs; particular employment. *Milton.*
4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered. *Sh.*
5. Act of worſhip. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Formulary of devotions. *Taylor.*
7. Room in a houſe appropriated to particular buſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Place where buſineſs is tranſacted. *Bacon.*

To **O'FFICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to diſcharge; to do. *Shakſpeare.*

O'FFICER. *ſ.* [*officier*, French.]
1. A man employed by the publick. *Shakſp.*
2. A commander in the army. *Dryden.*
3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakſpeare.*

O'FFICERED. *a.* [from *officer.*] Commanded; ſupplied with commanders. *Addiſon.*

OFFI'CIAL. *a.* [*official*, Fr. from *office.*]
1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their uſe. *Brown.*
2. Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFI'CIAL. *ſ.* *Official* is that perſon to whom the cognizance of cauſes is committed by ſuch as have eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*

OFFI'CIALTY. *ſ.* [*officialité*, Fr.] The charge or poſt of an official. *Ayliffe.*

To **OFFI'CIATE.** *v. a.* [from *office.*] To give, in conſequence of office. *Milton.*

To **OFFI'CIATE.** *v. n.*
1. To diſcharge an office, commonly in worſhip. *Sanderſon.*
2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL. *a.* [from *officina*, a ſhop.] Uſed in a ſhop, or belonging to it: thus, *officinal* plants are thoſe uſed in the ſhops.

OFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*officioſus*, Latin.]
1. Kind; doing good offices. *Milton.*
2. Importunately forward. *Shakſpeare.*

OFFI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *officious.*]
1. Importunately forward. *Dryden.*
2. Kindly; with unaſked kindneſs. *Dryden.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *officious.*]
1. Forwardneſs of civility, reſpect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill ſenſe. *South.*
2. Service. *Brown.*

O'FFING. *ſ.* [from *off.*] The act of ſteering to a diſtance from the land.

OFFSCOU'RING. *ſ.* [*off* and *ſcour.*] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Lamentations.*

O'FFSET. *ſ.* [*off* and *ſet.*] Sprout; ſhoot of a plant. *Ray.*

O'FFSPRING. *ſ.* [*off* and *ſpring.*]
1. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*
2. The thing propagated or generated; children. *Davies.*
3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*

To **OFFU'SCATE.** *v. a.* [*offuſco*, Latin.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *offuſcate.*] The act of darkening.

OFT. *ad.* [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely. *Hammond.*

O'FTEN. *ad.* [from oft, Saxon.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addiſon.*

OFTENTI'MES. *ad.* [*often* and *times.*] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*

OFTTI'MES. *ad.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often. *Dryden.*

OGE'E. } *ſ.* A ſort of moulding in archi-
OGI'VE. } tecture, conſiſting of a round and a hollow. *Harris.*

To **O'GLE.** *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with ſide glances, as in fondneſs. *Dryd.*

O'GLER. *ſ.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A ſly gazer; one who views by ſide glances. *Arbuthnot.*

O'GLIO. *ſ.* [from *olla*, Spaniſh.] A diſh made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley. *Suckling.*

OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe. *Walton.*

OIL. *ſ.* [oœl, Saxon.]
1. The juice of olives expreſſed. *Exodus.*
2. Any fat, greaſy, unctuous thin matter. *Derham.*
3. The juices of certain vegetables whether expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill, that will not mix with water. *Harris.*

To **OIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*

O'ILCOLOUR. *ſ.* Colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil. *Boyle.*

OI'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *oily.*] Unctuouſneſs; greaſineſs; quality approaching to that of oil.

OI'LMAN. *ſ.* [*oil* and *man.*] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP. *ſ.* [*oil* and *ſhop.*] A ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

OI'LY. *a.* [from *oil.*]
1. Conſiſting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Digby.*
2. Fatty; greaſy. *Shakſpeare.*

OI'LYGRAIN. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

OI'LYPALM. *ſ.* A tree. *Miller.*

To **OINT.** *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint; to ſmear with ſomething unctuous. *Dryden.*

OI'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *oint.*] Unguent; unctuous matter. *Spenſer.*

O'KER. *ſ.* [See OCHRE.] A colour red or yellow. *Dryden.*

OLD. *a.* [ealo, Saxon.]
1. Paſt the middle part of life; not young. *Sh.*
2. Decayed by time. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Of long continuance; begun long ago; having laſted long. *Camden.*
4. Not new. *Bacon.*
5. Ancient; not modern. *Addiſon.*
6. Of any ſpecified duration. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Subſiſting before ſomething elſe. *Swift.*
8. Long practiſed. *Ezekiel.*
9. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times.

OLDFA'SHIONED. *a.* [*old* and *faſhion.*] Formed according to obſolete cuſtom. *Dryden.*

O'LDEN. *a.* Ancient. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

O'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *old.*] Old age; antiquity; not newneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

OLEA'GINOUS. *a.* [*oleaginus*, Lat.] Oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*

OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oilineſs. *Boyle.*

OLE'ANDER. *ſ.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant roſebay.

OLE'ASTER. *ſ.* [Latin.] Wild olive.

OLE'OSE. *a.* [*oleoſus*, Lat.] Oily. *Floyer.*

To OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Latin.] To ſmell. *Hudibras.*

OLFA'CTORY. *a.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Latin.] Having the ſenſe of ſmelling.

O'LID } *a.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking;
O'LIDOUS. } fetid. *Boyle.*

OLIGA'RCHY. *ſ.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number; ariſtocracy. *Burton.*

O'LIO. *ſ.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. *Congreve.*

O'LITORY. *a.* [*olitorius*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchengarden. *Evelyn.*

OLIVA'STER. *a.* [*olivaſtre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon.*

O'LIVE. *ſ.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace. *Shak.*

O'MBRE. *ſ.* [*hombre*, Spaniſh.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*

O'MEGA. *ſ.* [ὦμέγα.] The laſt letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt. *Revelation.*

O'MELET. *ſ.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

O'MEN. *ſ.* [*omen*, Latin.] A ſign good or bad; a prognoſtick. *Dryden.*

O'MENED. *a.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognoſticks. *Pope.*

OME'NTUM. ſ. [Latin.] The caul, covering the guts, called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure reſembling that of a net. *Quincy.*

O'MER. *ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure about three pints and a half Engliſh. *Bailey.*

To O'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to ſhow prognoſticks. *Decay of Piety.*

OMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ominor*, Latin.] Prognoſtick. *Brown.*

O'MINOUS. *a.* [from *omen.*]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreſhowing ill; inauſpicious. *Hayward.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon.*

O'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

O'MINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.

OMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*omiſſus*, Latin.]

1. Neglect to do ſomething; forbearance of ſomething to be done. *Rogers.*

2. Neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes. *Shakſpeare.*

To OMI'T. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Latin.]

1. To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.*

2. To neglect to practiſe. *Addiſon.*

OMI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*omnifarium*, Latin.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Philips.*

OMNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Latin.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

OMNI'FICK. *a.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Latin.] All-creating. *Milton.*

O'MNIFORM. *a* [*omnis* and *forma*, Latin.] Having every ſhape. *Dict.*

OMNI'GENOUS. *a.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIPA'RITY. *ſ.* [*omnis* and *par*, Latin.] General equality. *White.*

OMNI'POTENCE. } *ſ.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.]
OMNI'POTENCY. } Almighty power; unlimited power. *Tillotſon.*

OMNI'POTENT. *a.* [*omnipotens*, Latin.] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Grew.*

OMNIPRE'SENCE. *ſ.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded preſence. *Milt.*

OMNIPRE'SENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; preſent in every place. *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIENCE. } *ſ.* [*omnis* and *ſcientia*,
OMNI'SCIENCY. } Lat.] Boundleſs knowledge; infinite wiſdom. *King Charles.*

OMNI'SCIENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Latin.] Infinitely wiſe; knowing without bounds.

OMNI'SCIOUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*. Latin.] All-knowing.

OMNI'VOROUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dict.*

OMO'PLATE. *ſ.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The ſhoulder blade.

OMPHALO'PTICK. *ſ.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικὸς.] An optick glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.]

1. It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing covers, where any thing is fixed. *Milton.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the ſubject of action: *at work* on *a picture.* *Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation: as, *miſchiefs* on *miſchiefs.* *Dryden.*

4. Noting a ſtate of progreſſion: as, *whither* on *thy way?* *Dryden.*

5. It ſometimes notes elevation: *on* a hill, not in a valley. *Dryden.*

6. Noting approach or invaſion; *luxury came* on *us.* *Dryden.*

7. Noting dependance or reliance: as, on *God's providence their hopes depend.* *Smalr.*

8. At, noting place: *the houſe ſtands* on *the right hand.* *Shakſpeare.*

9. It denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing: on *this provocation he grew angry.* *Dryden.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, *this happened* on *the firſt day.*

11. It is put before the object of ſome paſſion: *have pity* on *him.* *Shakſpeare.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened: *hence* on *thy life.* *Dryd.*

13. Noting imprecation: *ſorrow* on *you.*

14. Noting invocation: *be called* on *God.*

15. Noting ſtipulation or condition: *live* on *any terms.* *Dryden.*

16. Noting diſtinction or oppoſition: *ſome were* on *one part, ſome* on *the other.* *Knolles.*
17. In many ſenſes it is more frequently *upon.*

ON. *ad.*
1. Forward; in ſucceſſion. *South.*
2. Forward; in progreſſion. *Daniel.*
3. In continuance; without ceaſing. *Craſh.*
4. Not off.
5. Upon the body, as part of dreſs. *Sidney.*
6. It notes reſolution to advance forward; not backward. *Denham.*

ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement. *Shakſpeare.*

ONCE. *ad.* [from *one.*]
1. One time. *Bacon.*
2. A ſingle time. *Locke.*
3. The ſame time. *Dryden.*
4. At a point of time indiviſible. *Dryden.*
5. One time; though no more. *Dryden.*
6. At the time immediate: *in the phraſe* at once. *Atterbury.*
7. Formerly; at a former time. *Addiſon.*

ONE. *a.* [an, œne, Saxon; *een*, Dutch.]
1. Leſs than two; ſingle; denoted by an unit. *Raleigh.*
2. Indefinitely, any. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Different; diverſe: oppoſed to *another.*
4. One of two: oppoſed to *the other.* *Smalr.*
5. Particularly one: *he was muſing* one *evening.* *Spenſer.*
6. Some future. *Davies.*

ONE. *ſ.*
1. A ſingle perſon. *Hooker.*
2. A ſingle maſs or aggregate. *Blackmore.*
3. The firſt hour. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The ſame thing. *Locke.*
5. A perſon. *Watts.*
6. A perſon by way of eminence. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A diſtinct or particular perſon. *Bacon.*
8. Perſons united. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Concord; agreement; one mind. *Till.*
10. Any perſon; any man indefinitely. *Att.*
11. A perſon of particular character. *Shakſp.*
12. *One* has ſometimes a plural, when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely: as, *the great* ones *of the world.* *Glanville.*

O'NEEYED. *a.* [*one* and *eye.*] Having only one eye. *Dryden.*

ONEIROCRI'TICAL. *a.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr.] Interpretative of dreams. *Addiſon.*

ONEIROCRI'TICK. *ſ.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams. *Addiſon.*

O'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *one.*] Unity; the quality of being one. *Hammond.*

O'NERARY. *a.* [*onerarius*, Latin.] Fitted for carriage or burdens.

To **O'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*onero*, Latin.] To load; to burden.

ONERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *onerate.*] The act of loading. *Dict.*

O'NEROUS. *a.* [*onereux*, Fr. *oneroſus*, Lat.] Burdenſome; oppreſſive. *Ayliffe.*

O'NION. *ſ.* [*oignon*, French.] A plant.

O'NLY. *a.* [from *one*; *only*, or *onelike.*]
1. Single; one and no more. *Dryden.*
2. This and no other. *Locke.*
3. This above all other: as, *he is the* only *man for muſick.*

O'NLY. *ad.*
1. Simply; ſingly; merely; barely. *Till.*
2. So and no otherwiſe. *Geneſis.*
3. Singly without more: as, only *begotten.*

O'NOMANCY. *ſ.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by the name. *Camden.*

ONOMA'NTICAL. *a.* [ὄνομα and μάντις.] Predicting by names. *Camden.*

O'NSET. *ſ.* [*on* and *ſet.*]
1. Attack; ſtorm; aſſault; firſt brunt. *Add.*
2. Something added or *ſet on* by way of ornamental appendage. *Shakſpeare.*

To **O'NSET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet upon; to begin. Not uſed. *Carew.*

O'NSLAUGHT. *ſ.* [*on* and *ſlay.*] Attack; ſtorm; onſet. Not in uſe. *Hudibras.*

ONTO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *ontology.*] One who conſiders the affections of being in general; a metaphyſician.

ONTO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ὄντα and λογος.] The ſcience of the affections of being in general; metaphyſicks. *Watts.*

O'NWARD. *ad.* [onpeapꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Forward; progreſſively. *Pope.*
2. In a ſtate of advanced progreſſion. *Sidney.*
3. Somewhat farther. *Milton.*

O'NYCHA. *ſ.* The odoriferous ſnail or ſhell, and the ſtone named onyx. The greateſt part of commentators explain it in ſcripture by the onyx or odoriferous ſhell, like that of the ſhell-fiſh called purpura. *Calmet.*

O'NYX. *ſ.* [ὄνυξ.] The *onyx* is a ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem. *Hill.*

OOZE. *ſ.* [*eaux*, waters, French.]
1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; ſlime. *Carew.*
2. Soft flow; ſpring. *Prior.*
3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To **OOZE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by ſtealth; to run gently. *Thomſon.*

O'OZY. *a.* [from *ooze.*] Miry; muddy; ſlimy. *Pope.*

To **OPA'CATE.** *v. a.* [*opaco*, Latin.] To ſhade; to cloud; to darken. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudineſs; want of tranſparency. *Newton.*

OPA'COUS. *a.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; obſcure; not tranſparent. *Digby.*

O'PAL. *ſ.* The *opal* hardly comes within the pellucid gems, being more opake and leſs hard. In colour it reſembles the fineſt mother of pearl; its baſis ſeeming a bluiſh or greyiſh white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*

OPA'QUE. *a.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; not tranſparent; cloudy. *Milton.*

To **OPE.** } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; *op*, Iſlandick; ὀπὴ, Gr. a hole.]
To **O'PEN** }
1. To uncloſe; to unlock: the contrary to *ſhut.* *Milton. Brown.*
2. To ſhow; to diſcover. *Abbut.*
3. To divide; to break. *Addiſon.*

4. To

4. To explain; to diſcloſe. *Collier.*
5. To begin. *Dryden.*

To OPE. } *v. n.*
To O'PEN. }
1. To uncloſe itſelf; not to remain ſhut. *Dry.*
2. To bark. A term of hunting. *Dryden.*

OPE. } *a.*
O'PEN. }
1. Uncloſed; not ſhut. *Cleaveland.*
2. Plain; apparent; evident. *Daniel.*
3. Not wearing diſguiſe; clear; artleſs; ſincere. *Addiſon.*
4. Not clouded; clear. *Pope.*
5. Not hidden; expoſed to view. *Locke.*
6. Not precluded; not reſtrained. *Acts.*
7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. *Bacon.*
8. Uncovered. *Dryden.*
9. Expoſed; without defence. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Attentive: applied to ears and eyes. *Jeremiah. Pſalms.*

O'PENER. *ſ.* [from *open.*]
1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloſes. *Milton.*
2. Explainer; interpreter. *Shakſpeare.*
3. That which ſeparates; diſuniter. *Boyle.*

OPENE'YED. *a.* [*open* and *eye.*] Vigilant; watchful. *Shakſpeare.*

OPENHA'NDED. *a.* [*open* and *hand.*] Generous; liberal. *Rowe.*

OPENHEA'RTED. *a.* [*open* and *heart.*] Generous; candid; not meanly ſubtle. *Dryden.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS. *ſ.* [*open* and *heart.*] Liberality; munificence; generoſity.

O'PENING. *ſ.* [from *open.*]
1. Aperture; breach. *Woodward.*
2. Diſcovery at a diſtance; faint knowledge; dawn. *South.*

O'PENLY. *ad.* [from *open.*]
1. Publickly; not ſecretly; in ſight. *Hooker.*
2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without diſguiſe. *Dryden.*

OPENMOU'THED. *a.* [*open* and *mouth.*]
1. Greedy; ravenous. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Clamorous; vociferous.

O'PENNESS. *ſ.* [from *open.*]
1. Plainneſs; clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Freedom from diſguiſe. *Felton.*

O'PERA. *ſ.* [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, repreſented by vocal and inſtrumental muſick. *Dryden.*

O'PERABLE. *a.* [from *opero*, Latin.] To be done; practicable. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

O'PERANT. *a.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shakſp.*

To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Latin.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. *Atterbury.*

OPERA'TION. *ſ.* [*operatio*, Latin.]
1. Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hooker.*
2. Action; effect. *Bentley.*
3. [In chirurgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the uſe of inſtruments.
4. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE. *a.* [from *operate.*] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; vigorous; efficacious. *Norris.*

OPERA'TOR. *ſ.* [*operateur*, Fr. from *operate.*] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addiſon.*

OPERO'SE. *a.* [*operoſus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble. *Burnet.*

OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *a.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpentating. Not uſed. *Brown.*

OPHI'TES. *ſ.* A ſtone that has a duſky greeniſh ground, with ſpots of a lighter green, oblong, and uſually near ſquare. *Woodward.*

OPHTHA'LMICK. *a.* [ὀφθαλμὸς, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

O'PHTHALMY. *ſ.* [*ophthalmie*, French; from ὀφθαλμὸς, Gr.] A diſeaſe of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the veſſels and collected into thoſe parts.

O'PIATE. *ſ.* A medicine that cauſes ſleep.

O'PIATE. *a.* Soporiferous; ſomniferous; narcotick; cauſing ſleep. *Bacon.*

O'PIFICE. *ſ.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanſhip; handiwork.

O'PIFICER. *ſ.* [*opifex*, Latin.] One that performs any work; an artiſt. *Bentley.*

O'PINABLE. *a.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Which may be thought.

OPINA'TION. *ſ.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Opinion; notion.

OPINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion. *Hale.*

To OPI'NE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion. *Pope.*

OPI'NIATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion.*]
1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.
2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPINIA'TOR. *ſ.* [*opiniatre*, French.] One fond of his own notion. *Clarendon.*

OPINIA'TRE. *a.* [French.] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; inflexible. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRETY. } *ſ.* [*opiniatreté*, French.]
OPI'NIATRY. } Obſtinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind. *Locke.*

OPI'NION. *ſ.* [*opinio*, Latin.]
1. Perſuaſion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Sentiments; judgment; notion. *South.*
3. Favourable judgment. *Locke.*

To OPI'NION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. Out of uſe. *Glanville.*

OPI'NIONATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion.*] Fond of preconceived notions; ſtubborn. *Burnet.*

OPI'NIONATIVELY. *ad.* Stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *opiniative.*] Obſtinacy.

OPI'NIONIST. *ſ.* [*opinioniſte*, French; from *opinion.*] One fond of his own notions.

OPI'PAROUS. *a.* [*opiparus*, Latin.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

OPITULA'TION. *ſ.* [*opitulatio*, Latin.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

O'PIUM. *ſ.* A juice partly reſinous, partly gummy. It is brought to us in flat cakes; its ſmell is very unpleaſant; and its taſte very bitter.

bitter and very acrid: it is produced from the white garden poppy. After the effect of a doſe of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns more violent; the ſpirits become lower than before, and the pulſe languid. An immoderate doſe of *opium* brings on a ſort of drunkenneſs, at firſt, and, after many terrible ſymptoms, death itſelf. Thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to an immoderate uſe of *opium*, are ſubject to relaxations and weakneſſes, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*

O'PLE-TREE. *ſ.* [*ople* and *tree.*] A ſort of tree. *Ainſworth.*

OPOBA'LSAMUM. ſ. [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPO'PONAX. ſ. [Latin.] A gum reſin of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taſte; brought to us from the Eaſt, but we are ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

O'PPIDAN. *ſ.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townſman; an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPI'GNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

To O'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obſtruction.

OPPILA'TION. *ſ.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate.*] Obſtruction; matter heaped together. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE. *a.* [*oppilative*, French.] Obſtructive.

OPPLE'TED. *a.* [*oppletus*, Latin.] Filled; crowded.

OPPO'NENT. *a.* [*opponens*, Latin.] Oppoſite; adverſe. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT. *ſ.* [*opponens*, Latin]

1. Antagoniſt; adverſary.
2. One who begins the diſpute by raiſing objections to a tenet. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*opportunus*, Lat.] Seaſonable; convenient; fit; timely. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY. *ad.* [from *opportune.*] Seaſonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Wotton.*

OPPORTU'NITY. *ſ.* [*opportunitas*, Latin.] Fit place; time; convenience; ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end. *Denham.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*oppoſer*, French.]

1. To act againſt; to be adverſe; to hinder; to reſiſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To put in oppoſition; to offer as an antagoniſt or rival. *Locke.*
3. To place as an obſtacle. *Dryden.*
4. To place in front. *Shakſpeare.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. n.*

1. To act adverſely. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To object in a diſputation; to have the part of raiſing difficulties.

OPPO'SELESS. *a.* [from *oppoſe.*] Irreſiſtible; not to be oppoſed. *Shakſpeare.*

OPPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *oppoſe.*] One that oppoſes; antagoniſt; enemy. *Blackmore.*

O'PPOSITE. *a.* [*oppoſitus*, Latin.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other. *Milt.*
2. Adverſe; repugnant. *Rogers.*
3. Contrary. *Tillotſon.*

O'PPOSITE. *ſ.* Adverſary; opponent; antagoniſt; enemy. *Hooker.*

O'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *oppoſite.*]

1. In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other.
2. Adverſely. *May.*

O'PPOSITENESS. *ſ.* [from *oppoſite.*] The ſtate of being oppoſite.

OPPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*oppoſitio*, Latin.]

1. Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed.
2. Hoſtile reſiſtance. *Milton.*
2. Contrariety of affection. *Tillotſon.*
4. Contrariety of intereſt; contrariety of meaſures. *Pearſon.*
5. Contrariety of meaning; diverſity of meaning. *Hooker.*
6. Inconſiſtency. *Locke.*

To OPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*oppreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity. *Pope.*
2. To overpower; to ſubdue. *Shakſpeare.*

OPPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*oppreſſion*, French.]

1. The act of oppreſſing; cruelty; ſeverity.
2. The ſtate of being oppreſſed; miſery. *Sh.*
3. Hardſhip; calamity. *Addiſon.*
4. Dulneſs of ſpirits; laſſitude of body. *Arb.*

OPPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *oppreſs.*]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjuſtly exactious or ſevere.
2. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rowe.*

OPPRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [from *oppreſs.*] One who haraſſes others with unjuſt ſeverity. *Sandys.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS. *a.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; diſgraceful; cauſing infamy; ſcurrilous. *Addiſon.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfully; ſcurrilouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfulneſs; ſcurrility.

To OPPU'GN. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Latin.] To oppoſe; to attack; to reſiſt. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] Oppoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

OPPU'GNER. *ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] One who oppoſes or attacks. *Boyle.*

OPSI'MATHY. *ſ.* [ὀψιμαθία.] Late education; late erudition.

OPSONA'TION. *ſ.* [*opſonatio*, Latin.] Catering; a buying proviſions.

O'PTABLE. *a.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; to be wiſhed.

O'PTATIVE. *a.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expreſſive of deſire.

O'PTICAL. *a.* [ὀπτικος.] Relating to the ſcience of opticks. *Boyle.*

OPTI'CIAN. *ſ.* [from *optick.*] One ſkilled in opticks.

O'PTICK. *a.* [ὀπτικος.]

1. Viſual; producing viſion; ſubſervient to viſion. *Newton.*
2. Relating to the ſcience of viſion. *Wotton.*

O'PTICK. *ſ.* An inſtrument of ſight; an organ of ſight. *Brown.*

O'PTICKS. *ſ.* [ὀπτική.] The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion. *Brown.*

O'PTIMACY. *ſ.* [*optimates*, Latin.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Howel.*

OPTI'MITY. *ſ.* [from *optimus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being beſt.

OP'TION. *ſ.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election; power of chooſing. *Smalridge.*

O'PULENCE. } *ſ.* [*opulentia*, Lat.] Wealth;
O'PULENCY. } riches; affluence. *Clarendon.*

O'PULENT. *a.* [*opulentus*, Latin.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *South.*

O'PULENTLY. *ad.* [from *opulent.*] Richly; with ſplendour.

OR. *conjunct.* [oðeꝛ, Saxon.]

1. A diſjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition.

2. It correſponds to *either*: he muſt *either* fall *or* fly.

3. Before: *or ever*, is *before ever.* *Fiſher.*

OR. ſ. [French.] Gold. *Philips.*

O'RACH. *ſ.* A plant. *Milton.*

O'RACLE. *ſ.* [*oraculum*, Latin.]

1. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom. *Hooker.*

2. The place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired. *Shak.*

3. Any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wiſdom.

To O'RACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. Not in uſe. *Milton.*

ORA'CULAR. } *a.* [from *oracle.*]
ORA'CULOUS. }

1. Uttering oracles; reſembling oracles. *Pope.*

2. Poſitive; authoritative. *Glanville.*

3. Obſcure; ambiguous. *King.*

ORA'CULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *oraculous.*] In manner of an oracle. *Brown.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *oraculous.*] The ſtate of being oracular.

O'RAISON. *ſ.* [*oraiſon*, French.] Prayer; verbal ſupplication. *Dryden.*

O'RAL. *a.* [*oral*, Fr.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addiſon.*

O'RALLY. *ad.* [from *oral.*] By mouth; without writing. *Hale.*

O'RANGE. *ſ.* [*orange*, French.] The leaves have two lobes like ears, cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depreſſed, and of a yellow colour when ripe. *Miller.*

O'RANGERY. *ſ.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator.*

O'RANGEMUSK. *ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

O'RANGEWIFE. *ſ.* [*orange* and *wife.*] A woman who ſells oranges. *Shakſpeare.*

ORA'TION. *ſ.* [*oratio*, Lat.] A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick. *Watts.*

O'RATOR. *ſ.* [*orator*, Lat.]

1. A public ſpeaker; a man of eloquence.

2. A petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes to chancery.

ORATO'RICAL. *a.* [from *orator.*] Rhetorical; befitting an orator. *Watts.*

O'RATORY. *ſ.* [*oratoriæ ars*, Latin.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical ſkill. *Sidney.*

2. Exerciſe of eloquence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone. *Ayliffe.*

ORB. *ſ.* [*orbis*, Latin.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body. *Woodward.*
2. Circular body. *Dryden.*
3. Mundane ſphere; celeſtial body. *Shakſp.*
4. Wheel; any rolling body. *Milton.*
5. Circle; line drawn round. *Holiday.*
6. Circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſpheres. *Bacon.*
7. Period; revolution of time. *Milton.*
8. Sphere of action. *Shakſpeare.*

ORBA'TION. *ſ.* [*orbatus*, Latin.] Privation of parents or children.

O'RBED. *a.* [from *orb.*]

1. Round; circular; orbicular. *Shakſp.*
2. Formed into a circle. *Milton.*
3. Rounded. *Addiſon.*

ORBI'CULAR. *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr.]

1. Spherical. *Milton.*
2. Circular. *Newton.*

ORBI'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *orbicular.*] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS. *ſ.* [from *orbicular.*] The ſtate of being orbicular.

ORBI'CULATED. *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

O'RBIT. *ſ.* [*orbita*, Latin.] The line deſcribed by the revolution of a planet. *Blackmore.*

O'RBITY. *ſ.* [*orbus*, Latin.] Loſs, or want of parents or children. *Bacon.*

ORC. *ſ.* [*orca*, Lat.] A ſort of ſea fiſh. *Milton.*

O'RCHAL. *ſ.* A ſtone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainſworth.*

O'RCHANET. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

O'RCHARD. *ſ.* [oꝛcȝeaꝛd, Saxon.] A garden of fruit-trees. *Ben Jonſon.*

O'RCHESTRE. *ſ.* [ὀχήſꝛα.] The place where the muſicians are ſet at a publick ſhow.

ORD. *ſ.* An edge. *Ord*, in old Engliſh, ſignifies *beginning.*

To ORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Latin.]

1. To appoint; to decree. *Dryden.*
2. To eſtabliſh; to ſettle; to inſtitute. *Sh.*
3. To ſet in an office. *Eſther.*
4. To inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power. *Stilling fleet.*

ORDA'INER. *ſ.* [from *ordain.*] He who ordains.

O'RDEAL. *ſ.* [oꝛðal, Saxon.] A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I ſuppoſe, into the water. *Hale.*

O'RDER. *ſ.* [*ordo*, Latin.]

1. Method; regular diſpoſition. *Bacon.*
2. Eſtabliſhed proceſs. *Watts.*
3. Proper ſtate. *Locke.*
4. Regularity; ſettled mode. *Daniel.*
5. Mandate; precept; command. *Clarendon.*
6. Rule; regulation. *Hooker.*
7. Regular government. *Daniel.*
8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour. *Bacon.*
9. A rank, or claſs. *Kings.*
10. A religious fraternity. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. [Plural.] Hierarchical ſtate. *Dryden.*
12. Means to an end. *Taylor.*
13. Meaſures; care. *Spenſer.*
14. [In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeve-

ral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, the Tuscan and Composite.

To O'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct. *Psalms.*
2. To procure. *Spenser.*
3. To methodise; to dispose fitly. *Chron.*
4. To direct; to command.
5. To ordain to sacerdotal function. *Whitg.*

To O'RDER. *v. n.* To give command; to give direction. *Milton.*

O'RDERER. *s.* [from *order.*] One that orders, methodises, or regulates. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS. *a.* [from *order.*] Disorderly; out of rule. *Shakspeare.*

O'RDERLINESS. *s.* [from *orderly.*] Regularity; methodicalness.

O'RDERLY. *a.* [from *order.*]
1. Methodical; regular. *Hooker.*
2. Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Clar.*
3. According with established method. *Hooker.*

O'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *order.*] Methodically; according to order; regularly. *Sandys.*

O'RDINABLE. *a.* [*ordino*, Latin.] Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL. *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Latin.] Noting order: as, second, third. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL. *s.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainsw.*

O'RDINANCE. *s.* [*ordonnance*, French.]
1. Law; rule; prescript. *Spenser.*
2. Observance commanded. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment. *Shakspeare.*
4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordnance.* *Shakspeare.*

O'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *ordinary.*]
1. According to established rules; according to settled method. *Woodward.*
2. Commonly; usually. *South.*

O'RDINARY. *a.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]
1. Established; methodical; regular. *Atterb.*
2. Common; usual. *Tillotson.*
3. Mean; of low rank. *Addison.*
4. Ugly; not handsome: as, *she is an* ordinary *woman.*

O'RDINARY. *s.*
1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.
2. Settled establishment. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and constant office. *Wotton.*
4. Regular price of a meal. *Shakspeare.*
5. A place of eating established at a certain price. *Swift.*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE. *a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] Regular; methodical. *Ray.*

ORDINA'TION. *s.* [*ordinatio*, Latin.]
1. Established order or tendency. *Norris.*
2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. *Stilling fleet.*

O'RDNANCE. *s.* Cannon; great guns. *Sb.*

ORDO'NNANCE. *s.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE. *s.* [*ordure*, French.] Dung; filth. *Dryden. Pope.*

ORE. *s.* [ope, or opa, Saxon; *oor*, Dut. a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its fossil state. *Raleigh.*
2. Metal. *Milton.*

O'REWEED. } *s.* A weed. *Carew.*
O'REWOOD. }

O'RGAL. *s.* Lees of wine. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGAN. *s.* [ὄργανον.]
1. Natural instrument: as the tongue is the *organ* of speech. *Raleigh.*
2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand. *Keil.*

ORGA'NICAL. } *a.* [*organicus*, Lat.]
ORGA'NICK. }
1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Milton.*
2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art. *Milton.*
3. Respecting organs. *Holder.*

ORGA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *organical.*] By means of organs or instruments. *Locke.*

ORGA'NICALNESS. *s.* [from *organical.*] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *s.* [from *organ.*] Organical structure. *Grew.*

O'RGANIST. *s.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ. *Boyle.*

ORGANIZA'TION. *s.* [from *organize.*] Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. *Locke.*

To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically. *Hooker.*

O'RGANLOFT. *s.* [*organ* and *loft.*] The loft where the organ stands. *Tatler.*

O'RGANPIPE. *s.* [*organ* and *pipe.*] The pipe of a musical organ. *Shakspeare.*

O'RGANY. *s.* [*origanum*, Latin.] An herb.

ORGA'SM. *s.* [*orgasme*, Fr. ὀργασμος.] Sudden vehemence. *Denham.*

O'RGEIS. *s.* A sea fish, called likewise *organgling.* *Ainsworth*

O'RGIES. *s.* [*orgia*, Latin.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. *Ben Jonson.*

ORGI'LLOUS. *a.* [*orgueilleux*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

O'RICHALCH. *s.* [*oricbalcum*, Lat.] Brass. *Spenser.*

O'RIENT. *a.* [*oriens*, Latin.]
1. Rising, as the sun. *Milton.*
2. Eastern; oriental.
3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling. *Bacon.*

O'RIENT. *s.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.

ORIE'NTAL. *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east. *Bac.*

ORIE'NTAL. *s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM. *s.* [from *oriental.*] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *oriental.*] State of being oriental. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE. *ſ.* [*orificium*, Latin.] Any opening or perforation. *Arbuthnot.*

O'RIFLAMB. *ſ.* A golden ſtandard. *Ainſw.*

O'RIGAN. *ſ.* [*origanum*, Latin.] Wild marjoram. *Spenſer.*

O'RIGIN. } *ſ.* [*origo*, Latin.]
ORI'GINAL. }

1. Beginning; firſt exiſtence. *Bentley.*
2. Fountain; ſource; that which gives beginning or exiſtence. *Atterbury.*
3. Firſt copy; archetype. In this ſenſe *origin* is not uſed. *Locke.*
4. Derivation; deſcent. *Dryden.*

ORI'GINAL. *a.* [*originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; priſtine; firſt. *Stillingfleet.*

ORI'GINALLY. *ad.* [from *original.*]

1. Primarily; with regard to the firſt cauſe; from the beginning. *Smalridge.*
2. At firſt. *Woodward.*
3. As the firſt author. *Roſcommon.*

ORI'GINALNESS. *ſ.* [from *original.*] The quality or ſtate of being original.

ORI'GINARY. *a.* [*originaire*, French.]

1. Productive; cauſing exiſtence. *Cheyne.*
2. Primitive; that which was the firſt ſtate. *Sandys.*

To ORI'GINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin.*] To bring into exiſtence.

To ORI'GINATE. *v. n.* To receive exiſtence.

ORIGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*originatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of bringing into exiſtence; firſt introduction. *Keil.*

O'RISON. *ſ.* [*oraiſon*, French.] A prayer; a ſupplication. *Milton.*

O'RLOP. *ſ.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT. *ſ.* [*ornamentum*, Latin.]

1. Embelliſhment; decoration. *Rogers.*
2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Add.*

ORNAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *ornament.*] Serving to decoration; giving embelliſhment. *Swift.*

ORNAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *ornamental.*] In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

ORNAME'NTED. *a.* [from *ornament.*] Embelliſhed; bedecked.

ORNA'TE. *a.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton.*

O'RNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *ornate.*] Finery; ſtate of being embelliſhed.

O'RNATURE. *ſ.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration. *Ainſworth.*

ORNITHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A diſcourſe on birds.

O'RPHAN. *ſ.* [ὀρφανὸς.] A child who has loſt father or mother, or both. *Spenſer.*

O'RPHAN. *a.* [*orphelin*, French.] Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*

O'RPHANAGE. } *ſ.* [from *orphan.*] State of
O'RPHANISM. } an orphan.

ORPHA'NOTROPHY. *ſ.* [ὀρφανὸς and τροφὴ.] An hoſpital for orphans.

O'RPIMENT. *ſ.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat.] True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous foſſil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, eaſily bending without breaking. *Hill.*

O'RPINE. *ſ.* [*orpin*, French.] Liverer or roſe root. *Miller.*

O'RRERY. *ſ.* An inſtrument which, by many complicated movements, repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician, born at Lichfield, and ſo named from his patron the Earl of Orrery.

O'RRIS. *ſ.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Bacon.*

O'RRIS. *ſ.* [old French.] A ſort of gold or ſilver lace.

ORTS. *ſ.* Refuſe; things left or thrown away. Obſolete. *Ben Jonſon.*

O'RTHODOX. *a.* [ὀρθὸς and δοκέω.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Bac.*

O'RTHODOXLY. *ad.* [from *orthodox.*] With ſoundneſs of opinion. *Bacon.*

O'RTHODOXY. *ſ.* [ὀρθοδοξία.] Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine. *Swift.*

O'RTHODROMICKS. *ſ.* [from ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] The art of ſailing in the arc of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe. *Harris.*

O'RTHOGON. *ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γωνία.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*

O'RTHOGONAL. *a.* [from *orthogon.*] Rectangular.

O'RTHOGRAPHER. *ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.] One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar. *Shakſpeare.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *orthography.*]

1. Rightly ſpelled.
2. Relating to the ſpelling. *Addiſon.*
3. Delineated according to the elevation.

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.*

1. According to the rules of ſpelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled. *Holder.*
2. The art or practice of ſpelling. *Swift.*
3. The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'PNOEA. *ſ.* [ὀρθοπνοια.] A diſorder of the lungs, in which reſpiration can be performed only in an upright poſture. *Harvey.*

O'RTIVE. *a.* [*ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

O'RTOLAN. ſ. [French.] A ſmall bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*

O'RVAL. *ſ.* [*orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary.

ORVIE'TAN. *ſ.* [*orvietano*, Italian.] An antidote or counter poiſon. *Bailey.*

OSCILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCI'LLATORY. *a.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum. *Arbuthnot.*

O'SCITANCY. *ſ.* [*oſcitantia*, Latin.]
1. The act of yawning.
2. Unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſſneſs. *Addiſon.*

O'SCITANT. *a.* [*oſcitans*, Latin.]
1. Yawning; unuſually ſleepy.
2. Sleepy; ſluggiſh. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*oſcito*, Latin.] The act of yawning. *Tatler.*

O'SIER. *ſ.* [*oſier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *May.*

O'SMUND. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

O'SPRAY. *ſ.* The ſea eagle. *Numbers.*

O'SSELET. *ſ.* [French.] A little hard ſubſtance ariſing on the inſide of a horſe's knee, among the ſmall bones. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSICLE. *ſ.* [*oſſiculum*, Latin.] A ſmall bone. *Holder.*

O'SSIFICK. *a.* [*oſſa* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance.

OSSIFRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *oſſify.*] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance. *Sharp.*

OSSI'FRAGE. *ſ.* [*oſſifraga*, Latin; *oſſifrague*, French.] A kind of eagle. *Calmet.*

To OSSI'FY. *v. a.* [*oſſa* and *facio*, Latin.] To change to bone. *Sharp.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *a.* [*oſſa* and *voro*, Lat.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*

O'SSUARY. *ſ.* [*oſſuarium*, Latin.] A charnel-houſe.

OST. } *ſ.* A veſſel upon which hops or malt
OUST. } are dried. *Dict.*

OSTE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*oſtendo*, Latin.] Such as is proper or intended to be ſhown.

OSTE'NSIVE. *a.* [*oſtentif*, Fr. *oſtendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.

OSTE'NT. *ſ.* [*oſtentum*, Latin.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shakſp.*
2. Show; token. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A portent; a prodigy. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*oſtentatio*, Latin.]
1. Outward ſhow; appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Ambitious diſplay; boaſt; vain ſhow. *Add.*
3. A ſhow; a ſpectacle. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *a.* Boaſtful; vain; fond of ſhow; fond to expoſe to view. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *oſtentatious.*] Vainly; boaſtfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Vanity; boaſtfulneſs.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *ſ.* [*oſtento*, Latin.] A boaſter; a vain ſetter to ſhow.

OSTE'OCOLLA. *ſ.* [ὀστεον and κολλαω.] *Oſteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*

O'STEOCOPE. *ſ.* [ὀστεον and κοπτω.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that accompany them. *Dict.*

OSTEO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ὀστεον and λεγω.] A deſcription of the bones. *Tatler.*

OSTI'ARY. *ſ.* The opening at which a river diſembogues itſelf. *Brown.*

O'STLER. *ſ.* [*boſtelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horſes at an inn. *Swift.*

O'STLERY. *ſ.* [*boſtelerie*, French.] The place belonging to the oſtler.

O'STRACISM. *ſ.* [ὀστρακισμὸς.] A manner of paſſing ſentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a ſhell; public cenſure. *Cleaveland.*

OSTRA'CITES. *ſ.* *Oſtracites* expreſſes the common oyſter in its foſſil ſtate. *Hill.*

O'STRICH. *ſ.* [*autruche*, French; *ſtrutbio*, Latin.] *Oſtrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very ſhort, and the neck about four or five ſpans. They are hunted by way of courſe, for they never fly; but uſe their wings to aſſiſt them in running more ſwiftly. The *oſtrich* ſwallows bits of iron or braſs, as other birds ſwallow ſmall ſtones, to aſſiſt in digeſting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the ſand, and the ſun hatches them. *Calmet.*

OTACOU'STICK. *ſ.* [ὠτα and ακὐω.] An inſtrument to facilitate hearing. *Grew.*

O'THER. *pron.* [oðer, Saxon.]
1. Not the ſame; not this; different. *Swift.*
2. Not I, or he, but ſome one elſe. *Bacon.*
3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. *South.*
4. Correlative to *each.* *Phil.*
5. Something beſide. *Locke.*
6. The next. *Shakſpeare.*
7. The third paſt. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. It is ſometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; ſomething different. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *ad.* In another manner.

O'THERGUISE. *ad.* [*other* and *guiſe.*] Of another kind: ſometimes written *otherguiſs.*

O'THERWHERE. *ad.* [*other* and *where.*] In other places. *Hooker.*

O'THERWHILE. *ad.* [*other* and *while.*] At other times.

O'THERWISE. *ad.* [*other* and *wiſe.*]
1. In a different manner. *Spratt.*
2. By other cauſes. *Raleigh.*
3. In other reſpects. *Rogers.*

O'TTER. *ſ.* [oter, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh. *Grew.*

O'VAL. *a.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, Lat. an egg.] Oblong; reſembling the longitudinal ſection of an egg. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL. *ſ.* That which has the ſhape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *ovum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of eggs. *Thomſon.*

O'VARY. *ſ.* [*ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown.*

OVA'TION. *ſ.* [*ovatio*, Latin.] A leſſer triumph among the Romans. *Dict.*

OU'BAT. } *ſ.* A ſort of caterpillar.
OU'BUST. }

OUCH. *ſ.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

O'VEN. *ſ.* [open, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenſer.*

O'VER hath a double ſignification in the names of places. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon ofre, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another

another of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of nether, then *ever* is from the Gothick *ufar* above. *Gibſon's Camden.*

O'VER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; ofne, Sax.]

1. Above, with reſpect to excellence or dignity. *Swift.*
2. Above, with regard to rule or authority.
3. Above in place. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Acroſs; from ſide to ſide: as, *he leaped over the brook.* *Dryden.*
5. Through; diffuſively. *Hammond.*
6. Upon. *Bacon.*
7. Before: as, over *night.* *Spenſer.*

O'VER. *ad.*

1. Above the top. *Luke.*
2. More than a quantity aſſigned: *five feet and an inch* over. *Hayward.*
3. From ſide to ſide: *the river was a mile* over. *Grew.*
4. From one to another. *Bacon.*
5. From the country beyond the ſea: *the king went* over *to France.* *Bacon.*
6. On the ſurface: *the ground is all* over *green.* *Geneſis.*
7. Paſt: *when his rage was* over, *he repented.* *Knolles.*
8. Throughout; completely: *I have thought the deſign* over. *South.*
9. With repetition; another time: over *again*; over *and* over. *Dryden.*
10. Extraordinary; in a great degree: *be not over-haſty in judging.* *Baker.*
11. OVER *and above.* Beſide; beyond what was firſt ſuppoſed, or immediately intended. *Numbers.*
12. OVER *againſt.* Oppoſite; regarding in front. *Bacon.*
13. *To give over.* To ceaſe from. *Pope.*
14. In compoſition it has a great variety of ſignifications; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of ſpeech in a ſenſe equivalent to more than enough.

To O'VERABOUND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound.*] To abound more than enough. *Philips.*

To O'VERACT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough. *Stilling fleet.*

To OVERA'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch. *Pope.*

To OVERA'WE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by ſuperior influence. *Spenſer.*

To OVERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate. *Rogers.*

OVERBA'LANCE. *ſ.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent. *Locke.*

OVERBA'TTLE. *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker.*

To OVERBE'AR. *v. a.* To repreſs; to ſubdue; to whelm; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVERBI'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be paſt its violence. Uſed of a ſtorm.

To OVERBLO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind. *Waller.*

O'VERBOARD. *ad.* [*over* and *board.* See BOARD.] Off the ſhip; out of the ſhip. *Dry.*

To OVERBU'LK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppreſs by bulk. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burden.*] To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*

To OVERBU'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear. *Dryden.*

To OVERCA'RRY. *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. *Hayward.*

To OVERCA'ST. *v. a.* [*over* and *caſt.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenſer.*
2. To cover. *Hooker.*
3. To rate too high in computation. *Bacon.*

To OVERCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppreſs; to cloy; to ſurcharge. *Ral.*
2. To load; to crowd too much. *Pope.*
3. To burden. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To rate too high. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To fill too full. *Addiſon.*
6. To load with too great a charge. *Shakſp.*

To OVERCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds. *Tickel.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. a. pret. I overcame*; part. paſſ. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenſer.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſubdue; to conquer; to vanquiſh.
2. To ſurmount. *Law.*
3. To overflow; to ſurcharge. *Philips.*
4. To come over or upon; to invade ſuddenly. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. n.* To gain the ſuperiority. *Romans.*

O'VERCOMER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To OVERCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*over* and *count.*] To rate above the true value. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERDO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough. *Grew.*

To OVERDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *dreſs.*] To adorn laviſhly. *Pope.*

To OVERDRI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond ſtrength. *Gen.*

To OVEREY'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]

1. To ſuperintend.
2. To obſerve; to remark *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERE'MPTY. *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make to empty. *Carew.*

O'VERFALL. *ſ.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract.

To OVERFLO'AT. *v. n.* [*over* and *float.*] To ſwim; to float. *Dryden.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. *Dry.*
2. To exuberate. *Rogers.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.*
2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun. *Dryd.*

O'VERFLOW. *ſ.* [*over* and *flow.*] Inundation; more than fulneſs; ſuch a quantity as runs over; exuberance. *Arbuthnot.*

O'VERFLOWING. *ſ.* [from *overflow.*] Exuberance; copiouſneſs. *Rogers.*

OVERFLO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *overflowing.*] Exuberantly. *Boyle.*

To OVERFLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To croſs by flight. *Dryden.*

O'VERFORWARDNESS. *ſ.* [*over* and *forwardneſs.*] Too great quickneſs; too great readineſs. *Hale.*

To OVERFRE'IGHT. *v. a.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity. *Carew.*

To OVERGE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*

To OVERGLA'NCE. *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look haſtily over. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERGO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*] To ſurpaſs; to excel. *Sidney.*

To OVERGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]

1. To cover with growth. *Spenſer.*
2. To riſe above. *Mortimer.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize. *Knolles.*

O'VERGROWTH. *ſ.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth. *Bacon.*

To OVERHA'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]

1. To ſpread over. *Spenſer.*
2. To examine over again.

To OVERHA'NG. *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERHA'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard. *Boyle.*

O'VERHEAD. *ad.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*

To OVERHE'AR. *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERHE'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach. *Spenſer.*

To OVERJO'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To tranſport; to raviſh. *Taylor.*

OVERJO'Y. *ſ.* Tranſport; ecſtacy. *Shak.*

To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to haraſs with toil. *Dryden.*

To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To overburden. *Suckling.*

O'VERLARGE. *a.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough. *Collier.*

OVERLA'SHINGLY. *ad.* [*over* and *laſh.*] With exaggeration. *Brerewood.*

To OVERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]

1. To oppreſs by too much weight or power. *Raleigh. Ben Jonſon.*
2. To ſmother with too much or too cloſe covering. *Milton.*
3. To ſmother; to cruſh; to overwhelm. *Add.*
4. To cloud; to overcaſt. *Spenſer.*
5. To cover ſuperficially. *Exodus.*
6. To join by ſomething laid over. *Milton.*

To OVERLE'AP. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To paſs by a jump. *Dryden.*

O'VERLEATHER. *ſ.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the ſhoe that covers the foot. *Sh.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to ſurvive; to outlive. *Hayward.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. n.* To live too long. *Mil.*

O'VERLIVER. *ſ.* [from *overlive.*] Survivor; that which lives longeſt. *Bacon.*

To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burden with too much. *Felton.*

O'VERLONG. *a.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long. *Boyle.*

To OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]

1. To view from a higher place. *Dryden.*
2. To view fully; to peruſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſuperintend; to overſee. *Graunt.*
4. To review. *Roſcommon.*
5. To paſs by indulgently. *Rogers.*
6. To neglect; to ſlight. *Atterbury.*

O'VERLOOKER. *ſ.* [*over* and *looker.*] One who looks over his fellows. *Watts.*

O'VERLOOP. *ſ.* The ſame with *orlop.* *Ral.*

O'VERMASTED. *a.* [*over* and *maſt.*] Having too much maſt. *Dryden.*

To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *maſter.*] To ſubdue; to govern. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*

O'VERMATCH. *ſ.* [*over* and *match.*] One of ſuperior powers. *Milton.*

O'VERMOST. *a.* [*over* and *moſt.*] Higheſt; over the reſt in authority. *Ainſworth.*

O'VERMUCH. *a.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*

O'VERMUCH. *ad.* In too great a degree.

O'VERMUCHNESS. *ſ.* [from *overmuch.*] Exuberance; ſuperabundance. *Ben Jonſon.*

To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a ſeries. *Shakſpeare.*

O'VERNIGHT. *ſ.* [*over* and *night.*] Night before bedtime. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERO'FFICE. *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakſpeare.*

OVEROFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too buſy; too importunate. *Collier.*

To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs.*]

1. To croſs. *Dryden.*
2. To overlook; to paſs with diſregard.
3. To omit in a reckoning. *Ralcigh.*
4. To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*

To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price. *Prior.*

To OVERPE'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To overlook; to hover above. *Samdys.*

O'VERPLUS. *ſ.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient. *Hooker.*

To OVERPLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laborioufly. *Milton.*

To OVERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe.*] To outweigh. *Brown.*

OVERPO'ISE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*

To OVERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority. *Boyle. Woodward.*

To OVERPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs.*] To bear upon with irreſiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh. *Roſcommon.*

To OVERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price. *Wotton.*

O'VERRANK. *a.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank. *Mortimer.*

To

To OVERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate at too much. *Rogers.*

To OVERRE'ACH. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*]
1. To riſe above. *Raleigh.*
2. To deceive; to go beyond. *Tillotſon.*

To OVERRE'ACH. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *overreach* when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and ſtrikes his toes againſt his fore ſhoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'VERREACHER. *ſ.* [from *overreach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVERRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *read.*] To peruſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERRI'PEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERRO'AST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roaſt.*] To roaſt too much. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERRU'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*]
1. To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperiour in authority. *Sidney.*
2. To govern with high authority; to ſuperintend. *Hayward.*
3. To ſuperſede: as, *in law, to* overrule *a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.* *Carew.*

To OVERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over* and *run.*]
1. To haraſs by incurſions; to ravage. *Add.*
2. To outrun; to paſs behind. *Bacon.*
3. To overſpread; to cover all over. *Burnet.*
4. To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter. *Addiſon.*
5. To injure by treading down.

To OVERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full. *Spenſer.*

To OVERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſee.*]
1. To ſuperintend; to overlook. *Spenſer.*
2. To overlook; to paſs by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*

OVERSE'EN. *part.* [from *overſee.*] Miſtaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*

O'VERSEER. *ſ.* [from *overſee.*]
1. One who overlooks; a ſuperintendant.
2. An officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor. *Graunt.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſet.*]
1. To turn the bottom upward; to throw off the baſis. *Addiſon.*
2. To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the baſis.

To OVERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhade.*] To cover with darkneſs. *Dryden.*

To OVERSHA'DOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhadow.*]
1. To throw a ſhadow over any thing. *Bacon.*
2. To ſhelter; to protect. *Milton.*

To OVERSHO'OT. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſhoot.*] To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

To OVERSHO'OT. *v. a.*
1. To ſhoot beyond the mark. *Tillotſon.*
2. To paſs ſwiftly over. *Harte.*
3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to aſſert too much. *Whitgiſte.*

O'VERSIGHT. *ſ.* [from *over* and *ſight.*]
1. Superintendance. *Kings.*
2. Miſtake; errour. *Hooker.*

To OVERSI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſize.*]
1. To ſurpaſs in bulk. *Sandys.*
2. To plaſter over. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERSKI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſkip.*]
1. To paſs by leaping. *Hooker.*
2. To paſs over. *Donne.*
3. To eſcape. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſlip.*] To paſs undone, unnoticed, or unuſed; to neglect. *Wotton.*

To OVERSNO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſnow.*] To cover with ſnow. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'LD. *part.* [from *overſell.*] Sold at too high a price *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON. *ad.* [*over* and *ſoon.*] Too ſoon. *Sidney.*

OVERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *ſpend.*] Wearied; haraſſed. *Dryden.*

To OVERSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſpread.*] To cover over; to fill; to ſcatter over. *Gen.*

To OVERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtand.*] To ſtand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*

To OVERSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtare.*] To ſtare wildly. *Aſcham.*

To OVERSTO'CK. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtock.*] To fill too full; to crowd. *Swift.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſtrain.*] To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* To ſtretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERSWA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſway.*] To overrule; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVERSWE'LL. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſwell.*] To riſe above. *Fairfax.*

O'VERT. *a.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent. *King Charles.*

O'VERTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Openly.

To OVERTA'KE. *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*]
1. To catch any thing by purſuit; to come up to ſomething going before. *Hooker.*
2. To take by ſurpriſe. *Galatians.*

To OVERTA'SK. *v. a.* [*over* and *taſk.*] To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Harvey.*

To OVERTHRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *throw.*]
1. To turn upſide down. *Taylor.*
2. To throw down. *Milton.*
3. To ruin; to demoliſh. *Dryden.*
4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh. *Dry.*
5. To deſtroy; to ſubvert; to miſchief; to bring to nothing. *Sidney.*

OVERTHRO'W. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſtate of being turned upſide down.
2. Ruin; deſtruction. *Hooker.*
3. Defeat; diſcomfiture. *Hayward.*
4. Degradation. *Shakſpeare.*

O'VERTHROWER. *ſ.* [from *overthrow.*] He who overthrows.

O'VERTHWART. *a.* [*over* and *thwart.*]
1. Oppoſite; being over againſt. *Dryden.*
2. Croſſing any thing perpendicularly.
3. Perverſe; adverſe; contradictious. *Clar.*

O'VERTHWARTLY. *ad.* [from *overthwart.*]
1. Acroſs; tranſverſely. *Peacham.*
2. Pervicaciouſly; perverſely.

O'VERTHWARTNESS. *ſ.* [from *overthwart.*]
1. Poſture

1. Poſture acroſs.
2. Pervicacity; perverſeneſs.

To OVERTO'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*]
1. To riſe above; to raiſe the head above. *Sh.*
2. To excel; to ſurpaſs. *Harvey.*
3. To obſcure; to make of leſs importance by ſuperiour excellence. *Bacon.*

To OVERTRI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shakſpeare.*

O'VERTURE. *ſ.* [*ouverture*, French.]
1. Opening; diſcloſure; diſcovery. *Shakſp.*
2. Propoſal; ſomething offered to conſideration. *Hayward.*

To OVERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*]
1. To throw down; to topple down; to ſubvert; to ruin. *Rowe.*
2. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

O'VERTURNER. *ſ.* [from *overturn.*] Subverter. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*

To OVERVE'IL. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil.*] To cover. *Shakſpeare.*

To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*] To ſubdue with long want of reſt. *Dryden.*

O'VERWEAK. *a.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather. *Sh.*

To OVERWE'EN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*] To think too highly; to think with arrogance. *Shakſpeare.*

OVERWE'ENINGLY. *ad.* [from *overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWE'IGH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate. *Hooker.*

O'VERWEIGHT. *ſ.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance. *Bacon.*

To OVERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*]
1. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty. *Rogers.*
2. To overlook gloomily. *Shakſpeare.*

OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *ad.* [from *overwhelming.*] In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*]
1. Worn out; ſubdued by toil. *Dryden.*
2. Spoiled by time. *Shakſpeare.*

OVERWRO'UGHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*]
1. Laboured too much. *Dryden.*
2. Worked all over. *Pope.*

OVERYEA'RED. *a.* [*over* and *year.*] Too old. *Fairfax.*

OUGHT. *ſ.* [aphiz, Saxon.] Any thing; not nothing. *Milton.*

OUGHT, *verb imperfect.* [preterite of *owe.*]
1. Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Spelman.*
2. To be obliged by duty: *ſubjects* ought *to obey the king.* *Bacon.*
3. To be fit; to be neceſſary: *the poſition* ought *to be proved.* *Locke.*

OVIFO'RM. *a.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of an egg. *Burnet.*

OVI'PAROUS. *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *ſ.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty pennyweights; a pennyweight, twenty-four grains. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *ſ.* [*once*, Fr. *onza*, Spaniſh.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton.*

OUPHE. *ſ.* [*auff*, Teutonick.] A fairy; a goblin. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'PHEN. *a.* [from *ouphe.*] Eliſh. *Shakſp.*

OUR. *pron. poſſ.* [ure, Saxon.]
1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shakſ.*
2. When the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written *ours.* *Davies.*

OURSE'LVES. *reciprocal pronoun.*
1. We; not others. *Locke.*
2. Us; not others, in the oblique caſes. *Dry.*

OURSE'LF is uſed in the regal ſtyle. *Shakſp.*

OUSE. *ſ.* Tanners bark: rather *ooſe.*

OU'SEL. *ſ.* [uſle, Saxon.] A blackbird. *Sp.*

To OUST. *v. a.* [*ouſter*, French.] To vacate; to take away. *Hale.*

OUT. *ad.* [ut, Saxon.]
1. Not within: *the ſtag is* out. *Prior.*
2. It is generally oppoſed to *in.* *Shakſpeare.*
3. In a ſtate of diſcloſure: *the leaves are* out. *Bacon.*
4. Not in confinement or concealment: *murder will* out. *Shakſpeare.*
5. From the place or houſe: *drive the rogue* out. *Shakſpeare.*
6. From the inner part. *Ezekiel.*
7. Not at home: *I was* out.
8. In a ſtate of extinction: *the fire is* out.
9. In a ſtate of being exhauſted: *the proviſion is* out. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Not in affairs: *the miniſter is* out. *Shak.*
11. To the end: *hear him* out. *Dryden.*
12. Loudly; without reſtraint: *he told it* out.
13. Not in the hands of the owner: *my horſe is* out, *I have lent him.* *Locke.*
14. In an errour: *the lawyers were* out.
15. At a loſs; in a puzzle: *he was* out *in his tale.* *Bacon.*
16. With torn clothes. *Dryden.*
17. Away, ſo as to conſume. *Taylor.*
18. Deficient: *he was* out *fifty pounds.* *Fell.*
19. It is uſed emphatically before *alas.* *Suck.*
20. It is uſed emphatically to verbs of diſcovery. *Numbers.*

OUT. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence or expulſion: as, *out* upon this half-faced fellowſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

OUT *of. prep.*
1. From; noting produce: *it grows* out of *rocks.* *Spenſer.*
2. Not in; noting excluſion or diſmiſſion: *ſhut* out of *the houſe.*
3. No longer in: *it is* out of *my hands.*
4. Not in; noting unfitneſs: out of *time.*
5. Not within; relating to a houſe. *Shakſp.*
6. From; noting copy. *Stillingfleet.*
7. From; noting reſcue. *Addiſon.*
8. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity: out of *tune.* *Swift.*

9. From

9. From one thing to ſomething different: *he went* out of *his regular courſe. Dec. of Piety.*
10. Not according to: *this was done* out of *rule. Pope.*
11. To a different ſtate from; noting ſeparation: *he is* out of *favour. Hooker.*
12. Beyond: out of *ſight. Addiſon.*
13. Deviating from; noting irregularity. *Sh.*
14. Paſt; without; noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted: *it is* out of *knowledge. Knolles.*
15. By means of. *Shakſpeare.*
16. In conſequence of; noting the motive or reaſon: *he reproached me* out of *kindneſs. Bac.*
17. *Out of hand*; immediately: as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand. *Shak.*

To OUT. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive. *King Ch.*

To OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond. *Otway.*

To OUTBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate. *Dryden.*

To OUTBA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To ſhut out by fortification. *Spenſer.*

To OUTBI'D. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To overpower by bidding a higher price. *Donne.*

OUTBI'DDER. *ſ.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that outbids.

OUTBLO'WED. *a.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated; ſwollen with wind. *Dryden.*

OU'TBORN. *a.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

OU'TBOUND. *a.* [*out* and *bound.*] Deſtined to a diſtant voyage. *Dryden.*

To OUTBRA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and diſgrace by more daring, inſolent, or ſplendid appearance. *Cowley.*

To OUTBRA'ZEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

OU'TBREAK. *ſ.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTBRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*out* and *breathe.*]
1. To weary by having better breath. *Shak.*
2. To expire. *Spenſer.*

OUTCA'ST. *part.* [*out* and *caſt.*]
1. Thrown into the air as refuſed. *Spenſer.*
2. Baniſhed; expelled. *Milton.*

OU'TCAST. *ſ.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Prior.*

To OUTCRA'FT. *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning. *Shakſpeare.*

O'UTCRY. *ſ.* [*out* and *cry.*]
1. Cry of vehemence; cry of diſtreſs; clamour. *Denham.*
2. Clamour of deteſtation. *South.*

To OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate. *Hammond.*

To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to ſurpaſs. *Shakſpeare Milton.*

To OUTDWE'L. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To ſtay beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TER. *a.* [from *out.*] That which is without: oppoſed to *inner. Grew.*

OU'TERLY. *ad.* [from *outer.*] Toward the outſide. *Grew.*

OU'TERMOST. *a.* [ſuperlative from *outer.*] Remoteſt from the midſt. *Boyle.*

To OUTFA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *face.*]
1. To brave; to bear down by ſhow of magnanimity. *Wotton.*
2. To ſtare down. *Raleigh.*

To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning. *Hudibras.*

To OUTFLY'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight. *Shakſpeare.*

OUTFO'RM. *ſ.* [*out* and *form.*] External appearance. *Ben Jonſon.*

To OUTFRO'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *frown.*] To frown down. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TGATE. *ſ.* [*out* and *gate.*] Outlet; paſſage outward. *Spenſer.*

To OUTGI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *give.*] To ſurpaſs in giving. *Dryden.*

To OU'TGO. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone.* [*out* and *go.*]
1. To ſurpaſs; to excel. *Carew.*
2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.
3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Denham.*

To OUTGRO'W. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To ſurpaſs in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Swift.*

OU'TGUARD. *ſ.* [*out* and *guard.*] One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence. *Dryden. Blackmore.*

To OUTJE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *jeſt.*] To overpower by jeſting. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTKNA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *knave.*] To ſurpaſs in knavery. *L'Eſtrange.*

OU'TLANDISH. *a.* [*out* and *land.*] Not native; foreign. *Donne.*

To OUTLA'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *laſt.*] To ſurpaſs in duration. *Waller.*

OU'TLAW. *ſ.* [*utlaga*, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer; a robber; a bandit. *Davies.*

To OU'TLAW. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Herbert.*

OU'TLAWRY. *ſ.* [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community and deprived of the protection of the law. *Bacon.*

To OUTLE'AP. *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To paſs by leaping; to ſtart beyond.

OU'TLEAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; eſcape. *Locke.*

OU'TLET. *ſ.* [*out* and *let.*] Paſſage outward; diſcharge outward. *Ray.*

OU'TLINE. *ſ.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dryden.*

To OUTLI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to ſurvive. *Clarendon.*

OU'TLIVER. *ſ.* [*out* and *live.*] A ſurviver.

To OUTLO'OK. *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTLU'STRE. *v. a.* [*out* and *luſtre.*] To excel in brightneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TLYING. *part. a.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common courſe of order. *Temple.*

To OUTMA'RCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march. *Clarendon.*

To OUTME'ASURE. *v. a.* [*out* and *meaſure.*] To exceed in meaſure. *Brown.*

OU'TMOST. *a.* [*out* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt from the middle. *Newton.*

To OUTNU'MBER. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number. *Addiſon.*

To OUTPA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*

OUTPA'RISH. *ſ.* [*out* and *pariſh.*] Pariſh not lying within the walls. *Graunt.*

OUTPA'RT. *ſ.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body. *Ayliffe.*

To OUTPO'UR. *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to ſend forth in a ſtream. *Milton.*

To OUTPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value ſet upon it. *Shakſpeare.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager*, Fr.] To injure violently or contumeliouſly; to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly. *Atterbury.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. Not in uſe. *Aſcham.*

OU'TRAGE. *ſ.* [*outrage*, French.] Open violence; tumultuous miſchief. *Shakſp.*

OUTRA'GEOUS. *a.* [*outrageux*, French.]
1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.*
2. Exceſſive; paſſing reaſon or decency. *Dry.*
3. Enormous; atrocious. *Shakſpeare.*

OUTRA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *outrageous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly; furiouſly. *South.*

OUTRA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *outrageous.*] Fury; violence. *Dryden.*

To OUTRE'ACH. *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond. *Brown.*

To OUTRI'DE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To paſs by riding. *Dryden.*

OUTRI'GHT. *ad.* [*out* and *right.*]
1. Immediately; without delay. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Completely. *Addiſon.*

To OUTRO'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring. *Shakſpeare.*

OUTRO'DE. *ſ.* [*out* and *rode.*] Excurſion.

To OUTRO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*

To OUTRU'N. *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*]
1. To leave behind in running. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To exceed. *Addiſon.*

To OUTSA'IL. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſail.*] To leave behind in ſailing. *Broome.*

To OUTSCO'RN. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſcorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shakſp.*

To OUTSE'L. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſell.*]
1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold. *Temple.*
2. To gain a higher price. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSHI'NE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhine.*]
1. To emit luſtre. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To excel in luſtre. *Denham.*

To OUTSHO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhoot.*]
1. To exceed in ſhooting. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhoot beyond. *Norris.*

OUTSI'DE. *ſ.* [*out* and *ſide.*]
1. Superficies; ſurface; external part. *L'Eſt.*
2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon.*
3. Superficial appearance. *Locke.*
4. The utmoſt. *Mortimer.*
5. Perſon; external man. *Bacon.*
6. Outer ſide; part not encloſed. *Spectator.*

To OUTSI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſit.*] To ſit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*

To OUTSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak ſomething beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſport.*] To ſport beyond. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpread.*] To extend; to diffuſe. *Pope.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtand.*]
1. To ſupport; to reſiſt. *Woodward.*
2. To ſtand beyond the proper time. *Shakſp.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtare.*] To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery. *Craſhaw.*

OUTSTRE'ET. *ſ.* [*out* and *ſtreet.*] Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtretch.*] To extend; to ſpread out. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSTRI'P. *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Ben Jonſon.*

To OUTSWE'ETEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſweeten.*] To excel in ſweetneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTSWE'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſwear.*] To overpower by ſwearing. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTTO'NGUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue.*] To bear down by noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTTA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *talk.*] To overpower by talk. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *value.*] To tranſcend in price. *Boyle.*

To OUTVE'NOM. *v. a.* [*out* and *venom.*] To exceed in poiſon. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTVI'E. *v. a.* [*out* and *vie.*] To exceed; to ſurpaſs. *Addiſon.*

To OUTVI'LLAIN. *v. a.* [*out* and *villain.*] To exceed in villany. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTVO'ICE. *v. a.* [*out* and *voice.*] To outroar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakſpeare.*

To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages. *South.*

To OUTWA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *walk.*] To leave one in walking.

OUTWA'LL. *ſ.* [*out* and *wall.*]
1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TWARD. *a.* [utpeapꝺ, Saxon.]
1. External: oppoſed to *inward.* *Shakſp.*
2. Extrinſick; adventitious. *Dryden.*
3. Foreign; not inteſtine. *Hayward.*
4. Tending to the out parts. *Dryden.*
4. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not ſpiritual. *Duppa.*

OU'TWARD. *ſ.* External form. *Shakſpeare.*

OU'TWARD or OUTWARDS. *ad.*
1. To foreign parts: as, *a ſhip* outward *bound.*
2. Toward the out parts. *Newton.*

OU'TWARDLY. *ad.* [from *outward.*]
1. Externally: oppoſed to *inwardly.* *Hooker.*

2. In appearance; not sincerely. *Spratt.*

To OUTWE'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *wear.*] To pass tediously. *Pope.*

To OUTWE'ED. *v. a.* [*out* and *weed.*] To extirpate as a weed. *Spenser.*

To OUTWE'IGH. *v. a.* [*out* and *weigh.*]
1. To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins.*
2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Dryden.*

To OUTWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *well.*] To pour out. *Spenser.*

To OUTWI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem. *L'Estrange.*

OU'TWORK. *s.* [*out* and *work.*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon.*

OUTWO'RN. *part.* [from *outwear.*] Consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton.*

To OUTWRE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *wrest.*] To extort by violence. *Spenser.*

OUTWROU'GHT. *part.* [*out* and *wrought.*] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy. *Ben Jonson.*

To OUTWO'RTH. *v. a.* [*out* and *worth.*] To excel in value. *Shakspeare.*

To OWE. *v. a.* [*eg, aa,* Islandick.]
1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. *Sh.*
2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for: *I owe my life to him.* *Milton.*
3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause: *he owes his fall to his vices.* *Pope.*
4. To possess; to be the right owner of. *Sh.*

O'WING. *part.* [from *owe.*]
1. Consequential. *Atterbury.*
2. Due as a debt. *Locke.*
3. Imputable to, as an agent. *Locke.*

OWL. } *s.* [*ule,* Saxon.] A bird that
O'WLET. } flies about in the night and catches mice. *Pope.*

O'WLER. *s.* One who carries contraband goods. *Swift.*

OWN. *s.* [*agen,* Saxon.]
1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. *Dryden.*
2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. *Dryden.*
3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's. *Daniel.*

To OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden.*
2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right. *Dryden.*
3. To avow. *Dryden.*
4. To confess; not to deny. *Tillotson.*

O'WNER. *s.* [from *own.*] One to whom any thing belongs; master. *Shakspeare.*

O'WNERSHIP. *s.* [from *owner.*] Property; rightful possession. *Ayliffe.*

OWRE. *s.* [*urus jubatus,* Latin.] A beast.

OX. *s.* plur. OXEN. [oxa, Sax. *oxe,* Dan.]
1. The general name for black cattle. *Camden.*
2. A castrated bull. *Graunt.*

OXBA'NE. *s.* [*buphonos.*] A plant. *Ainsw.*

O'XEYE. *s.* [*bupthalmus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

O'XFLY. *s.* [*ox* and *fly.*] A fly of a particular kind.

O'XGANG *of Land. s.* Twenty acres. *Ainf.*

OXHE'AL. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXLI'P. *s.* The same with *cowslip*; a vernal flower. *Shaksp.*

OXSTA'LL. *s.* [*ox* and *stall.*] A stand for oxen.

O'XTONGUE. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XYCRATE. *s.* [ὀξυκρατον] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman.*

O'XYMEL. *s.* [ὀξυμελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON. *s.* [ὀξυμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.

OXY'RRHODINE. *s.* [ὀξυρροδινον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*

O'YER. *s.* [*oyer,* old French.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYES. *s.* [*oyez,* hear ye, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick crier. It is thrice repeated.

O'YSTER. *s.* [*oester,* Dutch; *huitre,* Fr.] A bivalve, testaceous fish. *Shakspeare.*

O'YSTERWENCH. } *s.* [*oyster* and *wench,*
O'YSTERWOMAN. } or *woman.*] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Shaksp.*

OZÆ'NA. *s.* [ὀζαινα.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

P.

P

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt.* It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b*: it has an uniform sound; it is sometimes mute before *t*; as, *receipt.*

PAB

PA'BULAR. *a.* [*pabulum,* Latin.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION. *s.* [*pabulum,* Latin.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS. *a.* [*pabulum,* Latin.] Alimental; affording aliment. *Brown.*

PACE.

PACE. *ſ.* [*pas*, French.]
1. Step; ſingle change of the foot in walking. *Milton.*
2. Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.*
3. Degree of celerity. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Step; gradation of buſineſs. *Temple.*
5. A meaſure of five feet. *Holder.*
6. A particular movement which horſes are taught, though ſome have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the ſame ſide together; amble. *Hudibras.*

To PACE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To move ſlowly. *Spenſer.*
2. To move. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [Uſed of horſes.] To move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To PACE. *v. a.*
1. To meaſure by ſteps. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To direct to go. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'CED. [from *pace.*] Having a particular gait. *Dryden.*

PA'CER. *ſ.* [from *pace.*] He that paces.

PACIFICATION. *ſ.* [*pacification*, French.]
1. The act of making peace. *South.*
2. The act of appeaſing or pacifying. *Hooker.*

PACIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [*pacificateur*, French; from *pacify.*] Peacemaker. *Bacon.*

PACIFICATORY. *a.* [from *pacificator.*] Tending to make peace.

PACI'FICK. *a.* [*pacifique*, French; *pacificus*, Latin.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeaſing. *Hammond.*

PA'CIFIER. *ſ.* [from *pacify.*] One who pacifies.

To PA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifico*, Lat.] To appeaſe; to ſtill reſentment; to quiet an angry perſon. *Bacon.*

PACK. *ſ.* [*pack*, Dutch.]
1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Cleaveland.*
2. A burden; a load. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A due number of cards. *Addiſon.*
4. A number of hounds hunting together.
5. A number of people confederated in any bad deſign or practice. *Clarendon.*
6. Any great number, as to quantity or preſſure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles.

To PACK. *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]
1. To bind up for carriage. *Otway.*
2. To ſend in a hurry. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſort the cards ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign. *Hudibras.*

To PACK. *v. n.*
1. To tie up goods. *Cleaveland.*
2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haſte. *Tuſſer.*
3. To concert bad meaſures; to confederate in ill. *Carew.*

PA'CKCLOTH. *ſ.* [*pack* and *cloth.*] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *pack.*] One who binds up bales for carriage. *Pope.*

PA'CKET. *ſ.* [*pacquet*, French.]
1. A ſmall pack; a mail of letters. *Denham.*
2. The poſt ſhip; the ſhip that brings letters periodically. *Swift.*

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE. *ſ.* [*pack* and *horſe.*] A horſe of burden; a horſe employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*

PA'CKSADDLE. *ſ.* [*pack* and *ſaddle.*] A ſaddle on which burdens are laid. *Howel.*

PA'CKTHREAD. *ſ.* [*pack* and *thread.*] Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels. *Addiſon.*

PA'CKWAX. *ſ.* The aponeuroſes on the ſides of the neck. *Ray.*

PACT. *ſ.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*

PA'CTION. *ſ.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Lat.] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*

PACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*pactio*, Latin.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *ſ.* [from paad, Saxon.]
1. The road; a footpath. *Prior.*
2. An eaſy paced horſe. *Dryden.*
3. A robber that infeſts the roads on foot.
4. A low ſoft ſaddle. *Hudibras.*

To PAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To travel gently.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat away ſmooth and level.

PA'DAR. *ſ.* Grouts; coarſe flower. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *pad.*] A robber; a foot highwayman. *Dryden.*

To PA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, French.]
1. To row; to beat water, as with oars. *Gay.*
2. To play in the water. *Collier.*
3. To finger. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'DDLE. *ſ.* [*pattal*, Welſh.]
1. An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat.
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar. *Deuteronomy.*

PA'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *paddle.*] One who paddles. *Ainſworth.*

PA'DDOCK. *ſ.* [paba, Saxon; *padde*, Dut.] A great frog or toad. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK. *ſ.* [corrupted from *parrack.*] A ſmall incloſure for deer, or other animals.

PADELION. *ſ.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'DLOCK. *ſ.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link. *Prior.*

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a padlock. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'DOWPIPE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PÆ'AN. *ſ.* A ſong of triumph. *Pope.*

PA'GAN. *ſ.* [paganiſc, Sax. *paganus*, Lat.] A Heathen; one not a Chriſtian.

PA'GAN. *a.* Heatheniſh. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'GANISM. *ſ.* [*paganiſme*, Fr. from *pagan.*] Heatheniſm. *Hooker.*

PAGE. *ſ.* [*page*, French.]
1. One ſide of the leaf of a book. *Watts.*
2. [*page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great perſon. *Donne.*

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark the pages of a book.
2. To attend as a page. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'GEANT. *ſ.*
1. A ſtatue in a ſhow.
2. Any ſhow; a ſpectacle of entertainment. *Sh.*

PA'GEANT. *a.* Showy; pompous; oſtentatious. *Dryden.*

To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in ſhows; to repreſent. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'GEANTRY. *ſ.* [from *pageant.*] Pomp; ſhow. *Government of the Tongue.*

PA'GINAL. *a.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Conſiſting of pages. *Brown.*

PA'GOD. *ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. An Indian idol. *Stilling fleet.*
2. The temple of the idol. *Pope.*

PAID. The pret. and part. paſſive of *pay.*

PAI'GLES. *ſ.* Flowers, alſo called cowſlips.

PAIL. *ſ.* [*paila*, Spaniſh] A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAI'LFUL. *ſ.* [*pail* and *full.*] The quantity that a pail will hold. *Shakſpeare.*

PAILMA'IL. *a.* Violent; boiſterous. *Digby.*

PAIN. *ſ.* [*peine*, French.]
1. Puniſhment denounced. *Sidney.*
2. Penalty; puniſhment. *Bacon.*
3. Senſation of uneaſineſs. *Bacon.*
4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.
5. Labour; taſk. *Spenſer.*
6. Uneaſineſs of mind; anxiety. *Prior.*
7. The throws of childbirth. *Samuel.*

To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneaſy. *Jeremiah.*
2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. *Spenſer.*

PA'INFUL. *a.* [*pain* and *full.*]
1. Full of pain; miſerable; beſet with affliction. *Milton.*
2. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addiſon.*
3. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Induſtrious; laborious. *Dryden.*

PA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *painful.*]
1. With great pain or affliction.
2. Laboriouſly; diligently. *Raleigh.*

PA'INFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *painful.*]
1. Affliction; ſorrow; grief. *South.*
2. Induſtry; laborioufneſs. *Hooker.*

PAI'NIM. *ſ.* [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel. *Peacham.*

PAI'NIM. *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*

PAI'NLESS. *a.* [from *pain.*] Without pain; without trouble. *Dryden.*

PAINSTA'KER. *ſ.* [*pains* and *take.*] Labourer; laborious perſon. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING. *a.* [*pains* and *take.*] Laborious; induſtrious.

To PAINT. *v. a.* [*peindre*, French.]
1. To repreſent by delineation and colours.
2. To cover with colours repreſentative of ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To repreſent by colours, appearances, or images. *Locke.*
4. To deſcribe; to repreſent. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To colour; to diverſify. *Spenſer.*
6. To deck with artificial colours. *Shakſpeare.*

To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope.*

PAINT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Colours repreſentative of any thing.
2. Colours laid on the face. *Anon.*

PA'INTER. *ſ.* [from *paint.*] One who profeſſes the art of repreſenting objects by colours. *Dryden.*

PAI'NTING. *ſ.* [from *paint.*]
1. The art of repreſenting objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.*
2. Picture; the painted reſemblance. *Shak.*
3. Colours laid on. *Shakſpeare.*

PAI'NTURE. *ſ.* [*peinture*, French.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*

PAIR. *ſ.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]
1. Two things ſuiting one another: as, a *pair* of gloves.
2. A man and wife. *Milton.*
3. Two of a ſort; a couple; a brace. *Suck.*

To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shakſp.*
2. To ſuit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shakſp.*

To PAIR. *v. a.*
1. To join in couples. *Dryden.*
2. To unite as correſpondent or oppoſite. *Pope.*

PA'LACE. *ſ.* [*palais*, Fr.] A royal houſe; a houſe eminently ſplendid. *Shakſpeare.*

PALA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *palace.*] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Graunt.*

PALA'NQUIN. *ſ.* Is a kind of covered carriage, uſed in the eaſtern countries, that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves.

PA'LATABLE. *a.* [from *palate.*] Guſtful; pleaſing to the taſte. *Philips.*

PA'LATE. *ſ.* [*palatum*, Latin.]
1. The inſtrument of taſte. *Hakewill.*
2. Mental reliſh; intellectual taſte. *Taylor.*

PA'LATICK. *a.* [from *palate.*] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth. *Holder.*

PALA'TINATE. *ſ.* [*palatinatus*, Lat.] The country wherein is the ſeat of a palatine, or chief officer in the court of a ſovereign prince.

PA'LATINE. *ſ.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus*, of *palatium*, Lat.] One inveſted with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE. *a.* Poſſeſſing royal privileges.

PALE. *a.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Latin.]
1. Not ruddy; not freſh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not high coloured; approaching to tranſparency. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Not bright; not ſhining; faint of luſtre; dim. *Shakſpeare.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior.*

PALE. *ſ.* [*palus*, Latin.]
1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to encloſe grounds. *Shakſp.*
2. An encloſure. *Hooker. Milton.*
3. Any diſtrict or territory. *Clarendon.*
4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon. *Peacham.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encloſe with pales. *Mortimer.*
2. To encloſe; to encompaſs. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'LEYED. *a.* [*pale* and *eye.*] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope.*

PALEFA'CED. *a.* [*pale* and *face.*] Having the face wan. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'LELY. *ad.* [from *pale.*] Wanly; not freſhly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS. *ſ.* [from *pale.*]
1. Wanneſs; want of colour; want of freſhneſs. *Pope.*
2. Want of colour; want of luſtre. *Shakſp.*

PA'LENDAR. *ſ.* A kind of coaſting veſſel.

PA'LEOUS. *a.* [*palea*, Latin.] Huſky; chaffy. *Brown.*

PALETTE. *ſ.* [*pallette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickell.*

PA'LFREY. *ſ.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A ſmall horſe for ladies. *Dryden.*

PA'LFREYED. *a.* [from *palfrey.*] Riding on a palfrey. *Tickell.*

PALIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME. *ſ.* [πάλιν and δρομέω.] A word or ſentence which is the ſame read backward or forward: as, *madam*; or this ſentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PA'LINODE. } *ſ.* [παλινῳδία.] A recanta-
PALINODY. } tion. *Sandys.*

PALISA'DE. } *ſ.* [*paliſade*, French; *paliſado*, Spaniſh.] Pales ſet by
PALISA'DO. } way of encloſure or defence. *Broome.*

To PALISA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe with paliſades.

PA'LISH. *a.* [from *pale.*] Somewhat pale.

PALL. *ſ.* [*pallium*, Latin.]
1. A cloak or mantle of ſtate. *Milton.*
2. The mantle of an archbiſhop. *Ayliffe.*
3. The covering thrown over the dead. *Dry.*

To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to inveſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To PALL. *v. n.* To grow vapid; to become inſipid. *Addiſon.*

To PALL. *v. a.*
1. To make inſipid or vapid. *Atterbury.*
2. To make ſpiritleſs; to diſpirit. *Dryden.*
3. To weaken; to impair. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To cloy. *Tatler.*

PA'LLET. *ſ.* [from *paille*, Fr. ſtraw.]
1. A ſmall bed; a mean bed. *Wotton.*
2. [*palette*, Fr.] A ſmall meaſure of liquid, formerly uſed by chirurgeons in bleeding. *Hak.*

PA'LLIAMENT. *ſ.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dreſs; a robe. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'LLIARDISE. *ſ.* [*palliardiſe*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obſolete.

To PA'LLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Latin.]
1. To cover with excuſe. *Swift.*
2. To extenuate; to ſoften by favourable repreſentations. *Dryden.*
3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to eaſe, not cure.

PALLIA'TION. *ſ.* [*palliation*, French.]
1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable repreſentation. *King Charles.*
2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure. *Bacon.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate.*]
1. Extenuating; favourably repreſentative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily, not radically curative. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *ſ.* [from *palliate.*] Something mitigating. *Swift.*

PA'LLID. *a.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high coloured; not bright. *Spenſer.*

PALLMA'LL. *ſ.* [*pila*, and *malleus*, Latin; *pale maille*, French.] A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM. *ſ.* [*palma*, Latin.]
1. A tree; of which the branches were worn in token of victory. There are twenty-one ſpecies of this tree, of which the moſt remarkable are, the greater *palm*, or date tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are ſent hither and made into flag brooms. *Miller.*
2. Victory; triumph. *Dryden.*
3. The inner part of the hand. *Bacon.*
4. A meaſure of length compriſing three inches. *Denham.*

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Prior.*
2. To impoſe by fraud. *Dryden.*
3. To handle. *Prior.*
4. To ſtroak with the hand. *Ainſworth.*

PA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *palm.*] A pilgrim; they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm. *Pope.*

PA'LMERWORM. *ſ.* [*palmer* and *worm.*] A worm covered with hair, ſuppoſed to be ſo called becauſe he wanders over all plants. *Boyle.*

PALME'TTO. *ſ.* A ſpecies of the palm-tree: in the Weſt-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houſes with the leaves. *Thomſon.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PA'LMIPEDE. *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Latin.] Webfooted. *Brown.*

PA'LMISTER. *ſ.* [from *palma*, Lat.] One who deals in palmiſtry.

PA'LMISTRY. *ſ.* [*palma*, Latin.] The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleaveland.*

PA'LMY. *a.* [from *palm.*] Bearing palms. *Sh.*

PALPABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being perceivable to the touch. *Pope.*

PA'LPABLE. *a.* [*palpable*, French.]
1. Perceptible by the touch. *Milton.*
2. Groſs; coarſe; eaſily detected. *Tillotſon.*
3. Plain; eaſily perceptible. *Hooker.*

PA'LPABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being palpable; plainneſs: groſſneſs.

PA'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *palpable.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
2. Groſsly; plainly. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION. *ſ.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Latin.] The act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin.] To beat at the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION. *ſ.* [*palpitation*, French.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulſe of the heart, which makes it felt. *Arb.*

PA'LSGRAVE. *ſ.* [*paltſgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overſeeing of a palace.

PA'LSICAL. *a.* [from *palſy*.] Afflicted with a palſy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *a.* [from *palſy*.] Diſeaſed with a palſy. *Decay of Piety.*

PA'LSY. *ſ.* [*paralyſis*, Latin.] There is a threefold diviſion of a *palſy*; a privation of motion, ſenſation remaining; a privation of ſenſation, motion remaining; and a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

To PA'LTER. *v. n.* [from *paltron*, *Skinner*.] To ſhift; to dodge. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To PA'LTER. *v. a.* To ſquander: as, *he* palters *his fortune.* *Ainſworth.*

PA'LTERER. *ſ.* [from *palter*.] An inſincere dealer; a ſhifter.

PA'LTRINESS. *ſ.* [from *paltry*.] The ſtate of being paltry.

PA'LTRY. *a.* [*poltron*, French, a ſcoundrel.] Sorry; worthleſs; deſpicable; contemptible; mean. *Addiſon.*

PA'LY. *a.* [from *pale*.] Pale. *Shakſpeare.*

PAM. *ſ.* [probably from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

To PA'MPER. *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to ſaginate. *Pope.*

PA'MPHLET. *ſ.* [*par un filet*, Fr.] A ſmall book, probably a book ſold unbound. *Clar.*

To PA'MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write ſmall books. *Howel.*

PAMPHLETE'ER. *ſ.* [from *pamphlet*.] A ſcribbler of ſmall books. *Swift.*

To PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to cloſe or join together. *Ainſworth.*

PAN. *ſ.* [ponne, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel broad and ſhallow. *Spenſer.*
2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan.*

PANACE'A. *ſ.* [*panacée*, Fr. παναχεια.] An univerſal medicine.

PANACE'A. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PANA'DO. *ſ.* [from *panis*, Lat. bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water. *Wiſeman.*

PA'NCAKE. *ſ.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan. *Mortimer.*

PANCRA'TICAL. *a.* [πᾶν and κραλὸς.] Excelling in all the gymnaſtick exerciſes.

PA'NCREAS. *ſ.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] The *pancreas*, or ſweetbread, is a gland of the conglomerate ſort, between the bottom of the ſtomach and the vertebres of the loins. *Quincy.*

PANCREA'TICK. *a.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas. *Ray.*

PA'NCY. } *ſ.* [from *panacea*.] A flower; a
PA'NSY. } kind of violet. *Locke.*

PA'NDECT. *ſ.* [*pandecta*, Latin.] A treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience. *Swift.*

PANDE'MICK. *a.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*

PA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the ſtory of *Troilus* and *Creſſida*.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Dryden.*

To PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion.

PA'NDERLY. *a.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimplike. *Shakſpeare.*

PANDICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The reſtleſſneſs, ſtretching, and uneaſineſs that uſually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*

PANE. *ſ.* [*paneau*, Fr.]

1. A ſquare of glaſs. *Pope.*
2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK. *ſ.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανηγυρικὸς.] An eulogy; an encomiaſtick piece. *Stillingfleet.*

PANEGY'RIST. *ſ.* [*panegyriſte*, Fr.] One that writes praiſe; encomiaſt. *Camden.*

PA'NEL. *ſ.* [*paneau*, Fr.]

1. A ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted between other bodies. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſchedule or roll, containing the names of ſuch jurors, as the ſheriff provides to paſs upon a trial. *Cowel.*

PANG. *ſ.* [*bang*, Dutch, uneaſy.] Extreme pain; ſudden paroxyſm of torment. *Derham.*

To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'NICK. *ſ.* [πανικὸν.] A ſudden fright without cauſe.

PA'NICK. *a.* Violent without cauſe. *Camden.*

PA'NNADE. *ſ.* The curvet of a horſe. *Ainſw.*

PA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*panneel*, Dutch.] A kind of ruſtick ſaddle. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL. *ſ.* The ſtomach of a hawk. *Ainſw.*

PA'NNICK. }
PA'NNICLE. } *ſ.* A plant. *Peacham.*

PA'NNIER. *ſ.* [*panier*, French.] A baſket; a wicker veſſel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horſe. *Addiſon.*

PANO'PLY. *ſ.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour. *Milton.*

To PANT. *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in ſudden terrour, or after hard labour. *Croſhaw.*
2. To have the breaſt heaving, as for want of breath. *Dryden.*
3. To play with intermiſſion. *Pope.*
4. To long; to wiſh earneſtly. *Pope.*

PANT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'NTALOON. *ſ.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and ſtockings were all of a piece. *Shakſ.*

PA'NTESS. *ſ.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

PANTHE'ON. *ſ.* [πανθεῖον.] A temple of all the gods.

PA'NTHER. *ſ.* [πάνθηρ; *panthera*, Lat.] A ſpotted wild beaſt; a pard. *Pope.*

PA'NTILE. *ſ.* A gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'NTLER. *ſ.* [*panetier*, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shak.*

PA'NTOFLE. *ſ.* [*pantouſle*, French.] A ſlipper. *Peacham.*

PA'NTOMIME. *ſ.* [πᾶς and μῖμος; *pantomime*, Fr.]

1. One who has the power of univerſal mi-

mickry; one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action. *Hudibras.*

2. A ſcene; a tale exhibited only in geſture and dumb ſhow. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'NTON. *ſ.* A ſhoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farriers Dict.*

PA'NTRY. *ſ.* [*paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in which proviſions are repoſited. *Wotton.*

PAP. *ſ.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.]

1. The nipple; the dug ſucked. *Spenſer.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Donne.*

3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainſworth.*

PAPA'. *ſ.* [παππας.] A fond name for father, uſed in many languages. *Swift.*

PA'PACY. *ſ.* [*papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of biſhops of Rome. *Bacon.*

PA'PAL. *a.* [*papal*, French.] Popiſh; belonging to the Pope; annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*

PAPA'VEROUS. *a.* [*papavereus*, from *papaver*, Lat.] Reſembling poppies. *Brown.*

PA'PAW. *ſ.* A plant. *Waller.*

PA'PER. *ſ.* [*papier*, French; *papyrus*, Lat.]

1. Subſtance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Piece of paper. *Locke.*

3. Single ſheet printed, or written. *Shakſp.*

PA'PER. *a.* Any thing ſlight or thin. *Burnet.*

To PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'PERMAKER. *ſ.* [*paper* and *make*.] One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL. *ſ.* [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shakſp.*

PAPE'SCENT. *a.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap. *Arbuthnot.*

PAPI'LIO. ſ. [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *papilio*, Lat.] The flowers of ſome plants are called *papilionaceous*, which repreſent ſomething of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings diſplayed: the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a diſform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of theſe is uſually larger than the reſt, and is erected in the middle of the flower. *Quincy.*

PA'PILLARY. } *a.* [from *papilla*, Latin.]
PA'PILLOUS. } Having emulgent veſſels, or reſemblances of paps. *Derham.*

PA'PIST. *ſ.* [*papiſte*, Fr. *papiſta*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

PAPI'STICAL. *a.* [from *papiſt*.] Popiſh; adherent to popery. *Whitgifte.*

PAPI'STRY. *ſ.* [from *papiſt*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romiſh church. *Whitgifte.*

PA'PPOUS. *a.* [*pappoſus*, low Latin.] Having ſoft down, growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, as thiſtles. *Ray.*

PA'PPY. *a.* [from *pap*.] Soft; ſucculent; eaſily divided. *Burnet.*

PAR. ſ. [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. *Locke.*

PA'RABLE. *a.* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Eaſily procured. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

PA'RABLE. *ſ.* [παραβολη.] A ſimilitude; a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

PARABO'LA. ſ. [Latin.] The *parabola* is a conick ſection, ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides, or parallel to a plane that touches one ſide of the cone. *Bentley.*

PARABO'LICAL. } *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from
PARABO'LICK. } *parable*.]

1. Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude. *Brown.*

2. [from *parabola*.] Having the nature or form of a parabola. *Ray.*

PARABO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *parabolical*.]

1. By way of parable or ſimilitude. *Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *ſ.* In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term. *Dict.*

PARA'BOLOID. *ſ.* [παραβολη and ειδος.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whoſe ordinates are ſuppoſed to be in ſubtriplicate, ſubquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their reſpective abſciſſes. *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS. *ſ.* [παρακέντησις.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter: as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

PARACE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [παρὰ and κέν-
PARACE'NTRICK. } τρον.] Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne.*

PARA'DE. *ſ.* [*parade*, French.]

1. Show; oſtentation. *Glanville.*

2. Proceſſion; aſſembly of pomp. *Swift.*

3. Military order. *Milton.*

4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

5. Guard; poſture of defence. *Locke.*

PA'RADIGM. *ſ.* [παραδειγμα.] Example.

PA'RADISE. *ſ.* [παραδεισος.]

1. The bliſsful regions in which the firſt pair was placed. *Milton.*

2. Any place of felicity. *Shakſpeare.*

PARADISI'ACAL. *a.* [from *paradiſe*.] Suiting paradiſe; making paradiſe. *Burnet.*

PA'RADOX. *ſ.* [*paradox*, Fr. παραδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance. *Spratt.*

PARADO'XICAL. *a.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of paradox. *Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY. *ad.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner. *Collier.*

PARADO'XICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY. *ſ.* [from *paradox*.] The uſe of paradoxes. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE. *ſ.* [παραγωγη.] A figure whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end o a word.

PA'RAGON. *ſ.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French.]

1. A model; a pattern; ſomething ſupremely excellent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Companion; fellow. *Spenſer.*

To PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, French.]
1. To compare. *Sidney.*
2. To equal. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RAGRAPH. *ſ.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφή.] A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe. *Swift.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *paragraph.*] By paragraphs.

PARALLA'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *parallax.*]
PARALLA'CTICK. } Pertaining to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX. *ſ.* [παράλλαξις.] The diſtance between the true and apparent place of any ſtar viewed from the earth. *Milton.*

PA'RALLEL. *a.* [παράλληλος.]
1. Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance. *Brown.*
2. Having the ſame tendency. *Addiſon.*
3. Continuing the reſemblance through many particulars; equal. *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Line continuing its courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from another line. *Pope.*
2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.
3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*
4. Reſemblance; likeneſs; conformity continued through many particulars. *Denham.*
5. Compariſon made. *Addiſon.*
6. Any thing reſembling another. *South.*

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place, ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line. *Brown.*
2. To keep in the ſame direction; to level.
3. To correſpond to. *Burnet.*
4. To be equal to; to reſemble through many particulars. *Dryden.*
5. To compare. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *ſ.* [*parallelisme*, French.] State of being parallel. *Ray.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *ſ.* [παράλληλος and γραμμα.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel and equal. *Harris. Brown.*

PARALLELO'GRAMICAL. *a.* [from *parallelogram.*] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED. *ſ.* A ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms, the oppoſite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a priſm, whoſe baſe is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the ſame baſe and height. *Newton.*

PA'RALOGISM. *ſ.* [παραλόγισμος.] A falſe argument. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RALOGY. *ſ.* Falſe reaſoning. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. ſ. [παράλυσις.] A palſy.

PARALY'TICAL. } *a.* [from *paralyſis*; *paralytique*, Fr.] Palſied; inclined to palſy. *Prior.*
PARALY'TICK. }

PARAMO'UNT. *a.* [*per* and *mount.*]
1. Superiour; having the higheſt juriſdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the ſeigniory. *Glanville.*
2. Eminent; of the higheſt order. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT. *ſ.* The chief. *Milton.*

PA'RAMOUR. *ſ.* [*par* and *amour*, French.]
1. A lover or wooer. *Spenſer.*
2. A miſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RANYMPH. *ſ.* [παρα and νυμφη.]
1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*
2. One who countenances or ſupports another. *Taylor.*

PA'RAPEGM. *ſ.* [παραπήγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; alſo a table, containing an account of the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars, eclipſes of the ſun and moon, the ſeaſons of the year, &c. *Philips.*

PA'RAPET. *ſ.* [*parapet*, Fr.] A wall breaſt high. *Ben Jonſon.*

PARAPHERNA'LIA. ſ. [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PARAPHIMO'SIS. *ſ.* [παράφιμωσις; *paraphimoſe*, Fr.] Diſeaſe when the preputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PA'RAPHRASE. *ſ.* [παράφρασις; *paraphraſe*, Fr.] A looſe interpretation; an explanation in many words. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. a.* [παράφραζω; *paraphraſer*, Fr.] To interpret with laxity of expreſſion; to tranſlate looſely. *Stillingfleet.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *ſ.* [παράφραστὴς; *paraphraſte*, Fr.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *paraphraſe.*] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.
PARAPHRA'STICK. }

PARAPHRENI'TIS. *ſ.* [παρα and φρενίτις.] *Paraphrenitis*, is an inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RASANG. *ſ.* [*paraſanga*, low Latin.] A Perſian meaſure of length. *Locke.*

PA'RASITE. *ſ.* [*paraſite*, Fr. *paraſita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*

PARASI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *paraſite.*] Flattering; wheedling; adheſive without uſe. *Hakewill.*
PARASI'TICK. }

PA'RASOL. *ſ.* A ſmall ſort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head. *Dict.*

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.] To half boil; to boil in part. *Bacon.*

To PA'RBREAK. *v. n.* [*breker*, Dutch.] To vomit. Obſolete.

PA'RBREAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Vomit. *Sp.*

PA'RCEL. *ſ.* [*parcelle*, French; *particula*, Latin.]
1. A ſmall bundle.
2. A part of the whole; part taken ſeparately. *Shakſpeare. Arbuthnot.*
3. A quantity or maſs. *Newton.*
4. A number of perſons: in contempt. *Shak.*
5. Any number or quantity: in contempt.

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide into portions. *South.*
2. To make up into a maſs. *Shakſpeare.*

PARCE'NER. *ſ.* [In common law.] When

one dies poſſeſſed of an eſtate, and has iſſue only daughters, or his ſiſters be his heirs; ſo that the lands deſcend to thoſe daughters or ſiſters: theſe are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir. *Cowel.*

PARCE'NERY. *ſ.* [from *parſonier*, French.] A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, called coparceners. *Cowel.*

To PARCH. *v. a.* To burn ſlightly and ſuperficially; to ſcorch. *Shakſpeare.*

To PARCH, *v. n.* To be ſcorched. *Shakſp.*

PA'RCHMENT. *ſ.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dreſſed for the writer. *Bacon.*

PA'RCHMENT-MAKER. *ſ.* [*parchment* and *maker.*] He who dreſſes parchment.

PARD. } *ſ.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Latin.]
PA'RDALE. } The leopard; in poetry, any of the ſpotted beaſts. *Shakſpeare.*

To PA'RDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, French.]
1. To excuſe an offender. *Dryden.*
2. To forgive a crime. *May.*
3. To remit a penalty. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or ſlight apology. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RDON. *ſ.* [*pardon*, French.]
1. Forgiveneſs of an offender.
2. Forgiveneſs of a crime. *Milton.*
3. Remiſſion of penalty.
4. Forgiveneſs received. *South.*
5. Warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RDONABLE. *a.* [*pardonable*, French.] Venial; excuſable. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *pardonable.*] Venialneſs; ſuſceptibility of pardon. *Hall.*

PA'RDONABLY. *ad.* [from *pardonable.*] Venially; excuſably. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONER. *ſ.* [from *pardon.*]
1. One who forgives another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A fellow that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and ſold them to ſuch as would buy them. *Cowel.*

To PARE. *v. a.* To cut off extremities of the ſurface; to cut away by little and little; to diminiſh. *Hooker.*

PAREGO'RICK. *a.* [παρηγορικὸς.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and aſſuage. *Dict.*

PARE'NCHYMA. *ſ.* [παρέγχυμα.] A ſpongy or porous ſubſtance; a part through which the blood is ſtrained.

PARENCHY'MATOUS. } *a.* [from *parenchyma.*] Relating to the parenchyma; ſpongy. *Grew.*
PARENCHY'MOUS. }

PARE'NESIS. *ſ.* [παραίνεσις.] Perſuaſion.

PA'RENT. *ſ.* [*parens*, Latin.] A father or mother. *Hooker.*

PA'RENTAGE. *ſ.* [from *parent.*] Extraction; birth; condition with reſpect to parents. *Shakſpeare.*

PARE'NTAL. *a.* [from *parent.*] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents. *Brown.*

PARENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *parento*, Lat.] Something done or ſaid in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS. *ſ.* [*parentheſe*, Fr. παρὰ, ἐν and τίθημι.] A ſentence ſo included in another ſentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the ſenſe of that which encloſes it: commonly marked thus ( ). *Watts.*

PARENTHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *parentheſis.*] Pertaining to a parentheſis.

PA'RER. *ſ.* [from *pare.*] An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface. *Tuſſer.*

PA'RERGY. *ſ.* [παρὰ and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; ſomething done by the by. *Brown.*

PA'RGET. *ſ.* Plaſter laid upon roofs of rooms. *Woodward.*

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaſter; to cover with plaſter. *G. of Tongue.*

PA'RGETER. *ſ.* [from *parget.*] A plaſterer.

PARHE'LION. *ſ.* [παρὰ and ἥλιος.] A mock ſun. *Boyle.*

PARI'ETAL. *a.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Conſtituting the ſides or walls. *Sharp.*

PARIETARY. *ſ.* [*parietaire*, Fr. *paries*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RING. *ſ.* [from *pare.*] That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Pope.*

PA'RIS. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RISH. *ſ.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroiſſe*, Fr. παροικία.] The particular charge of a ſecular prieſt. Our realm was divided into pariſhes by Honorius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowel.*

PA'RISH. *a.*
1. Belonging to the pariſh; having the care of the pariſh. *Ayliffe.*
2. Maintained by the pariſh. *Gay.*

PARI'SHIONER. *ſ.* [*paroiſſien*, Fr. from *pariſh.*] One that belongs to the pariſh.

PA'RITOR. *ſ.* [for *apparitor.*] A beadle; a ſummoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PA'RITY. *ſ.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Latin.] Equality; reſemblance. *Hall.*

PARK. *ſ.* [peanncuc, Saxon.] A piece of ground encloſed and ſtored with wild beaſts of chaſe, which a man may have by preſcription or the king's grant. *Cowel.*

To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe as in a park. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *park.*] A park-keeper.

PA'RKLEAVES. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PARLE. *ſ.* [from *parler*, French.] Converſation; talk; oral treaty. *Daniel.*

To PA'RLEY. *v. a.* [from *parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to diſcuſs any thing orally. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; diſcuſſion by word of mouth. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT. *ſ.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat.] The aſſembly of the king and three eſtates of the realm; namely, the lords ſpiritual, the lords temporal, and commons; which aſſembly or court is, of all others, the higheſt, and of greateſt authority. *Cowel.*

PARLIAME'NTARY. *a.* [from *parliament.*] Enacted by parliament; ſuiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament. *Bacon.*

PA'RLOUR. *ſ.* [*parloir*, French; *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe.

2. A room in houſes on the firſt floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment. *Spenſer.*

PA'RLOUS. *a.* Keen; ſprightly; waggiſh.

PA'RLOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *parlous.*] Quickneſs; keenneſs of temper.

PA'RMA-CITTY. *ſ.* Corruptedly for ſpermaceti. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RNEL. *ſ.* [the diminutive of *patronella.*] A punk; a ſlut. Obſolete. *Skinner.*

PARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Latin.] Belonging to a pariſh. *Atterbury.*

PA'RODY. *ſ.* [*parodie*, Fr. παρῳδία.] A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe. *Pope.*

To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody.*] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*

PA'ROLE. *ſ.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an aſſurance. *Clarendon.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *ſ.* [παρωνομασία.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to.

PARONY'CHIA. *ſ.* [παρωνυχία.] A preternatural ſwelling or ſore under the root of the nail of one's finger; a whitlow.

PARO'NYMOUS. *a.* [παρώνυμος.] Reſembling another word. *Watts.*

PA'ROQUET. *ſ.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] A ſmall ſpecies of parrot. *Grew.*

PA'ROTID. *a.* [παρωτὶς.] Salivary: ſo named becauſe near the ears. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *ſ.* [πάρωτις.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though indeed they are the external fountains of the ſaliva of the mouth. *Wiſeman.*

PA'ROXYSM. *ſ.* [παροξυσμὸς.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe. *Harvey.*

PA'RRICIDE. *ſ.* [*parricida*, Latin.]

1. One who deſtroys his father. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence.

3. The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due. *Dryden.*

PARRICI'DAL. } *a.* [from *parricida*, Lat.]
PARRICI'DIOUS. } Relating to parricide; committing parricide. *Brown.*

PA'RROT. *ſ.* [*perroquet*, French.] A party-coloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. *Dryden.*

To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thruſts; to fence. *Locke.*

To PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech. *Aſcham.*

PARSIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *parſimony.*] Covetous; frugal; ſparing. *Addiſon.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *parſimonious.*] Frugally; ſparingly. *Swift.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *parſimonious.*] A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PA'RSIMONY. *ſ.* [*parſimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs; ſaving temper. *Swift.*

PA'RSLEY. *ſ.* [*perſli*, Welſh.] A plant.

PA'RSNEP. *ſ.* [*paſtinacha*, Latin.] A plant.

PA'RSON. *ſ.* [*parochianus*, Latin.]

1. The prieſt of a pariſh; one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman. *Shakſpeare.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the preſbyterians.

PA'RSONAGE. *ſ.* [from *parſon.*] The benefice of a pariſh. *Addiſon.*

PART. *ſ.* [*pars*, Latin.]

1. Something leſs than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a large quantity. *Knolles.*

2. Member. *Locke.*

3. Particular; diſtinct ſpecies. *Law.*

4. Ingredient in a mingled maſs. *Blackmore.*

5. That which, in diviſion, falls to each. *Dry.*

6. Proportional quantity. *Chapman.*

7. Share; concern. *Pope.*

8. Side; party; intereſt; faction. *Daniel.*

9. Something relating or belonging. *Shakſp.*

10. Particular office or character. *Bacon.*

11. Character appropriated in a play. *Shakſp.*

12. Buſineſs; duty. *Bacon.*

13. Action; conduct. *Shakſpeare.*

14. Relation reciprocal. *Tillotſon.*

15. *In good* part; *in ill* part: as well done; as ill done. *Hooker.*

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties; or accompliſhments. *Sidney.*

17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; diſtricts. *Sidney.*

PART. *ad.* Partly; in ſome meaſure. *Shakſ.*

To PART. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to ſhare; to diſtribute. *Acts.*

2. To ſeparate; to diſunite. *Dryden.*

3. To break into pieces. *Leviticus.*

4. To keep aſunder. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To ſeparate combatants. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To ſecern. *Prior.*

To PART. *v. n.*

1. To be ſeparated. *Dryden.*

2. To quit each other. *Swift.*

3. To take farewell. *Shakſpeare.*

4. To have ſhare. *Iſaiah.*

5. [*partir*, Fr.] To go away; to ſet out. *Dr.*

6. *To* PART *with.* To quit; to reſign; to loſe; to be ſeparated from. *Taylor.*

PA'RTABLE. *a.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſuch as may be parted. *Camden.*

PA'RTAGE. *ſ.* [*partage*, Fr.] Diviſion; act of ſharing or parting. *Locke.*

To PARTA'KE. *v. n.* preterite, *partook*; participle paſſive, *partaken.* [*part* and *take.*]

1. To have ſhare of any thing; to take ſhare with. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have ſomething of the property, nature, or right. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded. *St.*

4. To combine; to unite in ſome deſign.

To PARTA'KE. *v. a.*

1. To ſhare; to have part in. *Milton.*

2. To admit to part; to extend participation. *Spenſer.*

PARTA'KER. *ſ.* [from *partake.*]
1. A partner in poſſeſſions; a ſharer of any thing; an aſſociate with. *Hooker.*
2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Accompliſh; aſſociate. *Pſalms.*

PA'RTER. *ſ.* [from *part.*] One that parts or ſeparates. *Sidney.*

PA'RTERRE. *ſ.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level diviſion of ground. *Miller.*

PA'RTIAL. *a.* [*partial*, French.]
1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or one ſide of the queſtion, more than the other. *Malachi.*
2. Inclined to favour without reaſon. *Locke.*
3. Affecting only one part; ſubſiſting only in a part; not univerſal. *Burnet.*

PARTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial.*] Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other. *Spenſer.*

To PARTIALI'ZE. *v. a.* [*partialiſer*, Fr. from *partial.*] To make partial. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RTIALLY. *ad.* [from *partial.*]
1. With unjuſt favour or diſlike.
2. In part; not totally. *Rogers.*

PARTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *partible.*] Diviſibility; ſeparability.

PA'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſeparable. *Digby.*

PARTI'CIPABLE. *a.* [from *participate.*] Such as may be ſhared or partaken. *Norris.*

PARTI'CIPANT. *a.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate.*] Sharing; having ſhare or part. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*participo*, Latin.]
1. To partake; to have ſhare. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To have part of more things than one: *frogs* participate *of beaſt and fiſh.* *Denham.*
3. To have part of ſomething common with another. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to ſhare. *Hooker.*

PARTICIPA'TION. *ſ.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate.*]
1. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common. *Hooker.*
2. The act or ſtate of partaking or having part of ſomething. *Stilling fleet.*
3. Diſtribution; diviſion into ſhares. *Raleigh.*

PARTICI'PIAL. *a.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY. *ad.* [from *participle.*] In the ſenſe and manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE. *ſ.* [*participium*, Latin.]
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.*
2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

PA'RTICLE. *ſ.* [*particule*, French; *particula*, Latin.]
1. Any ſmall proportion of a great ſubſtance. *Newton.*
2. A word unvaried by inflexion. *Hooker.*

PARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*particulier*, French.]
1. Relating to ſingle perſons; not general.
2. Individual; one diſtinct from others. *Dr.*
3. Noting properties or things peculiar: *he had nothing* particular *in his conduct.* *Bacon.*
4. Attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct.
5. Single; not general. *Sidney.*
6. Odd; having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him from others.

PARTI'CULAR. *ſ.*
1. A ſingle inſtance; a ſingle point. *South.*
2. Individual; private perſon. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Private intereſt. *Hooker. Shakſpeare.*
4. Private character; ſingle ſelf; ſtate of an individual. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A minute detail of things ſingly enumerated. *Ayliffe.*
6. *In particular.* Peculiarly; diſtinctly. *Dryden.*

PARTICULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular.*]
1. Diſtinct notice or enumeration. *Sidney.*
2. Singleneſs; individuality. *Hooker.*
3. Petty account; private incident. *Addiſon.*
4. Something belonging to ſingle perſons. *Sh.*
5. Something peculiar. *Addiſon.*

To PARTI'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariſer*, French.] To mention diſtinctly; to detail; to ſhow minutely. *Atterbury.*

PARTI'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *particular.*]
1. Diſtinctly; ſingly; not univerſally. *South.*
2. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *particular.*] To make mention ſingly. Obſolete. *Camden.*

PA'RTISAN. *ſ.* [*partiſan*, French.]
1. A kind of pike or halberd. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [from *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction. *Addiſon.*
3. The commander of a party.
4. A commander's leading ſtaff. *Ainſworth.*

PARTI'TION. *ſ.* [*partition*, French; *partitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing; a ſtate of being divided. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Diviſion; ſeparation; diſtinction. *Hooker.*
3. Part divided from the reſt; ſeparate part.
4. That by which different parts are ſeparated. *Rogers.*
5. Part where ſeparation is made. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'TION. *v. a.* To divide into diſtinct parts. *Bacon.*

PA'RTLET. *ſ.* A name given to a hen; the original ſignification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hall.*

PA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *part.*] In ſome meaſure; in ſome degree. *Addiſon.*

PA'RTNER. *ſ.* [from *part.*]
1. Partaker; ſharer; one who has part in any thing. *Milton.*
2. One who dances with another. *Shakſp.*

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to aſſociate with a partner. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'RTNERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *partner.*]
1. Joint intereſt or property. *Dryden.*
2. The union of two or more in the ſame trade. *L'Eſtrange.*

PARTO'OK. Preterite of *partake.*

PA'RTRIDGE. *ſ.* [*pertris*, Welſh.] A bird of game. *Samuel.*

PARTU'RIENT. *a.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION. *ſ.* [from *parturio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being about to bring forth.

PA'RTY. *ſ.* [*partie*, French.]

1. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others. *Locke.*
2. One of two litigants. *Shakſpeare.*
3. One concerned in any affair. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Perſons engaged againſt each other. *Dryd.*
5. Cauſe; ſide. *Dryden.*
6. A ſelect aſſembly. *Pope.*
7. Particular perſon; a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another. *Taylor.*
8. A detachment of ſoldiers.

PA'RTY-COLOURED. *a.* [*party* and *coloured.*] Having diverſity of colours. *Dryden.*

PA'RTY-JURY. *ſ.* [In law.] A jury in ſome trials half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN. *ſ.* [*party* and *man.*] A factious perſon; an abettor of a party.

PA'RTY-WALL. *ſ.* [*party* and *wall.*] Wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

PARVIS. ſ. [French.] A church or church porch. *Bailey.*

PA'RVITUDE. *ſ.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs. Not uſed. *Glanville.*

PA'RVITY. *ſ.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs. Not uſed. *Ray.*

PAS. ſ. [French.] Precedence; right of going foremoſt. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'SCHAL. *a.* [*paſcal*, French.]

1. Relating to the paſſover.
2. Relating to Eaſter.

PASH. *ſ.* [*paz*, Spaniſh.] A face. *Shakſ.*

To PASH. *v. a.* [*perſſen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike; to cruſh. *Dryden.*

PA'SQUE-FLOWER. *ſ.* [*pulſatilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SQUIL. } *ſ.* [from *paſquino*, a ſtatue at Rome, to which
PA'SQUIN. } they affix any lampoon.]
PA'SQUINADE. } A lampoon. *Howel.*

To PASS. *v. n.* [*paſſer*, French.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progreſſive. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To go forcibly; to make way: *he* paſſed *through the brakes.* *Dryden.*
3. To make a change from one thing to another. *Temple.*
4. To vaniſh; to be loſt: *ſoon* paſſes *the fragrance of the morning.* *Dryden.*
5. To go away progreſſively: *many thoughts* paſſed *in his mind.* *Locke.*
6. To be at an end; to be over: *the pleaſure of life is* paſt. *Dryden.*
7. To die; to paſs from the preſent life to another ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To be changed by regular gradation: *hairs* paſs *from black to grey.* *Arbuthnot.*
9. To go beyond bounds. Obſolete. *Shakſ.*
10. To be in any ſtate: *we muſt* paſs *through pleaſure and pain.* *Ezekiel.*
11. To be enacted: *the bill has* paſſed *the houſe of commons.* *Clarendon.*
12. To be effected; to exiſt: *this was brought to* paſs *artfully.* *Hooker.*
13. To gain reception; to become current: *the ſtory* paſſed *even among wiſe men.* *L'Eſt.*
14. To be practiſed artfully or ſucceſsfully: *the fraud* paſſed *upon him.* *Shakſpeare.*
15. To be regarded as good or ill: *the lines* paſſed *for good with ſome, for ill with others.* *Atterbury.*
16. To occur; to be tranſacted: *buſineſs* paſſes *ſmoothly among ſkilful men.* *Watts.*
17. To be done: *we muſt not let this* paſs *without cenſure.* *Taylor.*
18. To heed; to regard. Not in uſe. *Shak.*
19. To determine finally; to judge capitally: *the jury* paſſed *upon him.* *Shakſp.*
20. To be ſupremely excellent. *Underwood.*
21. To thruſt; to make a puſh in fencing. *Dryden.*
22. To omit to play. *Prior.*
23. To go through the alimentary duct. *Arb.*
24. To be in a tolerable ſtate: *the man is well enough to* paſs, *though not rich.* *L'Eſtr.*
25. *To* PASS *away.* To be loſt; to glide off. *Locke.*
26. *To* PASS *away.* To vaniſh.

To PASS. *v. a.*

1. To go beyond. *Hayward.*
2. To go through: as, *the horſe* paſſed *the river.*
3. To ſpend; to live through. *Collier.*
4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham.*
5. To carry haſtily. *Addiſon.*
6. To tranſfer to another proprietor. *Herb.*
7. To ſtrain; to percolate. *Bacon.*
8. To vent; to pronounce. *Watts.*
9. To utter ceremoniouſly. *Clarendon.*
10. To utter ſolemnly. *L'Eſtrange.*
11. To tranſmit. *Clarendon.*
12. To put an end to. *Shakſpeare.*
13. To ſurpaſs; to excel. *Ezekiel.*
14. To omit; to neglect. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To tranſcend; to tranſgreſs. *Burnet.*
16. To admit; to allow. *Kings.*
17. To enact a law. *Swift.*
18. To impoſe fraudulently. *Dryden.*
19. To practiſe artfully; to make ſucceed. *L'Eſtrange.*
20. To ſend from one place to another: as, paſs *that beggar to his own pariſh.*
21. *To* PASS *away.* To ſpend; to waſte. *Eccluſ.*
22. *To* PASS *by.* To excuſe; to forgive. *Til.*
23. *To* PASS *by.* To neglect; to diſregard. *Bacon.*
24. *To* PASS *over.* To omit; to let go unregarded. *Dryden.*

PASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance; an avenue. *Shakſp.*
2. Paſſage; road. *Raleigh.*
3. A permiſſion to go or come any where.
4. An order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode.
5. Puſh; thruſt in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*
6. State; condition. *Sidney.*

PA'SSABLE. *a.* [*paſſable*, Fr. from *paſs.*]
1. Poſſible to be paſſed or travelled through or over. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable. *Dryd.*
3. Capable of admiſſion or reception. *Collier.*
4. Popular; well received. *Bacon.*

PASSA'DO. ſ. [Italian.] A puſh; a thruſt.

PA'SSAGE. *ſ.* [*paſſage*, French.]
1. Act of paſſing; travel; courſe; journey. *Raleigh.*
2. Road; way. *South.*
3. Entrance or exit; liberty to paſs. *Shak.*
4. The ſtate of decay. Not in uſe. *Shak.*
5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Digby.*
6. Occurrence; hap. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Unſettled ſtate. *Temple.*
8. Incident; tranſaction. *Hayward.*
9. Management; conduct. *Davies.*
10. [*endroit*, French.] Part of a book; ſingle place in a writing. *Addiſon.*

PA'SSED. Preterite and participle of *paſs.*

PA'SSENGER. *ſ.* [*paſſager*, French.]
1. A traveller; one that is upon the road; a wayfarer. *Spenſer.*
2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney.*

PA'SSENGER *falcon. ſ.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainſworth.*

PA'SSER. *ſ.* [from *paſs.*] One who paſſes; one that is upon the road. *Carew.*

PASSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*paſſibilité*, Fr. from *paſſible.*] Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents. *Hakewill.*

PA'SSIBLE. *a.* [*paſſible*, Fr. *paſſibilis*, Lat.] Suſceptible of impreſſions from external agents. *Hooker.*

PA'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *paſſible.*] Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents. *Brerewood.*

PA'SSING. *participial a.* [from *paſs.*]
1. Supreme; ſurpaſſing others; eminent. *Fairfax.*
2. It is uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding: as, *paſſing* fair. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'SSINGBELL. *ſ.* [*paſſing* and *bell.*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul: it is often uſed for the bell which rings immediately after death. *Daniel. Swift.*

PA'SSION. *ſ.* [*paſſion*, Fr. *paſſio*, Latin.]
1. Any effect cauſed by external agency. *Locke.*
2. Suſceptibility of effect from external action. *Bacon.*
3. Violent commotion of the mind. *Milton.*
4. Anger. *Watts.*
5. Zeal; ardour. *Addiſon.*
6. Love. *Dryden.*
7. Eagerneſs. *Swift.*
8. Emphatically. The laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world. *Acts.*

To PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*paſſioner*, French, from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to expreſs great commotion of mind. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'SSION-FLOWER. *ſ.* [*granadilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SSION-WEEK. *ſ.* The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*paſſionné*, French.]
1. Moved by paſſion; cauſing or expreſſing great commotion of mind. *Clarendon.*
2. Eaſily moved to anger. *Prior.*

To PA'SSIONATE. *v. n.* [from *paſſion.*] An old word. Obſolete.
1. To affect with paſſion. *Spenſer.*
2. To expreſs paſſionately. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *paſſionate.*]
1. With paſſion; with deſire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *South.*
2. Angrily. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS. *ſ.* [from *paſſionate.*]
1. State of being ſubject to paſſion.
2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIVE. *a.* [*paſſivus*, Latin.]
1. Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent. *South.*
2. Unreſiſting; not oppoſing. *Pope.*
3. Suffering; not acting.
4. [In grammar.] A verb *paſſive* is that which ſignifies paſſion. *Clarke.*

PA'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *paſſive.*] With a paſſive nature. *Dryden.*

PA'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *paſſive.*]
1. Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents. *Dryden.*
2. Paſſibility; power of ſuffering. *D. of P.*

PASSI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *paſſive.*] Paſſiveneſs. An innovated word. *Cheyne.*

PA'SSOVER. *ſ.* [*paſs* and *over.*]
1. A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, *paſſed over* the habitations of the Hebrews. *John.*
2. The ſacrifice killed. *Exodus.*

PA'SSPORT. *ſ.* [*paſſport*, French.] Permiſſion of egreſs. *Sidney. South.*

PAST. *participial a.* [from *paſs.*]
1. Not preſent; not to come. *Swift.*
2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

PAST. *ſ.* Elliptically. Paſt time. *Fenton.*

PAST. *prepoſition.*
1. Beyond in time: *it is* paſt *the time of hiſtory.* *Hebrews.*
2. No longer capable of: *he is* paſt *learning.* *Hayward.*
3. Beyond; out of reach of: *the ſhip is* paſt *cannon-ſhot.* *Calamy.*
4. Beyond; further than: *we are not* paſt *the fens.* *Numbers.*
5. Above; more than: *the well was* paſt *ten feet deep.* *Spenſer.*

PASTE. *ſ.* [*paſte*, French.]
1. Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious. *Dryden.*
2. Flour and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement.
3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones. *Locke.*

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*paſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To faſten with paſte.

PA'STE-

PA'STEBOARD. *ſ.* [*paſte* and *board.*] Maſſes made anciently by paſting one board on another; now made ſometimes by macerating paper, ſometimes by pounding old cordage and caſting it in forms. *Dryden.*

PA'STEBOARD. *a.* Made of paſteboard.

PA'STEL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'STERN. *ſ.* [*paſturon*, French.]

1. The knee of a horſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The legs of a human creature. *Dryden.*

PA'STIL. *ſ.* [*paſtillus*, Lat. *paſtille*, French.] A roll of paſte. *Peacham.*

PA'STIME. *ſ.* [*paſs* and *time.*] Sport; amuſement; diverſion. *Watts.*

PA'STOR. *ſ.* [*paſtor*, Latin.]

1. A ſhepherd. *Dryden.*
2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has ſouls to feed with ſound doctrine. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *a.* [*paſtoralis*, Latin.]

1. Rural; ruſtick; beſeeming ſhepherds; imitating ſhepherds. *Sidney.*
2. Relating to the care of ſouls. *Hooker.*

PA'STORAL. *ſ.* A poem in which any action or paſſion is repreſented by its effects upon a country life, in which ſpeakers take upon them the character of ſhepherds; an idyl; a bucolick. *Pope.*

PA'STRY. *ſ.* [*paſtiſſerie*, Fr. from *paſte.*]

1. The act of making pies. *King.*
2. Pies or baked paſte. *Tuſſer.*
3. The place where paſtry is made. *Shak.*

PA'STRY-COOK. *ſ.* [*paſtry* and *cook.*] One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURABLE. *a.* [from *paſture.*] Fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE. *ſ.* [*paſturage*, French.]

1. The buſineſs of feeding cattle. *Spenſer.*
2. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addiſon.*
3. The uſe of paſture. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURE. *ſ.* [*paſture*, French.]

1. Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.*
2. Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke.*
3. Human culture; education. *Dryden.*

To PA'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a paſture.

To PA'STURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground. *Milton.*

PA'STY. *ſ.* [*paſte*, French.] A pie of cruſt raiſed without a diſh. *Shakſpeare.*

PAT. *a.* [from *pat*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly ſuitable. *Atterbury.*

PAT. *ſ.* [*patte*, French.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap. *Collier.*
2. A ſmall lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*

PA'TACHE. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TACOON. *ſ.* A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh.

To PATCH. *v. n.* [*pudtzer*, Daniſh; *pezzare*, Italian.]

1. To cover with a piece ſewed on. *Locke.*
2. To decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk. *Addiſon.*
3. To mend clumſily; to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt. *Dryden.*
4. To make up of ſhreds or different pieces.

PATCH. *ſ.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]

1. A piece ſewed on to cover a hole. *Dryden.*
2. A piece inſerted in moſaick or variegated work. *Locke.*
3. A ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face. *Suckling.*
4. A ſmall particle; a parcel of land. *Shak.*
5. A paltry fellow. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *patch.*] One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY. *ſ.* [from *patch.*] Botchery; bungling work. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'TCHWORK. *ſ.* [*patch* and *work.*] Work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together. *Swift.*

PATE. *ſ.* The head. *Spenſer. South.*

PA'TED. *a.* [from *pate.*] Having a pate.

PATEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*patefactio*, Lat.] Act or ſtate of opening. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TEN. *ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. *Shakſp.*

PA'TENT. *a.* [*patens*, Latin.]

1. Open to the peruſal of all: as, letters *patent.* *Leſley.*
2. Appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.*

PA'TENT. *ſ.* A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege. *Shakſpeare.*

PATENTEE'. *ſ.* [from *patent.*] One who has a patent. *Swift.*

PA'TER-NOSTER. *ſ.* [Latin.] The Lord's prayer. *Camden.*

PATE'RNAL. *a.* [*paternus*, Latin.]

1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father. *Hammond.*
2. Hereditary; received in ſucceſſion from one's father. *Dryden.*

PATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *paternus*, Latin.] Fatherſhip; the relation of a father. *Arbuth.*

PATH. *ſ.* [paꝺ, Saxon.] Way; road; track.

PATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [παθητικὸς.] Affecting
PATHE'TICK. } the paſſions; paſſionate; moving. *Swift.*

PATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *pathetical.*] In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *pathetical.*] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the paſſions. *Dryden.*

PA'THLESS. *a.* [from *path.*] Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*

PATHOGNOMO'NICK. *a.* [παθογνωμονικὸς.] Such ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable; deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatick. *Quincy.*

PATHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pathology.*] Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

PA'THOLOGIST. *ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PA'THOLOGY. *ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω.] That part of medicine which relates to the diſtempers, with their differences, cauſes, and effects, incident to the body. *Quincy.*

PA'THWAY. *ſ.* [*path* and *way.*] A road; a narrow way to be paſſed on foot. *Shakſp.*

PA'TIBLE.

PA'TIBLE. *a.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

PA'TIBULARY. *a.* [*patibulaire*, French; from *patibulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the gallows.

PA'TIENCE. *ſ.* [*patientia*, Latin.]
1. The power of ſuffering; endurance; the power of expecting long without rage or diſcontent; the power of ſupporting injuries without revenge. *Matthew.*
2. Sufferance; permiſſion. *Hooker.*
3. An herb. *Mortimer.*

PA'TIENT. *a.* [*patiens*, Latin.]
1. Having the quality of enduring. *Ray.*
2. Calm under pain or affliction. *Dryden.*
3. Not revengeful againſt injuries.
4. Not eaſily provoked. *Theſſalonians.*
5. Perſevering; calmly diligent. *Newton.*
6. Not haſty; not viciouſly eager or impetuous. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT. *ſ.* [*patient*, French.]
1. That which receives impreſſions from external agents. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. A perſon diſeaſed, under the care of another. *Addiſon.*

To PA'TIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, French.] To compoſe one's ſelf. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'TIENTLY. *ad.* [from *patient*.]
1. Without rage under pain or affliction. *Swift.*
2. Without vicious impetuoſity. *Calamy.*

PA'TINE. *ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TLY. *ad.* [from *pat*.] Commodiouſly; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH. *ſ.* [*patriarcha*, Latin.]
1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family. *Milton.*
2. A biſhop ſuperious to archbiſhops. *Ral.*

PATRIA'RCHAL. *a.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. from *patriarch*.]
1. Belonging to patriarchs; ſuch as was poſſeſſed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.*
2. Belonging to hierarchial patriarchs. *Ayl.*

PA'TRIARCHATE. } *ſ.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.
PA'TRIARCHSHIP. } from *patriarch*.] A biſhoprick ſuperiour to archbiſhopricks. *Ayl.*

PA'TRIARCHY. *ſ.* Juriſdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PATRI'CIAN. *a.* [*patricius*, Latin.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. *Addiſon.*

PATRI'CIAN. *ſ.* A nobleman. *Dryden.*

PATRIMO'NIAL. *a.* [from *patrimony*.] Poſſeſſed by inheritance. *Temple.*

PA'TRIMONY. *ſ.* [*patrimonium*, Latin.] An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance. *Davies.*

PA'TRIOT. *ſ.* One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country. *Tickell.*

PA'TRIOTISM. [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To PATRO'CINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin.] To patroniſe; to protect; to defend.

PATRO'L. *ſ.* [*patrouille*, old French.]
1. The act of going the rounds in a garriſon to obſerve that orders are kept.
2. Thoſe that go the rounds. *Thomſon.*

To PATRO'L. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, French.] To go the rounds in a camp or garriſon. *Blackmore.*

PA'TRON. *ſ.* [*patronus*, Latin.]
1. One who countenances, ſupports, or protects. *Prior.*
2. A guardian ſaint. *Spenſer.*
3. An advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.*
4. One who has donation of eccleſiaſtical preferment. *Weſley.*

PA'TRONAGE. *ſ.* [from *patron*.]
1. Support; protection. *Sidney.*
2. Guardianſhip of ſaints. *Addiſon.*
3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PA'TRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patroniſe; to protect. *Shakſpeare.*

PATRO'NAL. *a.* [from *patronus*, Latin.] Protecting; ſupporting; guarding; defending. *Brown.*

PA'TRONESS. *ſ.* [feminine of *patron*.]
1. A female that defends, countenances, or ſupports. *Fairfax.*
2. A female guardian ſaint.
3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

To PA'TRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To protect; to ſupport; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*

PATRONY'MICK. *ſ.* [πατρωνυμικὸς.] Name expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor; as, *Tydides*, the ſon of Tydeus. *Broome.*

PA'TTEN *of a Pillar*. *ſ.* Its baſe. *Ainſw.*

PA'TTEN. *ſ.* [*patin*, French.] A ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women. *Camden.*

PA'TTENMAKER. *ſ.* [*patten* and *maker*.] He that makes pattens.

To PA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet. *Dryden.*

PA'TTERN. *ſ.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.]
1. The original propoſed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied. *Rog.*
2. A ſpecimen; a part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt. *Swift.*
3. An inſtance; an example. *Hooker.*
4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA'TTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, French.]
1. To make in imitation of ſomething to copy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſerve as an example to be followed. *Sh.*

PA'VAN. } *ſ.* A kind of light tripping dance.
PA'VIN. } *Ainſworth.*

PAUCI'LOQUY. *ſ.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.] Sparing and rare ſpeech.

PAU'CITY. *ſ.* [*paucitas*, Latin.]
1. Fewneſs; ſmallneſs of number. *Boyle.*
2. Smallneſs of quantity. *Brown.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Latin.]
1. To lay with brick or ſtone; to floor with ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make a paſſage eaſy. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *ſ.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; ſtone floor. *Addiſon.*

PA'VER. } *ſ.* [from *pave*.] One who lays
PA'VIER. } with ſtones. *Gay.*

PAVI'LION.

PAVI'LION. *ſ.* [*pavilion*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable houſe. *Sandys.*

To PAVI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with tents. *Milton.*
2. To be ſheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH. *ſ.* [*panſe*, French; *pantix*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*

To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate. *Garth.*

PAU'PER. ſ. [Latin.] A poor perſon.

PAUSE. *ſ.* [*pauſa*, low Latin; παυσ.]
1. A ſtop; a time of intermiſſion. *Addiſon.*
2. Suſpenſe; doubt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Break; paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe. *Locke.*
4. Place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing.
5. A ſtop or intermiſſion of muſick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*
1. To wait; to ſtop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Milton.*
2. To deliberate. *Knolles.*
3. To be intermitted. *Tickell.*

PAU'SER. *ſ.* [from *pauſe*.] He who pauſes; he who deliberates. *Shakſpeare.*

PAW. *ſ.* [*pawen*, Welſh; *patte*, French.]
1. The foot of a beaſt of prey. *More.*
2. Hand. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground. *Pope.*

To PAW. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrike with a drawn ſtroke of the fore foot. *Tickell.*
2. To handle roughly.
3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainſworth.*

PA'WED. *a.* [from *paw*.]
1. Having paws.
2. Broad footed. *Ainſworth.*

PAWN. *ſ.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.]
1. Something given to pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or promiſe made. *Howel.*
2. The ſtate of being pledged. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A common man at cheſs. *Cowley.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakſpeare.*

PA'WNBROKER. *ſ.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbuthnot.*

To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, French.]
1. To diſcharge a debt. *Dryden.*
2. To diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, *he had* paid *his labourers.*
3. To atone; to make amends by ſuffering. *Roſcommon.*
4. To beat. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To reward; to recompenſe. *Dryden.*
6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.*

PAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for ſervice. *Temple.*

PA'YABLE. *a.* [*paiable*, French.]
1. Due; to be paid. *Bacon.*
2. Such as there is power to pay. *South.*

PA'YDAY. *ſ.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be diſcharged, or wages paid.

PA'YER. *ſ.* [*paieur*, Fr.] One that pays.

PA'YMASTER. *ſ.* [*pay* and *maſter*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *pay*.]
1. The act of paying. *Bacon.*
2. The diſcharge of debt or promiſe. *Bacon.*
3. A reward. *South.*
4. Chaſtiſement; ſound beating. *Ainſworth.*

To PAYSE. *v. n.* [uſed by *Spenſer* for *poize*.] To balance.

PA'YZER. *ſ.* [for *poizer*.] One that weighs. *Carew.*

PEA. *ſ.* [*piſum*, Latin; pıra, Saxon.] A plant. The ſpecies are ſixteen. *Miller.*

PEACE. *ſ.* [*paix*, French; *pax*, Latin.]
1. Reſpite from war. *Addiſon.*
2. Quiet from ſuits or diſturbances. *Davies.*
3. Reſt from any commotion.
4. Stillneſs from riots or tumults. *Shakſp.*
5. Reconciliation of differences. *Iſaiah.*
6. A ſtate not hoſtile. *Bacon.*
7. Reſt; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly reſt. *Tillotſon.*
8. Silence; ſuppreſſion of the thoughts. *Dry.*

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding ſilence. *Craſhaw.*

PEA'CE-OFFERING. *ſ.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Leviticus.*

PEA'CEABLE. *a.* [from *peace*.]
1. Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift.*
2. Quiet; undiſturbed. *Spenſer.*
3. Not violent; not bloody-minded. *Hale.*
4. Not quarrelſome; not turbulent. *Shak.*

PEA'CEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietneſs; diſpoſition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEA'CEABLY. *ad.* [from *peaceable*.]
1. Without war; without tumult. *Swift.*
2. Without diſturbance. *Shakſpeare.*

PEA'CEFUL. *a.* [*peace* and *full*.]
1. Quiet; not in war. *Dryden.*
2. Pacifick; mild. *Dryden.*
3. Undiſturbed; ſtill; ſecure. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *peaceful*.]
1. Quietly; without diſturbance. *Dryden.*
2. Mildly; gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *peaceful*.] Quiet; freedom from diſturbance.

PEA'CEMAKER. *ſ.* [*peace* and *maker*.] One who reconciles differences. *Shakſpeare.*

PEACEPA'RTED. *a.* [*peace* and *parted*.] Diſmiſſed from the world in peace. *Shakſp.*

PEACH. *ſ.* [*peche*, French.] A roundiſh fleſhy fruit; having a longitudinal furrow, encloſing a rough rugged ſtone. *Miller.*

To PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*.] To accuſe of ſome crime. *Dryden.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *a.* [*peach* and *colour*.] Of a colour like a peach. *Shakſpeare.*

PEA'CHICK. *ſ.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chick of a peacock. *Southern.*

PEA'COCK. *ſ.* [papa, Saxon; *pavo*, Latin.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys.*

PEA'HEN. *ſ.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Latin.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK.

PEAK. *ſ.* [peac, Saxon.]
1. The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior.*
2. Any thing acuminated.
3. The riſing fore part of a headdreſs.

To PEAK. *v. n.*
1. To look ſickly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make a mean figure; to ſneak. *Shak.*

PEAL. *ſ.* A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds: as of bells, thunder, cannon. *Hayward.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play ſolemnly and loud. *Milton.*

To PEAL. *v. a.* To aſſail with noiſe. *Milton.*

PEAR. *ſ.* [*poire*, French.] A fruit more produced toward the footſtalk than the apple, but is hollow like a navel at the extreme part. The ſpecies are eighty four. *Miller.*

PEARL. *ſ.* [*perle*, French; *perla*, Spaniſh.] *Pearls*, though eſteemed gems, are a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: they are moſt frequently found in the oyſter. The true ſhape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but ſome are of the ſhape of a pear. *Hill.*

PEARL. *ſ.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film on the eye. *Ainſworth.*

PEA'RLED. *a.* [from *pearl.*] Adorned or ſet with pearls. *Milton.*

PEA'RLEYED. *a.* [*pearl* and *eye.*] Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS. }
PEA'RLPLANT. } *ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
PEA'RLWORT. }

PEA'RLY. *a.* [from *pearl.*]
1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Woodward.*
2. Reſembling pearls. *Drayton.*

PEA'RMAIN. *ſ.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

PEA'RTREE. *ſ.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears. *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT. *ſ.* [*paiſant*, French.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour. *Spenſer.*

PEA'SANTRY. *ſ.* Peaſants; ruſticks; country people. *Locke.*

PEA'SCOD. } *ſ.* [*pea*, *cod* and *ſhell.*] The
PEA'SHELL. } huſk that contains peas. *Gay.*

PEASE. *ſ.* Food of peas. *Tuſſer.*

PEAT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire. *Bacon.*

PEAT. *ſ.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play-thing. *Donne.*

PE'BBLE. } *ſ.* [pæbolrtana, Sax.]
PE'BBLESTONE. } A ſtone diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs. *Sidney.*

PE'BBLE-CRYSTAL. *ſ.* Cryſtal in form of nodules. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED. *a.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomſon.*

PE'BBLY. *a.* [from *pebble.*] Full of pebbles.

PECCABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *peccable.*] State of being ſubject to ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'CCABLE. *a.* [from *pecco*, Latin.] Liable to ſin.

PECCADI'LLO. ſ. [Spaniſh; *peccadille*, Fr.] A petty fault; a ſlight crime; a veniat offence. *Atterbury.*

PE'CCANCY. *ſ.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CCANT. *a.* [*peccant*, French.]
1. Guilty; criminal. *South.*
2. Ill-diſpoſed; corrupt; bad; offenſive to the body. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal. *Ayl.*

PECK. *ſ.* [from pocea, Saxon.]
1. The fourth part of a buſhel. *Hudibras.*
2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal. *Suckling.*

To PECK. *v. a.* [*becquer*, Fr. *picken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtrike with the beak as a bird.
2. To pick up food with the beak. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument.
4. To ſtrike; to give blows. *South.*

PE'CKER. *ſ.* [from *peck.*]
1. One that pecks.
1. A kind of bird: as the wood-*pecker.*

PE'CKLED. *a.* [corrupted from *ſpeckled.*] Spotted; varied with ſpots. *Walton.*

PECTI'NAL. *ſ.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.] There are fiſhes, as *pectinals*, which have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PE'CTINATED. *a.* [from *pecten*, Latin.] Formed like a comb. *Brown.*

PECTINA'TION. *ſ.* The ſtate of being pectinated. *Brown.*

PE'CTORAL. *a.* [from *pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breaſt. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CTORAL. *ſ.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breaſtplate.

PE'CULATE. } *ſ.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat.*
PECULA'TION. } French.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

PECULA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] Robber of the publick.

PECU'LIAR. *a.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Latin.]
1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with excluſion of others. *Swift.*
2. Not common to other things. *Locke.*
3. Particular; ſingle. *Milton.*

PECU'LIAR. *ſ.*
1. The property; the excluſive property.
2. Something abſcinded from the ordinary juriſdiction. *Carew.*

PECULIA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularity; ſomething found only in one. *Swift.*

PECU'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *peculiar.*]
1. Particularly; ſingly. *Woodward.*
2. In a manner not common to others. *Fell.*

PECU'NIARY. *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to money. *Brown.*
2. Conſiſting of money. *Bacon.*

PED. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall packſaddle. *Tuſſer.*
2. A baſket; a hamper. *Spenſer.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting or belonging to a ſchoolmaſter.

PE'DAGOGUE. *ſ.* [παιδαγωγὸς.] One who teaches boys; a ſchoolmaſter; a pedant *Dry.*

To PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω.] To teach with ſuperciliouſneſs. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY. *ſ.* [παιδαγωγία.] The maſterſhip; diſcipline. *South.*

PE'DAL. *a.* [*pedalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a foot.

PE'DALS.

PE'DALS. *ſ.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, French.] The large pipes of an organ. *Dict.*

PEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot.

PE'DANT. *ſ.* [*pedant*, French.]
1. A ſchoolmaſter. *Dryden.*
2. A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift.*

PEDA'NTICAL. } *a.* [*pedanteſque*, Fr. from
PEDA'NTICK. } *pedant.*] Awkwardly oſtentatious of learning. *Hayward.*

PEDA'NTICALLY. *ad.* [from *pedantical.*] With awkward oſtentation of literature. *Dry.*

PE'DANTRY. *ſ.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning. *Cowley.*

To PE'DDLE. *v. n.* To be buſy about trifles. *Ainſworth.*

PEDERE'RO. *ſ.* [*pederero*, Spaniſh.] A ſmall cannon managed by a ſwivel. It is frequently written *paterero.*

PE'DESTAL. *ſ.* [*piedſtal*, French.] The lower member of a pillar; the baſis of a ſtatue. *Dryden.*

PEDE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*pedeſtris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *ſ.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The foot-ſtalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.] Having the phthyriaſis or louſy diſtemper. *Ainſworth.*

PE'DIGREE. *ſ.* [*pere* and *degré.* *Skinner.*] Genealogy; lineage; account of deſcent.

PE'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*pedis*, Latin.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finiſhes the front of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates. *Dict.*

PE'DLER. *ſ.* One who travels the country with ſmall commodities. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'DLERY. *ſ.* [from *pedler.*] Wares ſold by pedlers. *Swift.*

PE'DDLING. *a.* Petty dealing; ſuch as pedlers have. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'DOBAPTISM. *ſ.* [παῖδος and βάπτισμα.] Infant baptiſm.

PE'DOBAPTIST. *ſ.* [παῖδος and βαπτιςὴς.] One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm.

To PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, French; from *pellis*, Latin.]
1. To decorticate; to ſlay. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [from *piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written *pill.* *Milton.*

PEEL. *ſ.* [*pellis*, Latin.] The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *ſ.* [*paelle*, French.] A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEE'LER. *ſ.* [from *peel.*]
1. One who ſtrips or flays.
2. A robber; a plunderer. *Tuſſer.*

To PEEP. *v. n.*
1. To make the firſt appearance. *Spenſer.*
2. To look ſlily or curiouſly. *Cleaveland.*

PEEP. *ſ.*
1. Firſt appearance: as, *at the* peep *and firſt break of day.*
2. A ſly look. *Swift.*

PEE'PER. *ſ.* Young chickens juſt breaking the ſhell. *Bramſtead.*

PEE'PHOLE. } *ſ.* [*peep* and *hole.*] Hole
PEE'PINGHOLE. } through which one may look without being diſcovered. *Prior.*

PEER. *ſ.* [*pair*, French.]
1. Equal; one of the ſame rank. *Davies.*
2. One equal in excellence and endowments. *Dryden.*
3. Companion; fellow. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheleſs called *peers*, becauſe their eſſential privileges are the ſame.

To PEER. *v. n.* [by contraction from *appear.*]
1. To come in ſight. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney.*

PEE'RAGE. *ſ.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer.*]
1. The dignity of a peer. *Swift.*
2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*

PEE'RDOM. *ſ.* [from *peer.*] Peerage. *Ainſw.*

PEE'RESS. *ſ.* [female of *peer.*] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled. *Pope.*

PEE'RLESS. *a.* [from *peer.*] Unequalled; having no peer. *Milton.*

PEE'RLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *peerleſs.*] Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEE'VISH. *a.* Petulant; waſpiſh; eaſily offended; irritable; hard to pleaſe. *Swift.*

PEE'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *peeviſh.*] Angrily; querulouſly; moroſely. *Hayward.*

PEE'VISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *peeviſh.*] Iraſcibility; querulouſneſs; fretfulneſs; perverſeneſs. *King Charles.*

PEG. *ſ.* [*pugghe*, Teutonick.]
1. A piece of wood driven into a hole. *Swift.*
2. The pins of an inſtrument in which the ſtrings are ſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To take a* PEG *lower.* To depreſs; to ſink. *Hudibras.*
4. The nickname of Margaret.

To PEG. *v. a.* To faſten with a peg. *Evelyn.*

PELF. *ſ.* [In low Latin, *pelfra.*] Money; riches. *Sidney. Swift.*

PE'LICAN. *ſ.* [*pelicanus*, low Latin.] There are two ſorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon fiſh; the other keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon ſerpents; the *pelican* is ſuppoſed to admit its young to ſuck blood from its breaſt. *Calmet.*

PE'LLET. *ſ.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]
1. A little ball. *Sandys.*
2. A bullet; a ball. *Ray.*

PE'LLETED. *a.* [from *pellet.*] Conſiſting of bullets. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'LLICLE. *ſ.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]
1. A thin ſkin. *Sharp.*
2. It is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalt or other ſubſtance, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY. *ſ.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

PE'LLMELL. *ad.* [*peſle meſle*, French.] Confuſedly; tumultuouſly; one among another; with confuſed violence. *Hudibras.*

PELLS. *ſ.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts. *Bails.*

PEL-

PELLU'CID. *a.* [*pellucidus*, Latin.] Clear; tranſparent; not opake; not dark. *Newton.*

PELLUCI'DITY. } *ſ.* [from *pellucid.*]
PELLU'CIDNESS. } Tranſparency; clearneſs; not opacity. *Locke. Keil.*

PELT. *ſ.* [from *pellis*, Latin.]
1. Skin; hide. *Brown.*
2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainſw.*

PELT-MONGER. *ſ.* [*pellio*, Latin; *pelt* and *monger.*] A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German. *Skinner.*]
1. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown. *Atter.*
2. To throw; to caſt. *Dryden.*

PE'LTING. *a.* This word, in *Shakſpeare*, ſignifies mean; paltry; pitiful.

PE'LVIS. *ſ.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN. *ſ.* [*penna*, Latin.]
1. An inſtrument of writing. *Dryden.*
2. Feather. *Spenſer.*
3. Wing. *Milton.*
4. [from pennan, Saxon.] A ſmall encloſure; a coop. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PEN. *v. a.* [pennan and pinban, Saxon.]
1. To coop; to ſhut up; to incage; to impriſon in a narrow place. *Bacon.*
2. [from the noun.] To write. *Digby.*

PE'NAL. *a.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Latin.]
1. Denouncing puniſhment; enacting puniſhment. *South.*
2. Uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment; vindictive. *Milton.*

PENA'LITY. *ſ.* [*penalité*, old French.] Liableneſs to puniſhment; condemnation to puniſhment. *Brown.*

PE'NALTY. *ſ.* [from *penalité*, old French.]
1. Puniſhment; cenſure; judicial infliction. *Locke.*
2. Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shakſp.*

PE'NANCE. *ſ.* [*penence*, old French.] Infliction either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin. *Bacon.*

PENCE. *ſ.* The plural of *penny.*

PE'NCIL. *ſ.* [*pencillum*, Latin.]
1. A ſmall bruſh of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Dryden.*
2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts.*
3. Any inſtrument of writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'NDANT. *ſ.* [*pendant*, French.]
1. A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope.*
2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.
3. A pendulum. Obſolete. *Digby.*
4. A ſmall flag in ſhips.

PE'NDENCE. *ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slopeneſs; inclination. *Wotton.*

PE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Suſpence; delay of deciſion. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT. *a.* [*pendens*, Latin.]
1. Hanging. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Jutting over. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Supported above ground. *Milton.*

PE'NDING. *a.* [*pendente lite*, Lat.] Depending; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY. } *ſ.* [from *pendulous.*]
PE'NDULOUSNESS. } The ſtate of hanging; ſuſpenſion. *Brown.*

PE'NDULOUS. *a.* [*pendulus*, Latin.] Hanging; not ſupported below. *Ray.*

PE'NDULUM. *ſ.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung ſo that it may eaſily ſwing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oſcillations are always performed in equal time. *Hudibras.*

PENETRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *penetrable.*] Suſceptibility of impreſſion from another body. *Cheyne.*

PE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Latin.]
1. Such as may be pierced; ſuch as may admit the entrance of another body. *Dryden.*
2. Suſceptive of moral or intellectual impreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'NETRAIL. *ſ.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] Interiour parts. Not in uſe. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY. *ſ.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Power of entering or piercing. *Ray.*

PE'NETRANT. *a.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; ſharp; ſubtile. *Boyle.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Latin; *penetrer*, French.]
1. To pierce; to enter beyond the ſurface; to make way into a body. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To affect the mind.
3. To teach the meaning. *Ray.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. n.*
1. To make way. *Pope.*
2. To make way by the mind. *Locke.*

PENETRA'TION. *ſ.* [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrate.*]
1. The act of entering into any body. *Milton.*
2. Mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe.
3. Acuteneſs; ſagacity. *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE. *a.* [from *penetrate.*]
1. Piercing; ſharp; ſubtile. *Wotton.*
2. Acute; ſagacious; diſcerning. *Swift.*
3. Having the power to impreſs the mind. *Sh.*

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *penetrative.*] The quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN. *ſ.* [*anſer magellanicus*, Latin.]
1. A bird, though he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds. *Grew.*
2. A fruit very common in the Weſt Indies, of a ſharp acid flavour. *Miller.*

PENI'NSULA. *ſ.* [Latin, *pene inſula.*] A piece of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

PENI'NSULATED. *a.* [from *peninſula.*] Almoſt ſurrounded by water.

PE'NITENCE. *ſ.* [*pœnitentia*, Latin.] Repentance; ſorrow for crimes; contrition for ſin, with amendment of life or change of the affections. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT. *a.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for ſin; ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolutely amending life. *Milton.*

PE'NITENT. *ſ.*
1. One ſorrowful for ſin. *Rogers.*
2. One

2. One under cenſures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stilling fleet.*
3. One under the direction of a confeſſor.

PENITE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *penitence.*] Expreſſing penitence; enjoined as penance. *Sh.*

PENITE'NTIAL. *ſ.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *pœnitentiale*, low Latin.] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITE'NTIARY. *ſ.* [*penitencier*, French; *pœnitentiarius*, low Latin.]
1. One who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of penance. *Bacon.*
2. A penitent; one who does penance.
3. The place where penance is enjoined.

PE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *penitent.*] With repentance; with ſorrow for ſin; with contrition.

PENKNI'FE. *ſ.* [*pen* and *knife.*] A knife uſed to cut pens. *Bacon.*

PE'NMAN. *ſ.* [*pen* and *man.*]
1. One who profeſſes the art of writing.
2. An author; a writer. *Addiſon.*

PE'NNACHED. *a.* [*pennache*, Fr.] Is only applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diverſified neatly without any confuſion. *Trevoux.*

PE'NNANT. *ſ.* [*pennon*, French.]
1. A ſmall flag, enſign, or colours.
2. A tackle for hoiſting things on board.

PE'NNATED. *a.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]
1. Winged.
2. *Pennated*, among botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants that grow directly one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk; as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PE'NNER. *ſ.* [from *pen.*]
1. Writer.
2. A pencaſe. *Ainſworth.*

PE'NNILESS. *a.* [from *penny.*] Moneyleſs; poor; wanting money.

PE'NNON. *ſ.* [*pennon*, French.] A ſmall flag or colour. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'NNY. *ſ.* plural *pence.* [penig, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall coin, of which twelve make a ſhilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which Engliſh coin is numbered.
2. Proverbially. A ſmall ſum. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Money in general. *Dryden.*

PE'NNYROYAL, or *pudding-graſs.* *ſ.* [*pulegium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'NNYWEIGHT. *ſ.* [*penny* and *weight.*] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNYWISE. *a.* [*penny* and *wiſe.*] Saving of ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occaſions. *Bacon.*

PE'NNYWORTH. *ſ.* [*penny* and *worth.*]
1. As much as is bought for a penny.
2. Any purchaſe; any thing bought or ſold for money. *South.*
3. Something advantageouſly bought; a purchaſe got for leſs than it is worth. *Dryden.*
4. A ſmall quantity. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE. *a.* [*penſilis*, Latin.]
1. Hanging; ſuſpended. *Bacon.*
2. Supported above the ground. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS. *ſ.* [from *penſile.*] The ſtate of hanging.

PE'NSION. *ſ.* [*penſion*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. *Add.*

To PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport by an arbitrary allowance. *Addiſon.*

PE'NSIONARY. *a.* [*penſionnaire*, French.] Maintained by penſions. *Donne.*

PE'NSIONER. *ſ.* [from *penſion.*]
1. One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. *Collier.*
2. A ſlave of ſtate hired by a ſtipend to obey his maſter. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE. *a.* [*perſif*, Fr. *penſivo*, Italian.] Sorrowfully thoughtful; ſorrowful; mournfully ſerious; melancholy. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *penſive.*] With melancholy; ſorrowfully. *Spenſer.*

PE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *penſive.*] Melancholy; ſorrowfulneſs. *Hooker.*

PENT. part. paſſ. of *pen.* Shut up. *Dryden.*

PENTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [πέντε and *capſular.*] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD. *ſ.* [πέντε and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *a.* [πέντε and ἕδρα.] Having five ſides. *Woodward.*

PE'NTAGON. *ſ.* [πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles. *Wotton.*

PENTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *pentagon.*] Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*

PENTA'METER. *ſ.* [*pentametrum*, Latin.] A Latin verſe of five feet. *Addiſon.*

PENTA'NGULAR. *a.* [πέντε and *angular.*] Five cornered. *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [πέντε and πεταλον.] Having five petals or leaves.

PE'NTASPAST. *ſ.* [πέντε and σπάω.] An engine with five pullies *Diſt.*

PENTA'STICK. *ſ.* [πέντε and στίχος.] A compoſition conſiſting of five verſes.

PE'NTASTYLE. *ſ.* [πέντε and στυλος.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PE'NTATEUCH. *ſ.* [πέντε and τεῦχος; *pentateuque*, French.] The five books of Moſes. *Bentley.*

PE'NTECOST. *ſ.* [πεντηκοστή; *pentacoſte*, Fr.]
1. A feaſt among the Jews. *Calmet.*
2. Whitſuntide. *Shakſpeare.*

PENTECO'STAL. *a.* [from *pentecoſt.*] Belonging to Whitſuntide. *Sanderſon.*

PE'NTHOUSE. *ſ.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *houſe.*] A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall. *Knolles.*

PE'NTICE. *ſ.* [*pendice*, Italian.] A ſloping roof. *Wotton.*

PE'NTILE. *ſ.* [*pent* and *tile.*] A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof. *Moxon.*

PENT *up. part. a.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up.*] Shut up. *Shakſpeare.*

PENU'LTIMATE. *a.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Laſt but one.

PENU'MBRA. *ſ.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect ſhadow; that part of the ſhadow which is half lighted. *Newton.*

PENU'RIOUS. *a.* [from *penuria*, Latin.]
1. Niggardly; ſparing; not liberal; ſordidly mean. *Prior.*
2. Scant; not plentiful. *Addiſon.*

PENU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *penurious.*] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENU'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *penurious.*] Niggardlineſs; parſimony. *Addiſon.*

PE'NURY. *ſ.* [*penuria*, Latin.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*

PE'ONY. *ſ.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A flower.

PE'OPLE. *ſ.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.]
1. A nation; thoſe who compoſe a community. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The vulgar. *Waller.*
3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles. *Addiſon.*
4. Perſons of a particular claſs. *Bacon.*
5. Men, or perſons in general. *Arbuthnot.*

To PE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To ſtock with inhabitants. *Prior.*

PE'PASTICKS. *ſ.* [πεπαίνω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach, and digeſt crudities. *Dict.*

PE'PPER. *ſ.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, French.] We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long; which are three different fruits produced by three diſtinct plants. *Hill.*

To PE'PPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſprinkle with pepper.
2. To beat; to mangle with ſhot or blows.

PE'PPERBOX. *ſ.* [*pepper* and *box.*] A box for holding pepper. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'PPERCORN. *ſ.* [*pepper* and *corn*] Any thing of inconſiderable value. *Prior.*

PE'PPERMINT. *ſ.* [*pepper* and *mint.*] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT. *ſ.* [*pepper* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'PTICK. *a.* [πεπτικὸς.] What helps digeſtion. *Ainſworth.*

PERACU'TE. *a.* [*peracutus*, Latin.] Very ſharp; very violent. *Harvey.*

PERADVE'NTURE. *ad.* [*par aventure*, Fr.]
1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.*
2. Doubt; queſtion. *South.*

To PERA'GRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Latin.] To wander over; to ramble through.

PERAGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *peragrate.*] The act of paſſing through any ſtate or ſpace. *Hold.*

To PERA'MBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.]
1. To walk through.
2. To ſurvey, by paſſing through. *Davies.*

PERAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perambulate.*]
1. The act of paſſing through or wandering over. *Bacon.*
2. A roving ſurvey. *Howel.*

PE'RCASE. *ad.* [*par* and *caſe.*] Perchance; perhaps. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

PE'RCEANT. *a.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PERCEI'VABLE. *a.* [from *perceive.*] Perceptible; ſuch as falls under perception.

PERCEI'VABLY. *ad.* [from *perceivable.*] In ſuch manner as may be obſerved or known.

To PERCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Latin.]
1. To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects. *Shak.*
2. To know; to obſerve. *Locke.*
3. To be affected by. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *perceptible.*]
1. The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; the ſtate of being perceptible.
2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Latin.] Such as may be known or obſerved. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *perceptible.*] In ſuch a manner as may be perceived. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Latin.]
1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; conſciouſneſs. *Bentley.*
2. The act of perceiving; obſervation.
3. Notion; idea. *Hale.*
4. The ſtate of being affected by ſomething. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PERCEPTI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *perceptive.*] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH. *ſ.* [*perca*, Latin.] A fiſh of prey: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with ſtiff briſtles, and all his ſkin armed with thick hard ſcales. *Walton.*

PERCH. *ſ.* [*pertica*, Latin; *perche*, French.]
1. A meaſure of five yards and a half; a pole.
2. [*perche*, French.] Something on which birds rooſt or ſit. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, French; from the noun.] To ſit or rooſt as a bird. *Spenſer.*

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch. *More.*

PERCHA'NCE. *ad.* [*par* and *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure. *Wotton.*

PE'RCHERS. *ſ.* Paris candles uſed in England in ancient times; alſo the larger ſort of wax candles, which were uſually ſet upon the altar.

PERCI'PIENT. *a.* [*percipiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

PERCI'PIENT. *ſ.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PE'RCLOSE. *ſ.* [*per* and *cloſe.*] Concluſion; laſt part. Obſolete. *Raleigh.*

To PE'RCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through. *Hale.*

PERCOLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *percolate.*] The act of ſtraining; purification or ſeparation by ſtraining. *Ray.*

To PERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*percuſſus*, Latin.] To ſtrike. *Bacon.*

PERCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*percuſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtriking; ſtroke. *Newton.*
2. Effect of ſound in the ear. *Rymer.*

PERCU'TIENT. *ſ.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to ſtrike. *Bacon.*

PERDI'TION. *ſ.* [*perditio*, Latin.]
1. Deſtruction; ruin; death. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Loſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Eternal death. *Raleigh.*

PE'RDUE. *ad.* Cloſely; in ambuſh. *Hudibras.*

PE'RDULOUS. *a.* [from *perdo*, Latin.] Loſt; thrown away. *Bramhall.*

PE'RDURABLE. *a.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *perduro*, Latin.] Lasting; long continued. *Shakſp.*

PE'RDURABLY. *ad.* [from *perdurable.*] Lastingly. *Shakſpeare.*

PERDURA'TION. *ſ.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainſworth.*

PERE'GAL. a. [French.] Equal. Obſolete.

To PE'REGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Latin.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*

PEREGRINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *peregrinus*, Latin.] Travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bentley.*

PE'REGRINE. *a.* [*peregrin*, old Fr. *peregrinus*, Latin.] Foreign; not native; not domeſtick. *Bacon.*

To PE'REMPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Latin.] To kill; to cruſh. A law term. *Ayliffe.*

PE'REMPTION. *ſ.* [*peremptus*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Cruſh; extinction. Law term.

PERE'MPTORILY. *ad.* [from *peremptory.*] Abſolutely; poſitively; ſo as to cut off all further debate. *Clarendon.*

PERE'MPTORINESS. *ſ.* [from *peremptory.*] Poſitiveneſs; abſolute deciſion; dogmatiſm.

PERE'MPTORY. *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *peremptoire*, French.] Dogmatical; abſolute; ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation. *South.*

PERE'NNIAL. *a.* [*perennis*, Latin.]

1. Laſting through the year. *Cheyne.*
2. Perpetual; unceaſing. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNITY. *ſ.* [from *perennitas*, Latin.] Equality of laſting through all ſeaſons; perpetuity. *Derham.*

PE'RFECT. *a.* [*perfectus*, Latin.]

1. Complete; conſummate; finiſhed; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.*
2. Fully informed; fully ſkilful. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Pure; blameleſs; clear; immaculate.
4. Confident; certain. *Shakſpeare.*

To PE'RFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin.]

1. To finiſh; to complete; to conſummate; to bring to its due ſtate. *Waller.*
2. To make ſkilful; to inſtruct fully. *Shak.*

PE'RFECTER. *ſ.* [from *perfect.*] One that makes perfect. *Pope.*

PERFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, French.]

1. The ſtate of being perfect. *Milton.*
2. Something that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence. *Dryden.*
3. Attribute of God. *Atterbury.*

To PERFE'CTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, French.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. *Dryden.*

PERFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *perfect.*] Conducing to bring to perfection. *Ray.*

PERFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *perfective.*] In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew.*

PE'RFECTLY. *ad.* [from *perfect.*]

1. In the higheſt degree of excellence.
2. Totally; completely. *Boyle.*
3. Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*

PE'RFECTNESS. *ſ.* [from *perfect.*]

1. Completeneſs; perfection.
2. Goodneſs; virtue: a ſcriptural word.
3. Skill. *Shakſpeare.*

PERFI'DIOUS. *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfide*, Fr.] Treacherous; falſe to truſt; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Cat.*

PERFI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perfidious.*] Treacherouſly; by breach of faith. *Hudibras.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *perfidious.*] The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotſon.*

PE'RFIDY. *ſ.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PE'RFLABLE. *a.* [from *perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To PE'RFLATE. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Latin.] To blow through. *Arbuthnot.*

PERFLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perflate.*] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

To PE'RFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*

PERFORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perforate.*]

1. The act of piercing or boring. *More.*
2. Hole; place bored. *Ray.*

PERFORA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *perforate.*] The inſtrument of boring. *Sharp.*

PERFO'RCE. *ad.* [*per* and *force.*] By violence; violently. *Shakſpeare.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.] To execute; to do; to diſcharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accompliſh. *Sidney.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. n.* To ſucceed in an attempt. *Watts.*

PERFO'RMABLE. *a.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; ſuch as may be done. *Brown.*

PERFO'RMANCE. *ſ.* [from *perform.*]

1. Completion of ſomething deſigned; execution of ſomething promiſed. *South.*
2. Compoſition; work. *Dryden.*
3. Action; ſomething done. *Shakſpeare.*

PERFO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *perform.*]

1. One that performs any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his ſkill.

To PE'RFRICATE. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Latin.] To rub over. *Dict.*

PERFU'MATORY. *a.* [from *perfume.*] That which perfumes.

PERFU'ME. *ſ.* [*perfume*, French.]

1. Strong odour of ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcents to other things. *Bacon.*
2. Sweet odour; fragrance. *Pope.*

To PERFU'ME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcent; to impregnate with ſweet ſcent. *Pope.*

PERFU'MER. *ſ.* [from *perfume.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell things made to gratify the ſcent.

PERFU'NCTORILY. *ad.* [*perfunctorié*, Lat.] Carelefly; negligently. *Clarendon.*

PERFU'NCTORY. *a.* [*perfunctorius*, Latin.] Slight; careleſs: negligent. *Woodward.*

To PERFU'SE. *v. a.* [*perfuſus*, Latin.] To tincture; to overſpread. *Harvey.*

PERHA'PS. *ad.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be. *Flatman. Smith.*

PE'RIAPT. *ſ.* [περιάπτω.] Amulet; charm worn as a preſervative againſt diſeaſes or miſchief. *Shakſpeare.*

PERICA'RDIUM. *ſ.* [περὶ and καρδία.] A thin membrane of a conick figure that reſembles a purſe, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*

PERICA'RPIUM. *ſ.* [περὶ and καρπὸς; *pericarpe*, Fr.] A pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*

PERICLITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *periclitor*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *ſ.* [from περὶ and *cranium*.] The membrane that covers the ſkull. *Quincy.*

PERI'CULOUS. *a.* [*periculoſus*, Latin.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *ſ.* [περὶ and ἔργον.] Needleſs caution in an operation; unneceſſary diligence.

PERIGE'E. } *ſ.* [περὶ and γῆ; *perigée*, Fr.]
PERIGE'UM. } Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible from the earth. *Harris.*

PERIHE'LIUM. *ſ.* [περὶ and ἥλιος.] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is neareſt the ſun. *Harris.*

PE'RIL. *ſ.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch.]
1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel.*
2. Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shak.*

PE'RILOUS. *a.* [*perileux*, Fr. from *peril*.]
1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.
2. It is uſed by way of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.*
3. Smart; witty. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RILOUSLY. *ad.* Dangerouſly.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerouſneſs.

PERI'METER. *ſ.* [περὶ and μετρέω; *perimetre*, French.] The compaſs or ſum of all the ſides which bound any figure, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*

PE'RIOD. *ſ.* [*periode*, Fr. περίοδος.]
1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed, ſo as to begin again in the ſame manner. *Watts.*
3. A ſtated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things compriſed within the calculation ſhall return to the ſtate in which they were at the beginning. *Holder.*
4. The end or concluſion. *Addiſon.*
5. The ſtate at which any thing terminates. *Suckling.*
6. Length of duration. *Bacon.*
7. A complete ſentence from one full ſtop to another. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. A courſe of tranſactions memorably terminated: as, the *periods* of an empire.

To PE'RIOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word. *Shakſpeare.*

PERIO'DICAL. } *a.* [*periodique*, French; from
PERIO'DICK. } *period*.]
1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Watts.*
2. Happening by revolution at ſome ſtated time. *Bentley.*
3. Regular; performing ſome action at ſtated times. *Addiſon.*
4. Relating to periods or revolutions. *Br.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *periodical*.] At ſtated periods. *Broome.*

PERIO'STEUM. *ſ.* [περὶ and ὀστέον.] All the bones are covered with a very ſenſible membrane, called the *perioſteum*. *Cheyne.*

PERI'PHERY. *ſ.* [περὶ and φέρω.] Circumference. *Harvey.*

To PERI'PHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphraſer*, Fr.] To expreſs one word by many; to expreſs by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *ſ.* [περίφρασις.] Circumlocution; uſe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one. *Brown. Watts.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *a.* [from *periphraſis*.] Circumlocutory; expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PERIPNEU'MONY. } *ſ.* [περὶ and πνεύμων.]
PERIPNEUMO'NIA. } An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

To PE'RISH. *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *pereo*, Lat.]
1. To die; to be deſtroyed; to be loſt; to come to nothing. *Locke.*
2. To be in a perpetual ſtate of decay. *Locke.*
3. To be loſt eternally. *Moreton.*

To PE'RISH. *v. a.* To deſtroy; to bring to decay. Not in uſe. *Collier.*

PE'RISHABLE. *a.* [from *periſh*.] Liable to periſh; ſubject to decay; of ſhort duration.

PE'RISHABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *periſhable*.] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed; liableneſs to decay. *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK. *a.* [περιςελλω; *periſtaltique*, Fr.] *Periſtaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downward and voided. *Quincy.*

PERISTE'RION. *ſ.* The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PERISTY'LE. *ſ.* [*periſtile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'RISYSTOLE. *ſ.* [περὶ and συςολὴ.] The pauſe or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulſe. *Dict.*

PERITONE'UM. *ſ.* [περιτόναιον.] This lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin and ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels. *Dict.*

PE'RJURE. *ſ.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forſworn perſon. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

To PE'RJURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To forſwear; to taint with perjury. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RJURER. *ſ.* [from *perjure*.] One that ſwears falſely. *Spenſer.*

PE'RJURY. *ſ.* [*perjurium*, Latin.] Falſe oath. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'RIWIG. *ſ.* [*perruque*, French.] Adſcitious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornamant or concealment of baldneſs. *Swift.*

To PE'RIWIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in falſe hair. *Swift.*

PE'RIWINKLE. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall ſhellfiſh; a kind of fiſh ſnail.
2. A plant. *Bacon.*

To PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs. *Pope.*

To

To PERK. *v. a.* To dreſs; to prank. *Shakſp.*

PERK. *a.* Pert; briſk; airy. *Spenſer.*

PE'RLOUS. *a.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenſer.*

PE'RMAGY. *ſ.* A little Turkiſh boot.

PE'RMANENCE. } *ſ.* [from *permanent.*] Du-
PE'RMANENCY. } ration; conſiſtency; continuance in the ſame ſtate. *Hale.*

PE'RMANENT. *a.* [*permanent*, Fr. *permanens*, Latin.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker. Dryden.*

PE'RMANENTLY. *ad.* [from *permanent.*] Durably; laſtingly. *Boyle.*

PERMA'NSION. *ſ.* [from *permaneo*, Latin.] Continuance. *Brown.*

PE'RMEABLE. *a.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be paſſed through. *Boyle.*

PE'RMEANT. *a.* [*permeans*, Latin.] Paſſing through. *Brown.*

To PE'RMEATE. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Latin.] To paſs through. *Woodward.*

PERMEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *permeate.*] The act of paſſing through.

PERMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [from *permiſceo*, Latin.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*permiſſus*, Lat.] What may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*permiſſion*, Fr. *permiſſus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*

PERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *permitto*, Latin.]

1. Granting bare liberty, not good will; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.*

2. Granted; ſuffered without hinderance; not authoriſed or favoured. *Milton.*

PERMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *permiſſive.*] By bare allowance; without hinderance. *Bac.*

PERMI'STION. *ſ.* [*permiſtus*, Latin.] The act of mixing.

To PERMI'T. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Latin.]

1. To allow without command. *Hooker.*

2. To ſuffer, without authoriſing or approving.

3. To allow; to ſuffer. *Locke.*

4. To give up; to reſign. *Dryden.*

PE'RMIT. *ſ.* A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting of goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [from *permit.*] Allowance; forbearance of oppoſition; permiſſion. A bad word. *Derham.*

PERMI'XTION. *ſ.* [from *permiſtus*, Latin.] The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*permutation*, French; *permutatio*, Latin.] Exchange of one for another. *Ray.*

To PERMU'TE. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMU'TER. *ſ.* [*permutant*, French; from *permute.*] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNI'CIOUS. *a.* [*pernicioſus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, French.]

1. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive. *Shakſpeare.*

2. [*pernix*, Lat.] Quick. Not uſed. *Milton.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pernicious.*] Deſtructively; miſchievouſly; ruinouſly.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *pernicious.*] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *pernix.*] Swiftneſs; celerity. *Ray.*

PERORA'TION. *ſ.* [*peroratio*, Latin.] The concluſion of an oration. *Smart.*

To PERPE'ND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Latin.] To weigh in the mind; to conſider attentively. *Brown.*

PERPE'NDER. *ſ.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping ſtone.

PE'RPENDICLE. *ſ.* [*perpendicule*, French; *perpendiculum*, Latin.] Any thing hanging down by a ſtraight line.

PERPENDI'CULAR. *a.* [*perpendicularis*, Lat.]

1. Croſſing any other line at right angles. *Newton.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles. *Brown.*

PERPENDI'CULAR. *ſ.* A line croſſing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.*

PERPENDI'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *perpendicular.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles.

2. In the direction of a ſtraight line up and down. *More.*

PERPENDICULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *perpendicular.*] The ſtate of being perpendicular.

PERPE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *perpend.*] Conſideration. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

To PE'RPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Latin.] To commit; to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

PERPETRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perpetrate.*]

1. The act of committing a crime. *Wotton.*

2. A bad action. *King Charles.*

PERPE'TUAL. *a.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.]

1. Never ceaſing; eternal with reſpect to futurity. *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial. *Ar.*

3. Perpetual ſcrew. A ſcrew which acts againſt the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*

PERPE'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *perpetual.*] Conſtantly; continually; inceſſantly. *Newton.*

To PERPE'TUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuo*, Lat.]

1. To make perpetual; to preſerve from extinction; to eternize. *Addiſon.*

2. To continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion. *Hammond.*

PERPETUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; inceſſant continuance. *Brown.*

PERPETU'ITY. *ſ.* [*perpetuitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration to all futurity. *Hooker.*

2. Exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation.

3. Something of which there is no end. *Pope.*

To PERPLE'X. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin.]

1. To diſturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to teaze with ſuſpence or ambiguity; to diſtract. *Dryden.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Addiſon.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex. *Glanville*

PERPLE'X. *a.* [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in uſe. *Glanville.*

PERPLE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *perplexed.*] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLE'XEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *perplexed.*]
1. Embarraſſment; anxiety.
2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locke.*

PERPLE'XITY. *ſ.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]
1. Anxiety; diſtraction of mind. *Spenſer.*
2. Entanglement; intricacy. *Stilling fleet.*

PERPOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*per* and *poto*, Latin.] The act of drinking largely.

PE'RQUISITE. *ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the ſettled wages. *Addiſon.*

PERQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Latin.] An accurate inquiry; a thorough ſearch. *Ainſ.*

PE'RRY. [*poiré*, Fr. from *poire.*] Cider made of pears. *Mortimer.*

To PE'RSECUTE. *v. a.* [*perſecuter*, French; *perſecutus*, Latin.]
1. To haraſs with penalties; to purſue with malignity. *Acts.*
2. To purſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Dryden.*
3. To importune much.

PERSECU'TION. *ſ.* [*perſecution*, French; *perſecutio*, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of perſecuting. *Addiſ.*
2. The ſtate of being perſecuted. *Spratt.*

PE'RSECUTOR. *ſ.* [*perſecuteur*, Fr. from *perſecute.*] One who haraſſes others with continued malignity. *Milton.*

PERSEVE'RANCE. *ſ.* [*perſevérance*, French; *perſeverantia*, Lat.] Perſiſtence in any deſign or attempt; ſteadineſs in purſuits; conſtancy in progreſs. *King Charles.*

PERSEVE'RANT. *a.* [*perſeverant*, French; *perſeverans*, Lat.] Perſiſting; conſtant.

To PERSEVE'RE. *v. n.* [*perſevero*, Latin.] To perſiſt in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the deſign. *Wake.*

PERSEVE'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *perſevere.*] With perſeverance.

To PERSI'ST. *v. n.* [*perſiſto*, Latin; *perſiſter*, French.] To perſevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South.*

PERSI'STENCE. } *ſ.* [from *perſiſt.*]
PERSI'STENCY. }
1. The ſtate of perſiſting; ſteadineſs; conſtancy; perſeverance in good or bad.
2. Obſtinacy; obduracy; contumacy. *Shak.*

PERSI'STIVE. *a.* [from *perſiſt.*] Steady; not receding from a purpoſe; perſevering.

PE'RSON. *ſ.* [*perſonne*, Fr. *perſona*, Lat.]
1. Individual or particular man or woman.
2. Man or woman conſidered as oppoſed to things, or diſtinct from them. *Spratt.*
3. Corporeal exiſtence. *He had her* perſon, *and cared not for her heart.* *Dryden.*
4. Man or woman conſidered as preſent, acting or ſuffering. *I know his name but not his* perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A general looſe term for a human being; one; a man. *Clariſſa.*
6. One's ſelf; not a repreſentative. *Dryden.*
7. Exteriour appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue. *Baker.*
9. Character. *Hayward.*
10. Character of office. *South.*
11. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *South.*

PE'RSONABLE. *a.* [from *perſon.*]
1. Handſome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh.*
2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainſworth.*

PE'RSONAGE. *ſ.* [*perſonage*, Fr.]
1. A conſiderable perſon; a man or woman of eminence. *Sidney.*
2. Exteriour appearance; air; ſtature. *Hayw.*
3. Character aſſumed. *Addiſon.*
4. Character repreſented. *Broome.*

PE'RSONAL. *a.* [*perſonel*, French; *perſonalis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker.*
2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character. *Rogers.*
3. Preſent; not acting by repreſentative. *Sh.*
4. Exteriour; corporal. *Addiſon.*
5. [In law.] Something moveable; ſomething appendant to the perſon. *Davies.*
6. [In grammar.] A perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three perſons; oppoſed to the imperſonal, that has only the third.

PERSONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *perſonal.*] The exiſtence or individuality of any one. *Locke.*

PE'RSONALLY. *ad.* [from *perſonal.*]
1. In perſon; in preſence; not by repreſentative. *Hooker.*
2. With reſpect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon.*
3. With regard to numerical exiſtence.

To PE'RSONATE. *v. n.* [from *perſona*, Lat.]
1. To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character, ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented. *Bacon.*
2. To repreſent by action or appearance; to act. *Craſhaw.*
3. To exhibit hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun. *Swift.*
4. To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.*
5. To reſemble. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To make a repreſentative of, as in picture. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To deſcribe. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PERSONA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perſonate.*] Counterfeiting of another perſon. *Bacon.*

PERSONIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perſonify.*] Proſopopœia; the change of things to perſons: as, *Confuſion* heard his voice. *Milton.*

To PERSO'NIFY. *v. a.* [from *perſon.*] To change from a thing to a perſon.

PE'RSPECTIVE. *ſ.* [*perſpectif*, Fr. *perſpicio*, Latin.]
1. A glaſs through which things are viewed. *Temple.*
2. The

2. The ſcience by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation. *Addiſon.*
3. View; viſto. *Dryden.*

PE'RSPECTIVE. *a.* Relating to the ſcience of viſion; optick; optical. *Bacon.*

PERSPICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*perſpicax*, Latin.] Quickſighted; ſharp of ſight. *Brown.*

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *perſpicacious.*] Quickneſs of ſight. *Brown.*

PERSPICA'CITY. *ſ.* [*perſpicacité*, French.] Quickneſs of ſight. *Brown.*

PERSPI'CIENCE. *ſ.* [*perſpiciens*, Latin.] The act of looking ſharply.

PE'RSPICIL. *ſ.* [*perſpicillum*, Latin.] A glaſs through which things are viewed; an optick glaſs. *Croſhaw.*

PERSPICU'ITY. *ſ.* [*perſpicuité*, French.]
1. Tranſparency; tranſlucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.*
2. Clearneſs to the mind; eaſineſs to be underſtood; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity. *Locke.*

PERSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*perſpicuus*, Latin.]
1. Tranſparent; clear; ſuch as may be ſeen through; diaphanous; tranſlucent. *Peacham.*
2. Clear to the underſtanding; not obſcure; not ambiguous. *Shakſpeare. Spratt.*

PERSPI'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perſpicuous.*] clearly; not obſcurely. *Bacon.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *perſpire.*]
1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Brown.*
2. Perſpiring. Not proper. *Bacon.*

PERSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *perſpire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*

PERSPI'RATIVE. *a.* [from *perſpire.*] Performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*perſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.
2. To be excreted by the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*perſtringo*, Latin.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Dict.*

PERSUA'DABLE. *a.* [from *perſuade.*] Such as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*perſuadeo*, Latin.]
1. To bring to any particular opinion. *Wake.*
2. To influence by argument or expoſtulation. *Perſuaſion* ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and *argument* to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved. *Sidney.*
3. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation. *Taylor.*
4. To treat by perſuaſion. *Shakſpeare.*

PERSUA'DER. *ſ.* [from *perſuade.*] One who influences by perſuaſion; an importunate adviſer. *Bacon.*

PERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*perſuaſibilis*, Lat. *perſuaſible*, Fr.] To be influenced by perſuaſion. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *perſuaſible.*] The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

PERSUA'SION. *ſ.* [*perſuaſion*, French; from *perſuaſus*, Lat.]
1. The act of perſuading; the act of influencing by expoſtulation; the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions. *Otway.*
2. The ſtate of being perſuaded; opinion.

PERSUA'SIVE. *a.* [*perſuaſif*, Fr. from *perſuade.*] Having the power of perſuading; having influence on the paſſions. *Hooker.*

PERSUA'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *perſuaſive.*] In ſuch a manner as to perſuade. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *perſuaſive.*] Influence on the paſſions. *Hammond.*

PERSUA'SORY. *a.* [*perſuaſorius*, Latin.] Having the power to perſuade. *Brown.*

PERT. *a.* [*pert*, Welſh.]
1. Lively; briſk; ſmart. *Milton.*
2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier.*

To PERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Latin.] To belong; to relate. *Hayward. Peacham.*

PERTEREBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through.

PERTINA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.]
1. Obſtinate; ſtubborn; perverſely reſolute. *Walton.*
2. Reſolute; conſtant; ſteady. *South.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pertinacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly. *King Ch.*

PERTINA'CITY. } *ſ.* [*pertinacia*, Latin; from *pertinacious.*]
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. }
1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs. *Brown.*
2. Reſolution; conſtancy.

PE'RTINACY. *ſ.* [from *pertinax*, Latin.]
1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perſiſtency.
2. Reſolution; ſteadineſs; conſtancy. *Taylor.*

PE'RTINENCE. } *ſ.* [from *pertineo*, Latin.]
PE'RTINENCY. } Juſtneſs of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpoſe; appoſiteneſs. *Bentley.*

PE'RTINENT. *a.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, French.]
1. Related to the matter in hand; juſt to the purpoſe; not uſeleſs to the end propoſed; appoſite. *Bacon.*
2. Relating; regarding; concerning. *Hooker.*

PE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *pertinent.*] Appoſitely; to the purpoſe. *Taylor.*

PE'RTINENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *pertinent.*] Appoſiteneſs. *Dict.*

PERTI'NGENT. *a.* [*pertingens*, Latin.] Reaching to; touching.

PE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *pert.*]
1. Briſkly; ſmartly. *Pope.*
2. Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*

PE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *pert.*]
1. Briſk folly; ſaucineſs; petulance. *Pope.*
2. Petty livelineſs; ſpritelineſs without force, dignity, or ſolidity. *Watts.*

PERTRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*pertranſiens*, Latin.] Paſſing over. *Dict.*

To PERTU'RB. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Lat.]
To PERTU'RBATE. }
1. To diſquiet; to diſturb; to deprive of tranquillity. *Sandys.*
2. To diſorder; to confuſe; to put out of regularity. *Brown.*

PERTURBA'TION. *ſ.* [*perturbatio*, Latin.]
1. Diſquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity. *Ray.*
2. Reſtleſſneſs of paſſions. *Bacon.*
3. Diſturbance; diſorder; confuſion; commotion. *Bacon.*
4. Cauſe of diſquiet. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Commotion of paſſions. *Ben Jonſon.*

PERTURBA'TOUR. *ſ.* [*perturbator*, Latin.] Raiſer of commotions.

PERTU'SED. *a.* [*pertuſus*, Latin.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION. *ſ.* [from *pertuſus*, Latin.]
1. The act of piercing or punching. *Arbuth.*
2. Hole made by punching or piercing. *Bacon.*

To **PERVA'DE.** *v. a.* [*pervado*, Latin.]
1. To paſs through an aperture; to permeate. *Blackmore.*
2. To paſs through the whole extenſion. *Bent.*

PERVA'SION. *ſ.* [from *pervade.*] The act of pervading or paſſing through. *Boyle.*

PE'RVERSE. *a.* [*pervers*, French; *perverſus*, Latin.]
1. Diſtorted from the right. *Milton.*
2. Obſtinate in the wrong; ſtubborn; untractable. *Dryden.*
3. Petulant; vexatious. *Shakſpeare.*

PERVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *perverſe.*] With intent to vex; peeviſhly; vexatiouſly; ſpitefully; croſsly. *Decay of Piety.*

PERVE'RSENESS. *ſ.* [from *perverſe.*]
1. Petulance; peeviſhneſs; ſpiteful croſſneſs. *Donne.*
2. Perverſion; corruption. Not in uſe. *Bac.*

PERVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*perverſion*, French; from *perverſe.*] The act of perverting; change to worſe. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*perverſité*, French; from *perverſe.*] Perverſeneſs; croſſneſs. *Norris.*

To **PERVE'RT.** *v. a* [*perverto*, Latin.]
1. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe. *Spenſer. Milton.*
2. To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milt.*

PERVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *pervert.*]
1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter. *South.*
2. One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe. *Stilling fleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *pervert.*] That may be eaſily perverted. *Ainſworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pervicax*, Latin.] Spitefully obſtinate; peeviſhly contumacious. *Clariſſa.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pervicacious.*] With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS. } *ſ.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.] Spiteful obſtinacy.
PERVICA'CITY. }
PE'RVICACY. }

PE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*pervius*, Latin.]
1. Admitting paſſage; capable of being permeated. *Taylor.*
2. Pervading; permeating. *Prior.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *pervious.*] Quality of admitting a paſſage. *Boyle.*

PE'RUKE. *ſ.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of falſe hair; a periwig. *Wiſeman.*

To **PE'RUKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in adſcititious hair.

PE'RUKEMAKER. *ſ.* [*peruke* and *maker.*] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL. *ſ.* [from *peruſe.*] The act of reading. *Atterbury.*

To **PERU'SE.** *v. a.* [*per* and *uſe.*]
1. To read. *Bacon.*
2. To obſerve; to examine. *Shakſpeare.*

PERU'SER. *ſ.* [from *peruſe.*] A reader; examiner. *Woodward.*

PESA'DE. *ſ.* A motion a horſe makes in rearing. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY. *ſ.* [*peſſarie*, Fr.] An oblong body, made to thruſt up into the uterus. *Arbuth.*

PEST. *ſ.* [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.]
1. Plague; peſtilence *Pope.*
2. Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive.

To **PE'STER.** *v. a.* [*peſter*, Fr.]
1. To diſturb; to perplex; to haraſs; to turmoil *Swift.*
2. To encumber. *Milton.*

PE'STERER. *ſ.* [from *peſter.*] One that peſters or diſturbs.

PE'STEROUS. *a.* [from *peſter.*] Encumbering; cumberſome. *Bacon.*

PE'STHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *peſt* and *houſe.*] A hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *peſtifer*, Latin.]
1. Deſtructive; miſchievous. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Peſtilential; malignant; infectious. *Arb.*

PE'STILENCE. *ſ.* [*peſtilence*, Fr. *peſtilentia*, Lat.] Plague; peſt; contagious diſtemper. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'STILENT. *a.* [*peſtilent*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]
1. Producing plagues; malignant. *Bentley.*
2. Miſchievous; deſtructive. *Knolles.*

PESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [*peſtilentiel*, French; *peſtilens*, Latin.]
1. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward.*
2. Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious.

PE'STILENTLY. *ad.* [from *peſtilent.*] Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

PESTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Latin.] The act of breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*

PE'STLE. *ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Locke.*

PE'STLE *of Pork.* *ſ.* A gammon of bacon.

PET. *ſ.* [*deſpit*, Fr.]
1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of anger.
2. A lamb taken into the houſe and brought up by hand. See PEAT. *Hanmer.*

PE'TAL. *ſ.* [πέταλον.] *Petal* is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*

PE'TALOUS. *a.* [from *petal.*] Having petals.

PE'TAR. } *ſ.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.]
PE'TARD. } An engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of a hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder, this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of places, to blow them up. *Military Dict. Hudibras.*

PETE-

PETE'CHIAL. *a.* [from *petechiæ*, Latin.] Peſtilentially ſpotted. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'TERWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

PE'TIT. a. [French.] Small; inconſiderable.

PETI'TION. *ſ.* [*petitio*, Lat.]

1. Requeſt; intreaty; ſupplication; prayer. *Hooker.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryd.*

To PETI'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſolicit; to ſupplicate. *Addiſon.*

PETI'TIONARILY. *ad.* [from *petitionary.*] By way of begging the queſtion. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *petition.*]

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions. *Sh.*

2. Containing petitions or requeſts. *Pope.*

PETI'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *petition.*] One who offers a petition. *South.*

PE'TITORY. *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainſworth.*

PE'TRE. *ſ.* [from *petra*, a ſtone.] Nitre; ſaltpetre. See NITRE. *Boyle.*

PETRE'SCENT. *a.* [*petreſcens*, Latin.] Growing ſtone; becoming ſtone. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *petrifio*, Latin.]

1. The act of turning to ſtone; the ſtate of being turned to ſtone. *Brown.*

2. That which is made ſtone. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *petrifacio*, Lat.] Having the power to form ſtone. *Brown.*

PETRIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*petrification*, French; from *petrify.*] A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FICK. *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to ſtone. *Milton.*

To PE'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Lat.] To change to ſtone. *Woodward.*

To PE'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become ſtone. *Dry.*

PETRO'L. } *ſ.* [*petrole*, French.] A
PETRO'LEUM. } liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings. *Woodward.*

PE'TRONEL. *ſ.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A piſtol; a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTICOAT. *ſ.* [*petit* and *coat.*] The lower part of a woman's dreſs. *Suckling.*

PETTIFO'GGER. *ſ.* [corrupted from *petti-voguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, French.] A petty ſmall-rate lawyer. *Swift.*

PE'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *petty.*] Smallneſs; littleneſs; inconſiderableneſs; unimportance. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'TTISH. *a.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peeviſh. *Creech.*

PE'TTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *pettiſh.*] Fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Collier.*

PE'TTITOES. *ſ.* [*petty* and *toe.*]

1. The feet of a ſucking pig.

2. Feet in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

PE'TTO. ſ. [Italian.] The breaſt: figuratively, privacy.

PE'TTY. *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconſiderable; inferiour; little. *Stilling fleet.*

PE'TULANCE. } *ſ.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petu-*
PE'TULANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.] Saucineſs; peeviſhneſs; wantonneſs. *Clarendon.*

PE'TULANT. *a.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]

1. Saucy; perverſe. *Watts.*

2. Wanton. *Spectator.*

PE'TULANTLY. *ad.* [from *petulant.*] With petulance; with ſaucy pertneſs.

PEW. *ſ.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A ſeat encloſed in a church. *Addiſon.*

PE'WET. *ſ.* [*pieuwit*, Dutch.]

1. A waterfowl. *Carew.*

2. The lapwing. *Ainſworth.*

PE'WTER. *ſ.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]

1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and diſhes in a houſe. *Addiſon.*

PE'WTERER. *ſ.* [from *pewter.*] A ſmith who works in pewter. *Boyle.*

PHÆNO'MENON. *ſ.* This has ſometimes *phænomena* in the plural. [φαίνομενον.] An appearance in the works of nature. *Newton.*

PHAGEDE'NA. *ſ.* [φαγέδαινα; from φαγω, to eat.] An ulcer, where the ſharpneſs of the humours eats away the fleſh.

PHAGEDE'NICK. } *a.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.]
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } Eating; corroding. *Wiſeman.*

PHA'LANX. *ſ.* [*phalanx*, Latin.] A troop of men cloſely embodied. *Pope.*

PHANTA'SM. } *ſ.* [φανλασμα, φανλασια,
PHANTA'SMA. } *phantaſme*, *phantaſie*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; ſomething appearing only to imagination. *Raleigh.*

PHANTA'STICAL. } See FANTASTI-
PHANTA'STICK. } cal.

PHA'NTOM. *ſ.* [*phantome*, Fr.]

1. A ſpectre; an apparition. *Atterbury.*

2. A fancied viſion. *Rogers.*

PHARISA'ICAL. *a.* [from *phariſee.*] Ritual; externally religious; from the ſect of the Phariſees, whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL. } *a.* [φαρμακευτικος,
PHARMACE'UTICK. } from φαρμακεύω.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs. *Woodw.*

PHARMACO'LOGY. *ſ.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPE'IA. *ſ.* [φάρμακον and ποιέω.] A diſpenſatory; a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST. *ſ.* [φάρμακον and πολέω.] An apothecary; one who ſells medicines.

PHAR'MACY. *ſ.* [from φάρμακον.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*

PHA'ROS. } *ſ.* [from *Pharos* in Egypt.] A
PHARE. } lighthouſe; a lantern from the ſhore to direct ſailors. *Arbuthnot.*

PHARYNGO'TOMY. *ſ.* [φαρυγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an inciſion into the windpipe, uſed when ſome tumour in the throat hinders reſpiration.

PHA'SELS. *ſ.* [*phaſeoli*, Latin.] French beans. *Ainſworth.*

PHA'SIS.

PHA'SIS. *ſ.* In the plural *phaſes*. [φάσις; *phaſe*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body: as the changes of the moon. *Creech.*

PHASM. *ſ.* [φάσμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*

PHE'ASANT. *ſ.* [*phaſianus*, Lat.] A kind of wild cock. *Pope.*

PHEER. *ſ.* A companion. See FEER.

To **PHEESE.** *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry. *Shakſpeare.*

PHENI'COPTER. *ſ.* [φοινικόπλεξ.] A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*

PHE'NIX. *ſ.* [φοινιξ.] The bird which is ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe again from its own aſhes. *Milton.*

PHENO'MENON. *ſ.* [φαίνομενον; *phenomene*, French; it is often written *phænomenon*.]

1. Appearance; viſible quality. *Burnet.*
2. Any thing that ſtrikes by any new appearance.

PHI'AL. *ſ.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiole*, French.] A ſmall bottle. *Newton.*

PHILA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [φιλέω and ἄνθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good-nature. *Addiſon.*

PHILI'PPICK. *ſ.* [from the invectives of Demoſthenes againſt *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILO'LOGER. *ſ.* [φιλόλογος.] One whoſe chief ſtudy is language; a grammarian; a critick. *Spratt.*

PHILOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*

PHILO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [φιλόλογος.] A critick; a grammarian.

PHILO'LOGY. *ſ.* [φιλολογία.] Criticiſm; grammatical learning. *Walker.*

PHI'LOMEL. } *ſ.* [from *Philomela*, changed
PHILOME'LA. } into a bird.] The nightingale. *Shakſpeare.*

PHI'LOMOT. *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Add.*

PHILO'SOPHEME. *ſ.* [φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reaſoning; theorem. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER. *ſ.* [*philoſophus*, Latin.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*

PHILO'SOPHERS *ſtone.* *ſ.* A ſtone dreamed of by alchymiſts; which, by its touch, converts baſe metals into gold.

PHILOSO'PHICK. } *a.* [*philoſophique*,
PHILOSO'PHICAL. } Fr.]

1. Belonging to philoſophy; ſuitable to a philoſopher. *Milton.*
2. Skilled in philoſophy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Frugal; abſtemious. *Dryden.*

PHILOSO'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a philoſophical manner; rationally; wiſely. *Bentley.*

To **PHILO'SOPHIZE.** *v. a.* [from *philoſophy*.] To play the philoſopher; to reaſon like a philoſopher. *L'Eſtrange.*

PHILO'SOPHY. *ſ.* [*philoſophia*, Lat.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.*
3. Reaſoning; argumentation. *Rogers.*
4. The courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.

PHI'LTER. *ſ.* [φίλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cauſe love. *Dryden.*

To **PHI'LTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Government of the Tongue.*

PHIZ. *ſ.* [A ridiculous contraction from *phyſiognomy*.] The face. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST. *ſ.* [from φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

To **PHLEBO'TOMIZE.** *v. a.* [*phlebotomiſer*, Fr.] To let blood. *Howel.*

PHLEBO'TOMY. *ſ.* [φλεβοτομία.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Brown.*

PHLEGM. *ſ.* [φλεγμα.]

1. The watery humour of the body, which when it predominates, is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs or dulneſs. *Roſcommon.*
2. Water. *Boyle.*

PHLE'GMAGOGUE. *ſ.* [φλεγμα and ἀγω.] A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [φλεγματικός.]

1. Abounding in phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Generating phlegm. *Brown.*
3. Watery. *Newton.*
4. Dull; cold; frigid. *Southern.*

PHLE'GMON. *ſ.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiſeman.*

PHLE'GMONOUS. *a.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *ſ.* [from *phlebotomus*, Latin.] An inſtrument for letting blood, which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGI'STON. *ſ.* [φλογιστός from φλογω.]

1. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable.
2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICKS. *ſ.* [from φωνη.] The doctrine of ſounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK. *a.* [φωνη and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflict or turn the ſound, and by that to alter it. *Derham.*

PHO'SPHOR. } *ſ.* [*phoſphorus*, Lat.]
PHO'SPHORUS. }

1. The morning ſtar. *Pope.*
2. A chymical ſubſtance which, expoſed to the air, takes fire. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *ſ.* [φράσις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language.
2. An expreſſion; a mode of ſpeech. *Tillot.*
3. Style; expreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To **PHRASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtyle; to call; to term. *Shakſpeare*

PHRASEO'LOGY. *ſ.* [φράσις and λέγω.]

1. Style; diction. *Swift.*
2. A phraſe book. *Ainſworth.*

PHRENE'TICK. } *a.* [φρενητικός; *phrene-*
PHRE'NTICK. } *tique*, French.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *Woodward.*

PHRENI'TIS. *ſ.* [φρενίτις.] Madneſs; inflammation of the brain. *Wiſeman.*

PHRE'NSY. *ſ.* [from φρενίτις; *phreneſie*, French.] Madneſs; frantickneſs. *Milton.*

PHTHI'SICAL. *a.* [φθισικος.] Waſting by diſeaſe. *Harvey.*

PHTHI'SICK. } [φθισις.] A conſumption
PHTHI'SIS. } *Harvey. Wiſeman.*

PHYLA'CTERY. *ſ.* [φυλακτηριον.] A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence. *Hammond.*

PHY'SICAL. *a.* [from *phyſick.*]
1. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy; not moral. *Hammond.*
2. Pertaining to the ſcience of healing.
3. Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Reſembling phyſick.

PHY'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *phyſical.*] According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Stillingfleet.*

PHYSI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*phyſicien*, Fr. from *phyſick.*] One who profeſſes the art of healing.

PHY'SICK. *ſ.* [φυσικη.]
1. The ſcience of healing.
2. Medicines; remedies. *Hooker.*
3. [In common phraſe.] A purge.

To PHY'SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with phyſick; to cure. *Shak.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *ſ.* [from *phyſico*, and *theology.*] Divinity enforced or illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *ſ.* [from *phyſiognomy.*] One who
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face. *Peacham.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *a.* [φυσιογνωμονικος.] Drawn
PHYSIOGNOMO'NICK. } from the contemplation of the face; converſant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *ſ.* [φυσιογνωμονια.]
1. The art of diſcovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face. *Bacon.*
2. The face; the caſt of the look. *Hudibras.*

PHYSIOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *phyſiology.*] Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *phyſiology.*] A writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *ſ.* [φυσις and λεγω.] The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature. *Bentley.*

PHY'SY. *ſ.* The ſame with *fuſee.* *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS. *a.* [φυτον and *voro*, Lat.] That eats graſs or any vegetable. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [φυτον and γραφω.] A deſcription of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY. *ſ.* [φυτον and λεγω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical diſcourſe.

PI'ACLE. *ſ.* [*piaculum*, Latin.] An enormous crime. Not uſed. *Howel.*

PIA'CULAR. } *a.* [*piacularis*; *piaculum*, Latin.]
PIA'CULOUS. }
1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.
2. Such as requires expiation. *Brown.*
3. Criminal; atrociouſly bad. *Glanville.*

PIA'MATER. ſ. [Lat.] A delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *ſ.*
1. A bird; the leſſer woodpecker.
2. The magpie.

PI'ASTER. *ſ.* [*piaſtra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling in value.

PIA'ZZA. ſ. [Italian.] A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'CA. *ſ.* Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letters.

PICARO'ON. *ſ.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer. *Temple.*

PI'CCAGE. *ſ.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

To PICK. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]
1. To cull; to chooſe; to ſelect; to glean. *Sh.*
2. To take up; to gather; to find induſtriouſly. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious, by gleaning out either part. *Bacon.*
4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. *More.*
5. [*piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument. *Wiſeman.*
6. To ſtrike with a bill or beak; to peck.
7. [*picare*, Italian.] To rob. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To open a lock by a pointed inſtrument. *Denham.*
9. *To* PICK *a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expreſſion for one finding fault with another.

To PICK. *v. n.*
1. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels. *Dryd.*
2. To do any thing nicely and leiſurely. *Dry.*

PICK. *ſ.* A ſharp pointed iron tool. *Woodw.*

PI'CKAPACK. *ad.* [from *pack.*] In manner of a pack. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'CKAXE. *ſ.* [*pick* and *axe.*] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a ſharp point. *Milton.*

PI'CKBACK. *a.* On the back *Hudibras.*

PI'CKED. *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp ſmart.

To PICKEE'R. *v. a.* [*picare*, Italian.]
1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainſworth.*
2. To make a flying ſkirmiſh. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *pick.*]
1. One who picks or culls. *Mortimer.*
2. A pickaxe; an inſtrument to pick with.

PI'CKEREL. *ſ.* [from *pick.*] A ſmall pike.

PI'CKEREL-WEED. *ſ.* [from *pike.*] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton.*

PI'CKLE. *ſ.* [*pikel*, Dutch.]
1. Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved. *Addiſon.*
2. Thing kept in pickle.
3. Condition; ſtate: ludicrouſly. *Shakſp.*

PI'CKLE, or *pightel. ſ.* A ſmall parcel of land incloſed with a hedge, which in ſome countries is called a *pingle.* *Philips.*

To PI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To preſerve in pickle. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad.

PI'CKLEHERRING. *ſ.* [*pickle* and *herring.*] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Addiſon.*

PI'CKLOCK. *ſ.* [*pick* and *lock.*]
1. An inſtrument by which locks are opened without the key. *Brown.*
2. The perſon who picks locks.

PI'CKPOCKET. } *ſ.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or
PI'CKPURSE. } *purſe.*] A thief who ſteals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe. *Bentley.*

PI'CKTHANK. *ſ.* [*pick* and *thank.*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired; a whiſpering paraſite. *South.*

PI'CKTOOTH. *ſ.* [*pick* and *tooth.*] An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned. *Sw.*

PICT. *ſ.* [*pictus*, Latin.] A painted perſon.

PICTO'RIAL. *a.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. *Brown.*

PI'CTURE. *ſ.* [*pictura*, Latin.]
1. A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſcience of painting.
3. The works of painters. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Any reſemblance or repreſentation. *Locke.*

To PI'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To paint; to repreſent by painting. *Sha.*
2. To repreſent. *Spenſer.*

To PI'DDLE. *v. n.*
1. To pick at table; to feed ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite. *Swift.*
2. To triſle; to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main. *Ainſworth.*

PI'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *piddle.*]
1. One that eats ſqueamiſhly and without appetite.
2. One who is buſy about minute things.

PIE. *ſ.*
1. Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it.
2. [*pica*, Latin.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called from the different colours of the text and rubrick.
4. Cock and *pie*, was a ſlight expreſſion in *Shakſpeare*'s time, of which I know not the meaning.

PI'EBALD. *a.* [from *pie.*] Of various colours; diverſified in colour. *Pope.*

PIECE. *ſ.* [*piece*, French.]
1. A patch.
2. A part of a whole; a fragment. *Acts.*
3. A part. *Tillotſon.*
4. A picture. *Dryden.*
5. A compoſition; performance. *Addiſon.*
6. A ſingle great gun. *Knolles.*
7. A hand-gun. *Cheyne.*
8. A coin; a ſingle piece of money. *Prior.*
9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or ſmatterer.
10. *A* PIECE. To each. *More.*
11. *Of a* PIECE *with.* Like; of the ſame ſort; united; the ſame with the reſt. *Dryden.*

To PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece. *Sh.*
2. To join; to unite.
3. *To* PIECE *out.* To increaſe by addition.

To PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coaleſce; to be compacted. *Bacon.*

PIE'CER. *ſ.* [from *piece.*] One that pieces.

PIE'CELESS. *a.* [from *piece.*] Whole; compact; not made of ſeparate pieces. *Donne.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *ad.* [pice and mel, Saxon.] In pieces; in fragments. *Hudibras. Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *a.* Single; ſeparate; divided.

PI'ED. *a.* [from *pie.*] Variegated; party-coloured. *Drayton.*

PI'EDNESS. *ſ.* [from *pied.*] Variegation; diverſity of colour. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'ELED. *a.* Bald. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'EPOWDER *court. ſ.* [from *pied*, foot, and *pouldre*, duſty.] A court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

PIER. *ſ.* [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed. *Bacon.*

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, French.]
1. To penetrate; to enter; to force. *Shakſ.*
2. To touch the paſſions; to affect. *Shakſ.*

To PIERCE. *v. n.*
1. To make way by force. *Bacon.*
2. To ſtrike; to move; to affect. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To enter; to dive. *Sidney.*
4. To affect ſeverely. *Shakſpeare.*

PIE'RCER. *ſ.* [from *pierce.*]
1. An inſtrument that bores or penetrates.
2. The parts with which inſects perforate bodies. *Ray.*
3. One who perforates.

PIE'RCINGLY. *ad.* [from *piercing.*] Sharply.

PIE'RCINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *piercing.*] Power of piercing. *Derham.*

PI'ETY. *ſ.* [*pietas*, Lat. *pieté*, French.]
1. Diſcharge of duty to God. *Peacham.*
2. Duty to parents or thoſe in ſuperior relation. *Swift.*

PIG. *ſ.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]
1. A young ſow or boar. *Floyer.*
2. An oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron. *Pope.*

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON. *ſ.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in a cot or a ſmall houſe, in ſome places called dove cot. *Raleigh.*

PI'GEONFOOT. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PI'GEONLIVERED. *a.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; ſoft; gentle. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'GGIN. *ſ.* A ſmall wooden veſſel.

PIGHT. old preter. and part. paſſ. of *pitch.* Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. *Shakſ.*

PI'GMENT. *ſ.* [*pigmentum*, Latin.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body. *Boyle.*

PI'GMY. *ſ.* [*pygmæus*, Lat.] A ſmall nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconſiderable. *Garth.*

PIGNORA'TION. *ſ.* [*pignora*, Latin.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNUT. *ſ.* [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut.

PI'GSNEY. *ſ.* [piza, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.

PIGWI'DGEON. *ſ.* Any thing petty or ſmall.

PIKE. *ſ.* [*picque*, Fr. his ſnout being ſharp.]
1. The *pike* is the tyrant of the freſh water. *Bacon* obſerves the *pike* to be the longeſt lived of any freſh water fiſh, and yet he computes it to be not uſually above forty years. *Walton.*
2. [*pique*, Fr.] A long lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded. *Hayward.*
3. A fork uſed in huſbandry. *Tatler.*

4. Among

4. Among turners, two iron ſprigs between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

PI'KED. *a.* [*piqué*, French.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'KEMAN. *ſ.* [*pike* and *man.*] A ſoldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

PI'KESTAFF. *ſ.* [*pike* and *ſtaff.*] The wooden pole of a pike. *Tatler.*

PILA'STER. *ſ.* [*pilaſtre*, Fr.] A ſquare column ſometimes inſulated, but oftener ſet within a wall, and only ſhowing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickneſs. *Dict.*

PI'LCHER. *ſ.*

1. A furred gown or caſe; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

2. A fiſh like a herring.

PILE. *ſ.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation. *Knolles.*

2. A heap; an accumulation. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned. *Collier.*

4. An edifice; a building *Pope.*

5. [*pilus*, Latin.] A hair. *Shakſpeare.*

6. Hairy ſurface; nap. *Grew.*

7. [*pilum*, Latin.] The head of an arrow.

8. One ſide of a coin; the reverſe of croſs.

9. [In the plural, *piles.*] The hemorrhoids. *Arbuthnot.*

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To fill with ſomething heaped. *Abbot.*

PI'LEATED. *a.* [*pileus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward.*

PI'LER. *ſ.* [from *pile.*] He who accumulates.

To PI'LFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.] To ſteal; to gain by petty robbery. *Bacon.*

To PI'LFER. *v. n.* To practiſe petty theft. *Sh.*

PI'LFERER. *ſ.* [from *pilfer.*] One who ſteals petty things. *Atterbury.*

PI'LFERINGLY. *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

PI'LFERY. *ſ.* [from *pilfer.*] Petty theft.

PI'LGRIM. *ſ.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stilling fleet.*

To PI'LGRIM *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. *Grew.*

PI'LGRIMAGE. *ſ.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more uſually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.*

PILL. *ſ.* [*pilula*, Latin.] Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs. *Craſhaw.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.]

1. To rob; to plunder. *Shakſpeare.*

2. For *peel*: to ſtrip off the bark. *Geneſis.*

To PILL. *v. n.* To be ſtript away; to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ. *Tobit.*

PI'LLAGE. *ſ.* [*pillage*, French.]

1. Plunder; ſomething got by plundering or pilling. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The act of plundering. *Shakſpeare.*

To PI'LLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to ſpoil. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'LLAGER. *ſ.* [from *pillage.*] A plunderer; a ſpoiler. *Chapman.*

PI'LLAR. *ſ.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilaſtro*, Italian.]

1. A column. *Wotton.*

2. A ſupporter; a maintainer. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'LLARED. *a.* [from *pillar.*]

1. Supported by columns. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a column. *Thomſon.*

PI'LLION. *ſ.* [from *pillow.*]

1. A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low ſaddle. *Spenſer.*

3. The pad of the ſaddle that touches the horſe.

PI'LLORY. *ſ.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Watts.*

To PI'LLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To puniſh with the pillory. *G. of K.*

PI'LLOW. *ſ.* [pyle, Sax. *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on. *Donne.*

To PI'LLOW. *v. a.* To reſt any thing on a pillow. *Milton.*

PI'LLOWBEER. } *ſ.* The cover of a pil-
PI'LLOWCASE. } low. *Swift.*

PILO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *piloſus*, Lat.] Hairineſs. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT. *ſ.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whoſe office is to ſteer the ſhip. *Ben Jonſon.*

To PI'LOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſteer; to direct in the courſe.

PI'LOTAGE. *ſ.* [*pilotage*, Fr. from *pilot.*]

1. Pilot's ſkill; knowledge of coaſts. *Ral.*

2. A pilot's hire. *Ainſworth.*

PI'LSER. *ſ.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainſworth.*

PIME'NTA. *ſ.* [*pimept*, French.] A kind of ſpice; Jamaica pepper; all-ſpice. *Hill.*

PIMP. *ſ.* [*pinge*, Fr. *Skinner.*] One who provides gratifications for the luſt of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addiſon.*

To PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the luſt of others; to pander. *Swift.*

PI'MPERNEL. *ſ.* [*pimpernella*, Latin.] A plant.

PI'MPING. *a.* [*pimple menſch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty. *Skinner.*

PI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*pompette*, French.] A ſmall red puſtule. *Addiſon.*

PI'MPLED. *a.* [from *pimple.*] Having red puſtules; full of pimples.

PIN. *ſ.* [*eſpingle*, French.]

1. A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their clothes. *Pope.*

2. Any thing inconſiderable or of little value. *Spenſer.*

3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton.*

4. Any ſlender thing fixed in another body.

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle.

6. The central part. *Shakſpeare.*

7. The pegs by which muſicians intend to relax their ſtrings.

8. A note; a ſtrain. *L'Eſtrange.*

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shakſpeare.*
10. A cylindrical roller made of wood, with which paſtry is wrought. *Corbet.*
11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with pins. *Pope.*
2. To faſten; to make faſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To join; to fix. *Shakſpeare. Digby.*
4. [Pinban, Sax.] To ſhut up; to encloſe; to confine. *Hooker.*

PI'NCASE. *ſ.* [*pin* and *caſe.*] A pincuſhion, or ſmall box for pins.

PI'NCERS. *ſ.* [*pincette*, French.]
1. An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenſer.*
2. The claw of an animal. *Addiſon.*

To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.]
1. To ſqueeze between the fingers, or with the teeth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To hold hard with an inſtrument.
3. To ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To preſs between hard bodies.
5. To gall; to fret. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To gripe; to oppreſs; to ſtraiten. *Ral.*
7. To diſtreſs; to pain. *Thomſon.*
8. To preſs; to drive to difficulties. *Watts.*
9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*

To PINCH. *v. n.*
1. To act with force, ſo as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden.*
2. To ſpare; to be frugal. *Dryden.*

PINCH. *ſ.* [*pinçon*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A gripe; a pain given. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Oppreſſion; diſtreſs inflicted. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Difficulty; time of diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'NCHFIST. } *ſ.* [*pinch*, *fiſt*, and *penny.*]
PI'NCHPENNY. } A miſer. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NCUSHION. *ſ.* [*pin* and *cuſhion.*] A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck. *Addiſon.*

PI'NDUST. *ſ.* [*pin* and *duſt.*] Particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby.*

PINE. *ſ.* [*pinus*, Latin.] A tree.

To PINE. *v. n.* [pinian, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]
1. To languiſh; to wear away with any kind of miſery. *Spenſer.*
2. To languiſh with deſire. *Shakſpeare.*

To PINE. *v. a.*
1. To wear out; to make to languiſh. *Shakſ.*
2. To grieve for; to bemoan in ſilence. *Mil.*

PI'NEAPPLE. *ſ.* A plant. Ananas.

PI'NEAL. *a.* [*pineale*, French.] Reſembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'NFEATHERED. *a.* [*pin* and *feather.*] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot. *Dryden.*

PI'NFOLD. *ſ.* [pinban, Sax. to ſhut up, and *fold.*] A place in which beaſts are confined. *Milton.*

PI'NGLE. *ſ.* A ſmall cloſe; an encloſure.

PI'NGUID. *a.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer.*

PI'NHOLE. *ſ.* [*pin* and *hole.*] A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiſeman.*

PI'NION. *ſ.* [*pignon*, French.]
1. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body.
2. *Shakſpeare* ſeems to uſe it for a feather or quill of the wing.
3. Wing. *Swift.*
4. The tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters for the arms. *Ainſworth.*

To PI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind the wings. *Bacon.*
2. To confine by binding the wings.
3. To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden.*
4. To confine by binding the elbows to the ſides. *Dryden.*
5. To ſhackle; to bind. *Herbert.*
6. To bind to. *Pope.*

PINK. *ſ.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.]
2. A ſmall fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. *Bacon.*
2. An eye; commonly a ſmall eye: as, *pink-eyed.* *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing ſupremely excellent. *Shakſp.*
4. A colour uſed by painters. *Dryden.*
5. [*pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-ſterned ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A fiſh; the minnow. *Ainſworth.*

To PINK. *v. n.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in ſmall holes. *Prior.*

To PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eyes. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'NMAKER. *ſ.* [*pin* and *make.*] He who makes pins.

PI'NMONEY. *ſ.* [*pin* and *money.*] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account. *Addiſon.*

PI'NNACE. *ſ.* [*pinoſſe*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Italian.] A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip. *Raleigh.*

PI'NNACLE. *ſ.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]
1. A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building. *Clarendon.*
2. A high ſpiring point. *Cowley.*

PI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *pinna*, or *pinion.*]
1. The lappet of a head which flies looſe. *Addiſon.*
2. A pinmaker. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NNOCK. *ſ.* The tomtit. *Ainſworth.*

PINT. *ſ.* [pint, Saxon.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid meaſure.

PI'NULES. *ſ.* In aſtronomy, the ſights of an aſtrolabe. *Dict.*

PIONE'ER. *ſ.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obſolete, Fr.] One whoſe buſineſs is to level the road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations. *Fairfax.*

PI'ONING. *ſ.* Works of pioneers. *Spenſer.*

PI'OUS. *a.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, French.]
1. Careful

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; ſuch as is due to ſacred things. *Milton.*
2. Careful of the duties of near relation. *Taylor.*
3. Practiſed under the appearance of religion. *King Charles.*

PI'OUSLY. *ad.* [from *pious.*] In a pious manner; religiouſly; with regard, ſuch as is due to ſacred things. *Philips.*

PIP. *ſ.* [*pippe*, Dutch.]
1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras.*
2. A ſpot on the cards. *Addiſon.*

To PIP. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Latin.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *ſ.* [*pib*, Welſh; pipe, Saxon.]
1. Any long hollow body; a tube. *Wilkins.*
2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. *Bacon.*
3. An inſtrument of wind muſick. *Roſcom.*
4. The organs of voice and reſpiration: as, *the wind*-pipe. *Peacham.*
5. The key of the voice. *Shakſpeare.*
6. An office of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
7. [*peep*, Dutch.] A liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads. *Shakſpeare.*

To PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play on the pipe. *Camden.*
2. To have a ſhrill ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'PER. *ſ.* [from *pipe.*] One who plays on the pipe. *Revelations.*

PI'PETREE. *ſ.* The lilachtree.

PI'PING. *a.* [from *pipe.*]
1. Weak; feeble; ſickly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Hot; boiling.

PI'PKIN. *ſ.* [diminutive of *pipe.*] A ſmall earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PI'PPIN. *ſ.* [*puppyngbe*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] A ſharp apple. *King.*

PI'QUANCY. *ſ.* [from *piquant.*] Sharpneſs; tartneſs.

PI'QUANT. *a.* [*piquant*, French.]
1. Pricking; piercing; ſtimulating. *Addiſon.*
2. Sharp; tart; pungent; ſevere. *Bacon.*

PI'QUANTLY. *ad.* Sharply; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE. *ſ.* [*pique*, French.]
1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A ſtrong paſſion. *Hudibras.*
3. Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden.*

To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, French.]
1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret. *Prior.*
2. To offend; to irritate. *Pope.*
3. To value; to fix reputation as on a point. *Locke.*

To PIQUEER. See To PICKEER.

PIQUEE'RER. *ſ.* A robber; a plunderer.

PIQUE'T. *ſ.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

PI'RACY. *ſ.* [πειρατεία.] The act or practice of robbing on the ſea. *Waller.*

PI'RATE. *ſ.* [πειρατής.]
1. A ſea robber. *Bacon.*
2. Any robber; particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes the copies of other men.

To PI'RATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

To PI'RATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, French.] To take by robbery. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICAL. *a.* [*piraticus*, Lat.] Predatory; robbing; conſiſting in robbery. *Bacon.*

PI'SCARY. *ſ.* A privilege of fiſhing.

PISCA'TION. *ſ.* [*piſcatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fiſhing. *Brown.*

PI'SCATORY. *a.* [*piſcatorius*, Latin.] Relating to fiſhes. *Addiſon.*

PISCI'VOROUS. *a.* [*piſcis* and *voro*, Latin.] Fiſheating; living on fiſh. *Ray.*

PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To expreſs contempt. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE. *ſ.* [myna, Sax. *piſmiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*

To PISS. *v. n.* [*piſſer*, Fr. *piſſen*, Dutch.] To make water. *L'Eſtrange.*

PISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water. *Pope.*

PI'SSABED. *ſ.* A yellow flower growing in the graſs.

PI'SSBURNT. *a.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO. *ſ.* [*piſtacchi*, Italian.] The *piſtachio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure, ſometimes called *fiſtick* nut. *Hill.*

PISTE. ſ. [French.] The track or tread a horſeman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*

PI'STOL. *ſ.* [*piſtole*, *piſtolet*, French.] A ſmall handgun. *Clarendon.*

To PI'STOL. *v. a.* [*piſtoler*, French.] To ſhoot with a piſtol.

PISTO'LE. *ſ.* [*piſtole*, French.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PI'STOLET. *ſ.* [diminutive of *piſtol.*] A little piſtol. *Donne.*

PI'STON. *ſ.* [*piſton*, French.] The moveable part in ſeveral machines; as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.

PIT. *ſ.* [pit, Saxon.]
1. A hole in the ground. *Bacon.*
2. Abyſs; profundity. *Milton.*
3. The grave. *Pſalms.*
4. The area on which cocks fight. *Hudibras.*
5. The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden.*
6. Any hollow of the body: as, *the* pit *of the ſtomach.*
7. A dint made by the finger.

To PIT. *v. a.*
1. To preſs into hollows. *Sharp.*
2. To mark with hollows, as by the ſmallpox.

PI'TAPAT. *ſ.* [*patte*, *patte*, French.]
1. A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A light quick ſtep. *Dryden.*

PITCH. *ſ.* [pic, Saxon; *pix*, Latin.]
1. The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated. *Proverbs.*
2. [From *picts*, Fr. *Skinner.*] Any degree of elevation or height. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Higheſt riſe. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
4. State with reſpect to lowneſs or height.

5. Size;

5. Size; ſtature. *Spenſer.*
6. Degree; rate. *Denham.*

To PITCH. *v. a.* [*appicciare*, Italian.]
1. To fix; to plant. *Knolles. Dryden.*
2. To order regularly. *Hooker.*
3. To throw headlong; to caſt forward. *Sh.*
4. To ſmear with pitch. *Dryden.*
5. To darken. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To pave. *Ainſworth.*

To PITCH. *v. n.*
1. To light; to drop. *Mortimer.*
2. To fall headlong. *Dryden.*
3. To fix choice. *Hudibras.*
4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PI'TCHER. *ſ.* [*picher*, French.]
1. An earthen veſſel; a water pot. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mortimer.*

PI'TCHFORK. *ſ.* [*pitch* and *fork.*] A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the waggon. *Swift.*

PI'TCHINESS. *ſ.* [from *pitchy.*] Blackneſs; darkneſs.

PI'TCHY. *a.* [from *pitch.*]
1. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*
2. Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodward.*
3. Black; dark; diſmal. *Prior.*

PI'TCOAL. *ſ.* [*pit* and *coal.*] Foſſil coal.

PI'TEOUS. *a.* [from *pity.*]
1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.
2. Compaſſionate; tender. *Prior.*
3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful. *Milton.*

PI'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *piteous.*] In a piteous manner. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'TEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *piteous.*] Sorrowfulneſs; tenderneſs.

PI'TFALL. *ſ.* [*pit* and *fall.*] A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandys.*

PITH. *ſ.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]
1. The marrow of the plant; the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood. *Bacon.*
2. Marrow. *Donne.*
3. Strength; force. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Energy; cogency; fulneſs of ſentiment; cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtyle.
5. Weight; movement; principal part. *Shakſ.*
6. The quinteſſence; the chief part. *Shak.*

PI'THILY. *ad.* [from *pithy.*] With ſtrength; with cogency; with force.

PI'THINESS. *ſ.* [from *pithy.*] Energy; ſtrength. *Spenſer.*

PI'THLESS. *a.* [from *pith.*]
1. Wanting pith. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PI'THY. *a.* [from *pith.*]
1. Conſiſting of pith. *Philips.*
2. Strong; forcible; energetick. *Addiſon.*

PI'TIABLE. *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity.*] Deſerving pity. *Atterbury.*

PI'TIABLENESS. *ſ.* State of deſerving pity. *Kettlewell.*

PI'TIFUL. *a.* [*pity* and *full.*]
1. Melancholy; moving compaſſion. *Spenſer.*
2. Tender; compaſſionate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Paltry; contemptible; deſpicable. *Dryden.*

PI'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *pitiful.*]
1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compaſſion. *Tillotſon.*
2. Contemptibly; deſpicably. *Clariſſa.*

PI'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *pitiful.*]
1. Tenderneſs; mercy; compaſſion. *Sidney.*
2. Deſpicableneſs; contemptibleneſs.

PI'TILESLY. *ad.* [from *pitileſs.*] Without mercy.

PI'TILESNESS. *ſ.* Unmercifulneſs.

PI'TILESS. *a.* [from *pity.*] Wanting pity; wanting compaſſion; mercileſs. *Fairfax.*

PI'TMAN. *ſ.* [*pit* and *man.*] He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit. *Moxon.*

PI'TSAW. *ſ.* [*pit* and *ſaw.*] The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Moxon.*

PI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [*pittance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Ital.]
1. An allowance of meat in a monaſtery.
2. A ſmall portion. *Shakſpeare.*

PI'TUITE. *ſ.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Latin.] Phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

PITU'ITOUS. *a.* [*pituitoſus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, French.] Conſiſting of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'TY. *ſ.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]
1. Compaſſion; ſympathy with miſery; tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs. *Calamy.*
2. A ground of *pity*; a ſubject of *pity* or of grief. *Bacon.*

To PI'TY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, French.] To compaſſionate miſery; to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs. *Addiſon.*

To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compaſſionate. *Jerem.*

PI'VOT. *ſ.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

PIX. *ſ.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little cheſt or box, in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept. *Hanmer.*

PLACABI'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *placable.*]
PLA'CABLENESS. } Willingneſs to be appeaſed; poſſibility to be appeaſed.

PLA'CABLE. *a.* [*placabilis*, Latin.] Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed. *Milton.*

PLACA'RD. } *ſ.* [*placard*, Fr.] An edict;
PLACA'RT. } a declaration; a manifeſto.

To PLA'CATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin.] To appeaſe; to reconcile. This word is uſed in Scotland. *Forbes.*

PLACE. *ſ.* [*place*, French.]
1. Particular portion of ſpace. *Addiſon.*
2. Locality; ubiety; local relation. *Locke.*
3. Local exiſtence. *Revelations.*
4. Space in general. *Davies.*
5. Separate room. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A ſeat; a reſidence; a manſion. *John.*
7. Paſſage in writing. *Bacon.*
8. Ordinal relation: *think on piety in the firſt* place, *and knowledge in the ſecond. Spectator.*
9. State of actual operation; effect: *where power is irreſiſtible, courage has no* place. *Hay.*
10. Exiſtence; ſtate of being. *Swift.*
11. Rank; order of priority: place *among equals is not eaſily ſettled. Shakſpeare.*
12. Precedence; priority: *the younger gives the older* place. *Ben Jonſon.*
13. Office; publick character or employment. *Knolles.*
14. Room;

14. Room; way; ſpace for appearing or acting given by ceſſion. *Dryden.*
15. Ground; room. *Hammond.*
16. Station in life. *Duty of Man.*

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, French.]
1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office. *Exodus. Dryden.*
2. To fix; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh. *Locke.*
3. To put out at intereſt. *Pope.*

PLA'CER. *ſ.* [from *place*.] One who places.

PLA'CID. *a.* [*placidus*, Latin.]
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; kind; mild. *Milton.*

PLA'CIDLY. *ad.* Mildly; gently. *Boyle.*

PLA'CIT. *ſ.* [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or *placquet*. *ſ.* A petticoat.

PLA'GIARISM. *ſ.* [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY. *ſ.* [from *plagium*, Latin.]
1. A thief in literature; one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.*
2. The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*

PLAGUE. *ſ.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; πλαγὴ.]
1. Peſtilence; a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive. *Bacon.*
2. State of miſery. *Pſalms.*
3. Any thing troubleſome or vexatious. *Prior.*

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with peſtilence.
2. To infect with diſeaſe; to oppreſs with calamity. *Shakſ. Milton.*
3. To trouble; to teaſe; to vex; to haraſs; to torment; to afflict. *Collier.*

PLA'GUILY. *ad.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiouſly; horribly. *Dryden.*

PLA'GUY. *a.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troubleſome. *Donne.*

PLAICE. *ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fiſh.

PLAID. *ſ.* A ſtriped or variegated cloth; an outer looſe weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN. *a.* [*planus*, Latin.]
1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberance or excreſcences. *Spenſer.*
2. Void of ornament; ſimple. *Dryden.*
3. Artleſs; not ſubtle; not ſpecious; not learned; ſimple. *Hammond.*
4. Honeſtly rough; open; ſincere; not ſoft in language. *Bacon.*
5. Mere; bare. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Evident; clear; diſcernible; not obſcure. *Denham.*
7. Not varied by much art; ſimple. *Sidney.*

PLAIN. *ad.*
1. Without ornamental appendages.
2. Not obſcurely.
3. Diſtinctly; articulately. *Mark.*
4. Simply; with rough ſincerity. *Addiſon.*

PLAIN. *ſ.* [*plane*, French.] Level ground; open field; flat expanſe; often a field of battle. *Hayward. Davies.*

To PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN. *v. n.* [*plaindre*, *je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Sidney.*

PLAINDEA'LING. *a.* [*plain* and *deal*.] Acting without art. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLAINDEA'LING. *ſ.* Management void of art; ſincerity. *Dryden.*

PLA'INLY. *ad.* [from *plain*.]
1. Levelly; flatly.
2. Not ſubtilly; not ſpeciouſly.
3. Without ornament.
4. Without gloſs; ſincerely. *Pope.*
5. In earneſt; fairly. *Clarendon.*
6. Evidently; clearly; not obſcurely. *Milt.*

PLA'INNESS. *ſ.* [from plain.]
1. Levelneſs; flatneſs.
2. Want of ornament; want of ſhow. *Pope.*
3. Openneſs; rough ſincerity. *Sidney.*
4. Artleſſneſs; ſimplicity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT. *ſ.* [*plainte*, French.]
1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.*
2. Exprobation of injury. *Bacon.*
3. Expreſſion of ſorrow. *Wotton.*

PLA'INTFUL. *a.* [*plaint* and *full*.] Complaining; audibly ſorrowful. *Sidney.*

PLA'INTIFF. *ſ.* [*plaintiff*, Fr.] He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another: oppoſed to the defendant. *Dryden.*

PLA'INTIFF. *a.* [*plaintiff*, French.] Complaining. Not in uſe. *Prior.*

PLA'INTIVE. *a.* [*plaintif*, French.] Complaining; lamenting; expreſſive of ſorrow.

PLA'INWORK. *ſ.* [*plain* and *work*.] Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery. *Pope.*

PLAIT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*.] A fold; a double. *Davies.*

To PLAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fold; to double. *Pope.*
2. To weave; to braid. *Peter.*
3. To intangle; to involve. *Shakſpeare.*

PLA'ITER. *ſ.* [from *plait*.] He that plaits.

PLAN. *ſ.* [*plan*, French.]
1. A ſcheme; a form; a model. *Addiſon.*
2. A plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcheme; to form in deſign. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY. *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

PLA'NCHED. *a.* [from *planch*.] Made of boards. *Shakſpeare.*

PLA'NCHER. *ſ.* [*plancher*, French.] A board; a plank. *Bacon.*

PLA'NCHING. *ſ.* [In carpentry.] The laying the floors in a building.

PLANE. *ſ.* [*planus*, Latin.]
1. A level ſurface. *Cheyne.*
2. [*plane*, Fr.] An inſtrument by which the ſurfaces of boards are ſmoothed. *Moxon.*

To PLANE. *v. a.* [*planer*, French.]
1. To level; to ſmooth; to free from inequalities. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To ſmooth with a plane. *Moxon.*

PLANE-TREE. *ſ.* [*platanus*, Latin; *plane*, *platane*, Fr.] The introduction of this tree into England, is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

PLA'NET. *ſ.* [*planeta*, Lat. πλανάω.] *Planets* are the erratick or wandering ſtars: we now number the earth among the *planets*, becauſe we know it moves round the ſun, and

the moon is accounted among the ſecondary *planets*, ſince ſhe moves round the earth. *Harris.*

PLA'NETARY. *a.* [*planetaire*, French; from *planet.*]

1. Pertaining to the planets. *Granville.*
2. Under the dominion of any particular planet. *Dryden.*
3. Produced by the planets. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick. *Blackmore.*

PLANE'TICAL. *a.* [from *planet.*] Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLA'NETSTRUCK. *a.* [*planet* and *ſtrike.*] Blaſted. *Suckling.*

PLANIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are ſo called, when made up of plain leaves. *Dict.*

PLANIME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *planimetry.*] Pertaining to the menſuration of plain ſurfaces.

PLANI'METRY. *ſ.* [*planus* and *μετρέω.*] The menſuration of plain ſurfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and *πέταλον.*] Flatleaved, as when the ſmall flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as dandelion and ſuccory.

To PLA'NISH. *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To poliſh; to ſmooth. A word uſed by manufacturers.

PLA'NISPHERE. *ſ.* [*planus*, Lat. and *ſphere.*] A ſphere projected on a plane.

PLANK. *ſ.* [*planche*, French.] A thick ſtrong board. *Chapman.*

To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks. *Dryden.*

PLANOCO'NICAL. *a.* [*planus* and *conus*, Lat.] Level on one ſide and conical on others. *Grew.*

PLA'NOCONVEX. *a.* [*planus* and *convexus.*] Lat.] Flat on the one ſide and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLANT. *ſ.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from ſeed; any vegetable production.
2. A ſapling. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [*planta*, Lat.] The ſole of the foot.

To PLANT. *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to ſet; to cultivate.
2. To procreate; to generate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To place; to fix. *Dryden.*
4. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh: as, *to* plant *a colony.* *Bacon.*
5. To fill or adorn with ſomething planted: as, *he* planted *the garden or the country.*
6. To direct properly: as, *to* plant *a cannon.*

PLA'NTAGE. *ſ.* [*plantagio*, Latin.] An herb, or herbs in general. *Shakſpeare.*

PLA'NTAIN. *ſ.* [*plantain*, French.]

1. An herb. *More.*
2. A tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL. *a.* [from *plant.*] Pertaining to plants. Not uſed. *Glanville.*

PLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*plantatio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of planting.
2. The place planted. *King Charles.*
3. A colony. *Bacon.*
4. Introduction; eſtabliſhment. *K. Charles.*

PLA'NTED. *a.* [from *plant.*] This word ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to ſignify, ſettled; well-grounded.

PLA'NTER. *ſ.* [*planteur*, French.]

1. One who ſows, ſets, or cultivates; cultivator. *Dryden.*
2. One who cultivates ground in the Weſt-Indian colonies. *Locke.*
3. One who diſſeminates or introduces. *Addiſ.*

PLASH. *ſ.* [*plaſche*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall lake of water, or puddle. *Bacon.*
2. Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, French.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY. *a.* [from *plaſh.*] Watery; filled with puddles. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *ſ.* [πλάσμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed. *Wood.*

PLA'STER. *ſ.* [from πλάζω.]

1. Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulveriſed, with which walls are overlaid. *Pope.*
2. A glutinous or adheſive ſalve. *Shakſpeare.*

To PLA'STER. *v. a.* [*plaſtrer*, French.]

1. To overlay as with plaſter. *Bacon.*
2. To cover with a medicated plaſter.

PLA'STERER. *ſ.* [*plaſtrier*, French; from *plaſter.*]

1. One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One who forms figures in plaſter. *Wotton.*

PLA'STICK. *a.* [πλαστικός.] Having the power to give form. *Prior.*

PLA'STRON. ſ. [French.] A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them. *Dryden.*

To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait.*] To weave; to make by texture. *Addiſon.*

PLAT. *ſ.* [plot Saxon.] A ſmall piece of ground. *Milton.*

PLA'TANE. *ſ.* [*platane*, French; *platanus*, Latin.] The plane tree. *Milton.*

PLATE. *ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, French.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth. *Sh.*
2. Armour of plates. *Spenſer.*
3. [*plata*, Spaniſh.] Wrought ſilver. *King.*
4. [*plat*, French; *platta*, Italian.] A ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal on which meat is eaten. *Dryden.*

To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates. *Sandys.*
2. To arm with plates. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To beat into laminæ or plates. *Newton.*

PLA'TEN. *ſ.* Among printers, the flat part of the preſs whereby the impreſſion is made.

PLA'TFORM. *ſ.* [*plat*, flat, French, and *form.*]

1. The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys.*
2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*
3. A level place before a fortification. *Shakſ.*

4. A

4. A ſcheme; a plan. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK *aſpect.* In aſtrology, is a ray caſt from one planet to another, not exactly, but but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATO'ON. *ſ.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers. *Tickell.*

PLA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *plate.*] A large diſh, generally of earth. *Dryden.*

PLAU'DIT. } *ſ.* Applauſe. *Denham.*
PLAU'DITE. }

PLAUSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*plauſibilité*, French.] Speciouſneſs; ſuperficial appearance of right. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE. *a.* [*plauſible*, French.] Such as gains approbation; ſuperficially pleaſing or taking; ſpecious; popular. *Clarendon.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſhow of right. *Sanderſon.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *plauſible.*]
1. With fair ſhow; ſpeciouſly. *Collier.*
2. With applauſe. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

PLAU'SIVE. *a.* [from *plaudo*, Lat.]
1. Applauding.
2. Plauſible. A word not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

To PLAY. *v. n.* [plezan, Saxon.]
1. To ſport; to frolick; to do ſomething not as a taſk, but for a pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*
3. To be diſmiſſed from work. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtleſly. *Temple.*
5. To do ſomething fanciful. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To practiſe ſarcaſtick merriment. *Pope.*
7. To mock; to practiſe illuſion. *Shakſp.*
8. To game; to contend at ſome game. *Shak.*
9. To do any thing trickiſh or deceitful. *Ad.*
10. To touch a muſical inſtrument. *Glan.*
11. To operate; to act. Uſed of any thing in motion: as, *the cannons* play. *Cheyne.*
12. To wanton; to move irregularly: *the leaves* play *with the wind.* *Dryden.*
13. To perſonate a drama. *Shakſpeare.*
14. To repreſent a character. *Donne.*
15. To act in any certain character. *Collier.*

To PLAY. *v. a.*
1. To put in action or motion: as, *he* played *his cannon.*
2. To uſe an inſtrument of muſick. *Gay.*
3. To act a mirthful character. *Milton.*
4. To exhibit dramatically. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To act; to perform. *Sidney.*

PLAY. *ſ.*
1. Action not impoſed; not work.
2. Amuſement; ſport. *Milton.*
3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action. *Dryden.*
4. Game; practice of gaming; conteſt at a game. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Practice in any conteſt. *Tillotſon.*
6. Action; employment; office. *Dryden.*
7. Practice; action; manner of acting. *Sid.*
8. Act of touching an inſtrument.
9. Irregular and wanton motion.
10. A ſtate of agitation or ventilation. *Dry.*
11. Room for motion. *Moxon.*
12. Liberty of acting; ſwing. *Addiſon.*

PLA'YBOOK. *ſ.* [*play* and *book*] Book of dramatick compoſitions. *Swift.*

PLA'YDAY. *ſ.* [*play* and *day.*] Day exempt from taſks or work. *Swift.*

PLA'YDEBT. *ſ.* [*play* and *debt.*] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*

PLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *play.*]
1. One who plays.
2. An idler; a lazy perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Actor of dramatick ſcenes. *Sidney.*
4. A mimick. *Dryden.*
5. One who touches a muſical inſtrument. 1 *Samuel.*
6. One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carew.*

PLA'YFELLOW. *ſ.* [*play* and *fellow.*] Companion in amuſement. *Spenſer.*

PLA'YFUL. *a.* [*play* and *full.*] Sportive; full of levity. *Addiſon.*

PLA'YGAME. *ſ.* [*play* and *game.*] Play of children. *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE. *ſ.* [*play* and *houſe.*] Houſe where dramatick performances are repreſented. *Stilling fleet.*

PLA'YPLEASURE. *ſ.* [*play* and *pleaſure.*] Idle amuſement. *Bacon.*

PLA'YSOME. *a.* [*play* and *ſome.*] Wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *playſome.*] Wantonneſs; levity.

PLA'YTHING. *ſ.* [*play* and *thing.*] Toy; thing to play with. *Otway.*

PLA'YWRIGHT. *ſ.* [*play* and *wright.*] A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLEA. *ſ.* [*plaid*, old French.]
1. The act or form of pleading.
2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.
3. Allegation. *Milton.*
4. An apology; an excuſe. *Milton.*

To PLEACH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, Fr.] To bend; to interweave. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaider*, French.]
1. To argue before a court of juſtice. *Gran.*
2. To ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt; to reaſon with another. *Dryden.*
3. To be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*

To PLEAD. *v. a.*
1. To defend; to diſcuſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenſer.*
3. To offer as an excuſe. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DABLE. *a.* [from *plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DER. *ſ.* [*plaideur*, French.]
1. One who argues in a court of juſtice. *Sw.*
2. One who ſpeaks for or againſt. *Shakſpeare.*

PLEA'DING. *ſ.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading. *Swift.*

PLEA'SANCE. *ſ.* [*plaiſance*, Fr.] Gayety; pleaſantry. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PLEA'SANT. *a.* [*plaiſant*, French.]
1. Delightful; giving delight. *Pſalms.*
2. Grateful to the ſenſes. *Milton.*
3. Good-humoured; cheerful. *Addiſon.*
4. Gay; lively; merry. *Rogers.*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than uſe. *Locke.*

PLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* [from *pleaſant.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as to give delight.
2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour. *Claren.*
3. Lightly; ludicrouſly. *Broome.*

PLEA'SANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *pleaſant.*]
1. Delightfulneſs; ſtate of being pleaſant.
2. Gayety; cheerfulneſs; merriment. *Till.*

PLEA'SANTRY. *ſ.* [*plaiſanterie*, French.]
1. Gayety; merriment. *Addiſon.*
2. Sprightly ſaying; lively talk. *Addiſon.*

To PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, Fr.]
1. To delight; to gratify; to humour. *Pope.*
2. To ſatisfy; to content. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To obtain favour from. *Milton.*
4. *To be* PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony. *Dryden.*

To PLEASE. *v. n.*
1. To give pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. To gain approbation. *Hoſea.*
3. To like; to chooſe. *Pope.*
4. To condeſcend; to comply. *Shakſpeare.*

PLEA'SER. *ſ.* [from *pleaſe.*] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY. *ad.* [from *pleaſing.*] In ſuch a manner as to give delight. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *pleaſing.*] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN. *ſ.* [*pleaſe* and *man.*] A pick-thank; an officious fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

PLEA'SURABLE. *a.* [from *pleaſure.*] Delightful; full of pleaſure. *Bacon.*

PLEA'SURE. *ſ.* [*plaiſir*, French.]
1. Delight; gratification of the mind or ſenſes. *South.*
2. Looſe gratification. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Approbation. *Pſalms.*
4. What the will dictates. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown.*

To PLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pleaſe; to gratify. *Tillotſon.*

PLEA'SUREFUL. *a.* [*pleaſure* and *full.*] Pleaſant; delightful. Obſolete. *Abbot.*

PLEBEI'AN. *ſ.* [*plebeien*, French; *plebeius*, Latin.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*

PLEBEI'AN. *a.*
1. Popular; conſiſting of mean perſons.
2. Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.*
3. Vulgar; low; common. *Bacon.*

PLEDGE. *ſ.* [*pleige*, Fr. *pieggio*, Italian.]
1. Any thing put to pawn.
2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or ſecurity; a pawn. *Rowe.*
3. A ſurety; a bail; an hoſtage. *Raleigh.*

To PLEDGE. *v. a.* [*pleiger*, French; *pieggiare*, Italian.]
1. To put in pawn. *Pope.*
2. To give as warrant or ſecurity.
3. To ſecure by a pledge. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakſpeare.*

PLE'DGET. *ſ.* [*ploggbe*, Dutch.] A ſmall maſs of lint. *Wiſeman.*

PLE'IADS. } *ſ.* [*pleiades*, Lat. πλειάδες.]
PLE'IADES. } A northern conſtellation.

PLE'NARILY. *ad.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NARINESS. *ſ.* [from *plenary.*] Fulneſs; completeneſs.

PLE'NARY. *a.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *Watts.*

PLE'NARY. *ſ.* Deciſive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NILUNARY. *a.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*

PLE'NIPOTENCE. *ſ.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Latin.] Fulneſs of power.

PLE'NIPOTENT. *a.* [*plenipotens*, Latin.] Inveſted with full power. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY. *ſ.* [*plenipotentiaire*, French.] A negotiator inveſted with full power. *Stilling fleet.*

PLE'NIST. *ſ.* [from *plenus*, Latin.] One that holds all ſpace to be full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLE'NITUDE. *ſ.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Latin; *plenitude*, French.]
1. Fulneſs; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.*
2. Repletion; animal fulneſs; plethory.
3. Exuberance; abundance. *Bacon.*
4. Completeneſs. *Prior.*

PLE'NTEOUS. *a.* [from *plenty.*]
1. Copious; exuberant; abundant. *Milton.*
2. Fruitful; fertile. *Milton.*

PLE'NTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *plenteous.*] Copiouſly; abundantly; exuberantly. *Shakſp.*

PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *plenteous.*] Abundance; fertility. *Geneſis.*

PLE'NTIFUL. *a.* [*plenty* and *full.*] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh.*

PLE'NTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *plentiful.*] Copiouſly; abundantly. *Addiſon.*

PLE'NTIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *plentiful.*] The ſtate of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY. *ſ.* [from *plenus*, Lat. full.]
1. Abundance; ſuch a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.*
2. Fruitfulneſs; exuberance. *Thomſon.*
3. It is uſed, I think improperly, for *plentiful.* *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel.*

PLE'ONASM. *ſ.* [*pleonaſmus*, Latin.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLESH. *ſ.* [A word uſed by *Spenſer* inſtead of *plaſh.*] A puddle; a boggy marſh.

PLE'THORA. *ſ.* [from πλησωρα.] The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate of health. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETHORE'TICK. } *a.* [from *plethora.*]
PLETHO'RICK. } Having a full habit.

PLE'THORY. *ſ.* [*plethore*, French; from πλησωρα.] Fulneſs of habit. *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'VIN. *ſ.* [*pleuvine*, Fr. *plevina*, law Lat.] In law, a warrant or aſſurance. *Dict.*

PLEU'RISY. *ſ.* [πλευρῖτις.] *Pleuriſy* is an inflammation of the pleura, remedied by evacuation, ſuppuration, or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

PLEURI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *pleuriſy.*]
PLEU'RITICK. }
1. Diſ-

1. Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Denoting a pleuriſy. *Wiſeman.*

PLI'ABLE. *a.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, French.]
1. Eaſy to be bent; flexible. *South.*
2. Flexible of diſpoſition; eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *pliable.*]
1. Flexibility; eaſineſs to be bent.
2. Flexibility of mind. *South.*

PLI'ANCY. *ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Eaſineſs to be bent. *Addiſon.*

PLI'ANT. *a.* [*pliant*, French.]
1. Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber. *Addiſon.*
2. Eaſy to take a form. *Dryden.*
3. Eaſily complying. *Bacon.*
4. Eaſily perſuaded. *South.*

PLI'ANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Flexibility; toughneſs. *South.*

PLI'CATURE. } *ſ.* [*plicatura*, from *plico*,
PLICA'TION. } Lat.] Fold; double.

PLI'ERS. *ſ.* [from *ply.*] An inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT. *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.]
1. To pledge; to give as ſurety. *Shakſp.*
2. [from *plico*, Lat.] To braid; to weave. *Sp.*

PLIGHT. *ſ.* [plihτ, Saxon.]
1. Condition; ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Good caſe. *Tuſſer.*
3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.] *Shakſp.*
4. [from *to plight.*] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purſle; a plait. *Spenſer.*

PLINTH. *ſ.* [πλίνθος.] In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar. *Harris.*

To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]
1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.
2. To travel laboriouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſtudy cloſely and dully. *Hudibras.*

PLO'DDER. *ſ.* [from *plod.*] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakſpeare.*

PLOT. *ſ.* [plοτ, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall extent of ground. *Tuſſer.*
2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*
3. A form; a ſcheme; a plan. *Spenſer.*
4. A conſpiracy; a ſecret deſign formed againſt another. *Daniel.*
5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarraſſed. *Roſcommon.*
6. Stratagem; ſecret combination to any ill end. *Milton.*
7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority. *Dryden.*
2. To contrive; to ſcheme. *Wotton.*

To PLOT. *v. a.*
1. To plan; to contrive. *Dryden.*
2. To deſcribe according to ichnography.

PLO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *plot.*]
1. Conſpirator. *Dryden.*
2. Contriver. *Shakſpeare.*

PLO'VER. *ſ.* [*pluvier*, French; *pluvialis*, Latin.] A lapwing. *Carew.*

PLOUGH. *ſ.* [plοȝ, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed. *Mort.*
2. A kind of plane. *Ainſworth.*

To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practiſe aration; to turn up the ground to receive ſeed. *Iſaiah.*

To PLOUGH. *v. a.*
1. To turn up with a plough. *Dryden.*
2. To bring to view by the plough. *Woodw.*
3. To furrow; to divide. *Addiſon.*
4. To tear; to hollow. *Shakſpeare.*

PLOU'GHBOY. *ſ.* [*plough* and *boy.*] A boy that follows the plough; a coarſe ignorant boy. *Watts.*

PLOU'GHER. *ſ.* [from *plough.*] One who ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenſer.*

PLOUGHLA'ND. *ſ.* [*plough* and *land.*] A farm for corn. *Donne.*

PLOU'GHMAN. *ſ.* [*plough* and *man.*]
1. One that attends or uſes the plough; a cultivator of corn. *Taylor.*
2. A groſs ignorant ruſtick. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ſtrong laborious man. *Arbuthnot.*

PLOU'GHMONDAY. *ſ.* The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tuſſer.*

PLOU'GHSHARE. *ſ.* [*plough* and *ſhare.*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. *Sidney.*

To PLUCK. *v. a.* [ploccian, Saxon.]
1. To pull with nimbleneſs or force; to ſnatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Gay.*
2. To ſtrip of feathers. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To *pluck up* a heart or ſpirit. A proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming of courage. *Knolles.*

PLUCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A pull; a draw; a ſingle act of plucking. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLU'CKER. *ſ.* [from *pluck.*] One that plucks. *Shakſpeare.*

PLUG. *ſ.* [*plugg*, Swediſh; *pluggbe*, Dutch.] A ſtopple; any thing driven hard into another body. *Boyle. Swift.*

To PLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtop with a plug. *Sharp.*

PLUM. *ſ.* [plum, plumτpeop, Saxon.]
1. A fruit with a ſtone. *Locke.*
2. Raiſin; grape dried in the ſun. *Shakſp.*
3. The ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds. In the cant of the city. *Addiſon.*
4. A kind of play, called How many *plums* for a penny. *Ainſworth.*

PLU'MAGE. *ſ.* [*plumage*, French.] Feathers; ſuit of feathers. *Bacon.*

PLUMB. *ſ.* [*plomb*, French.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Moxon.*

PLUMB. *ad.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Ray.*

To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſound; to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end. *Swift.*
2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLU'MBER. *ſ.* [*plombier*, French.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written *plummer.*

PLU'MBERY. *ſ.* [from *plumber.*] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.

PLU'MCAKE. *ſ.* [*plum* and *cake.*] Cake made with raiſins. *Hudibras.*

PLUME. *ſ.* [*plume*, French; *pluma*, Latin.]
1. Feather of birds. *Milton.*
2. Feather worn as an ornament. *Shakſp.*
3. Pride; towering mien. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Token of honour; prize of conteſt. *Milt.*
5. *Plume* is a term uſed by botaniſts for that part of the ſeed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk. *Quincy.*

To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pick and adjuſt feathers. *Mortimer.*
2. [*plumer*, Fr.] To ſtrip of feathers. *Ray.*
3. To ſtrip; to pill. *Bacon.*
4. To place as a plume. *Milton.*
5. To adorn with plumes. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To make proud: as, *he* plumes *himſelf.*

PLUMEA'LLUM. *ſ.* [*alumen plumoſum*, Lat.] A kind of aſbeſtos. *Wilkins.*

PLUMI'GEROUS. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Dict.*

PLU'MIPEDE. *ſ.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Latin.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*

PLU'MMET. *ſ.* [from *plumb.*]
1. A weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity is diſcerned. *Milton.*
2. Any weight. *Duppa.*

PLUMO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *plumous.*] The ſtate of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS. *a.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, Lat.] Feathery; reſembling feathers. *Woodward.*

PLUMP. *a.* Somewhat fat; not lean; ſleek; full and ſmooth. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLUMP. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluſter; a number joined in one maſs. Now corrupted to *clump.* *Sandys.*

To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to ſwell; to make large. *Boyle.*

To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]
1. To fall like a ſtone in the water.
2. [from the adjective.] To be ſwollen.

PLUMP. *ad.* With a ſudden fall. *Ben Jonſon.*

PLU'MPER. *ſ.* Something worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks. *Swift.*

PLU'MPNESS. *ſ.* Fulneſs; diſpoſition toward fatneſs. *Newton.*

PLU'MPORRIDGE. *ſ.* [*plum* and *porridge.*] Porridge with plums. *Addiſon.*

PLU'MPUDDING. *ſ.* [*plum* and *pudding.*] Pudding made with plums.

PLU'MPY. *a.* Plump; fat. *Shakſpeare.*

PLU'MY. *a.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.*

To PLU'NDER. *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To pillage; to rob in an hoſtile way. *South.*
2. To rob as a thief. *Pope.*

PLU'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pillage; ſpoils gotten in war. *Otway.*

PLU'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *plunder.*]
1. Hoſtile pillager; ſpoiler.
2. A thief; a robber. *Addiſon.*

To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, French.]
1. To put ſuddenly under water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid. *Dryden.*
2. To put into any ſtate ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
3. To hurry into any diſtreſs. *Watts.*
4. To force in ſuddenly. *Watts.*

To PLUNGE. *v. n.*
1. To ſink ſuddenly into water; to dive. *Sh.*
2. To fall orruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs. *Tillotſon.*

PLUNGE. *ſ.*
1. Act of putting or ſinking under water.
2. Difficulty; ſtrait; diſtreſs. *Baker.*

PLU'NGEON. *ſ.* [*mergus*, Latin.] A ſea-bird. *Ainſworth.*

PLU'NGER. *ſ.* [from *plunge.*] One that plunges; a diver.

PLU'NKET. *ſ.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainſ.*

PLU'RAL. *a.* [*pluralis*, Latin.] Implying more than one. *Shakſpeare.*

PLU'RALIST. *ſ.* [*pluraliſte*, French.] One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one, with cure of ſouls. *Collier.*

PLURA'LITY. *ſ.* [*pluralité*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being or having a greater number. *Bacon.*
2. A number more than one. *Hammond.*
3. More cures of ſouls than one.
4. The greater number; the majority. *L'Eſt.*

PLU'RALLY. *ad.* [from *plural.*] In a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLUSH. *ſ.* [*peluche*, French.] A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth; ſhag. *Boyle.*

PLU'SHER. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL. } *a.* [from *pluvia*, Lat.] Rainy;
PLU'VIOUS. } relating to rain. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL. *ſ.* [*pluvial*, French.] A prieſt's cope. *Ainſworth.*

To PLY. *v. a.* [*plier*, to work at any thing, old Dutch.]
1. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately. *Dryden.*
2. To employ with diligence; to keep buſy; to ſet on work. *Hudibras.*
3. To practiſe diligently. *Milton.*
4. To ſolicit importunately. *South.*

To PLY. *v. n.*
1. To work, or offer ſervice. *Spectator.*
2. To get in haſte. *Milton.*
3. To buſy one's ſelf. *Dryden.*
4. [*plier*, French.] To bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bent; turn; form; caſt; bias. *Bacon.*
2. Plait; fold. *Arbuthnot.*

PLY'ERS. *ſ.* See PLIERS.

PNEUMA'TICAL. } *a.* [πνευματικὸς.]
PNEUMA'TICK. }
1. Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Locke.*
2. Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind. *Bacon.*

PNEUMA'TICKS. *ſ.* [*pneumatique*, French; πνεῦμα.]
1. A branch of mechanicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*
2. In the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances: as God, angels, and the ſouls of men.

PNEU-

PNEUMATO'LOGY. *ſ.* [πνευματολογία.] The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

To POACH. *v. a.* [*oeufs pochés*, French.]
1. To boil ſlightly. *Bacon.*
2. To begin without completing; from the practice of boiling eggs ſlightly. *Bacon.*
3. [*pocher*, French, to pierce.] To ſtab; to pierce. *Carew.*
4. [from *poche*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder by ſtealth. *Garth.*

To POACH. *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.]
1. To ſteal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oldham.*
2. To be damp. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHARD. *ſ.* A kind of waterfowl.

POA'CHER. *ſ.* [from *poach.*] One who ſteals game. *More.*

POA'CHINESS. *ſ.* Marſhineſs; dampneſs. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHY. *a.* Damp; marſhy. *Mortimer.*

POCK. *ſ.* [from *pox.*] A puſtule raiſed by the ſmallpox.

PO'CKET. *ſ.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.] The ſmall bag inſerted into clothes. *Prior.*

To PO'CKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, French; from the noun.]
1. To put in the pocket. *Pope.*
2. *To* POCKET *up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely. *Prior.*

PO'CKETBOOK. *ſ.* [*pocket* and *book.*] A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes. *Watts.*

PO'CKETGLASS. *ſ.* [*pocket* and *glaſs.*] Portable looking-glaſs. *Swift.*

PO'CKHOLE. *ſ.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or ſcar made by the ſmallpox. *Donne.*

PO'CKINESS. *ſ.* [from *pocky.*] The ſtate of being pocky.

PO'CKY. *a.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox. *Denham.*

PO'CULENT. *a.* [*poculum*, Latin.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*

POD. *ſ.* [*bode*, Dutch, a little houſe.] The capſule of legumes; the caſe of ſeeds. *Mort.*

PODA'GRICAL. *a.* [ποδαγρικὸς, ποδάγρα.]
1. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*
2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER. *ſ.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peaſcods. *Dict.*

PODGE. *ſ.* A puddle; a plaſh. *Skinner.*

PO'EM. *ſ.* [*poëma*, Latin; ποίημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical compoſition. *Ben Jonſon.*

PO'ESY. *ſ.* [*poëſie*, French; *poëſis*, Latin; ποίησις.]
1. The art of writing poems. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Poem; metrical compoſition; poetry. *Brown.*
3. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'ET. *ſ.* [*poëte*, Fr. *poëta*, Lat. ποιητὴς.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in meaſure. *Milton.*

POETA'STER. ſ. [Latin.] A vile petty poet. *Ben Jonſon.*

PO'ETESS. *ſ.* [from *poet.*] A ſhe poet.

POE'TICAL. } *a.* [ποιητικὸς; *poëtique*, Fr.
POE'TICK. } *poëticus*, Lat.] Expreſſed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; ſuitable to poetry. *Hale.*

POE'TICALLY. *ad.* With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh.*

To POETI'ZE. *v. n.* [*poetiſer*, French; from *poet.*] To write like a poet. *Donne.*

PO'ETRESS. *ſ.* A ſhe poet. *Spenſer.*

PO'ETRY. *ſ.* [ποιήτρια.]
1. Metrical compoſition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleaveland.*
2. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakſpeare.*

POI'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *poignant.*]
1. The power of ſtimulating the palate; ſharpneſs. *Swift.*
2. The power of irritation; aſperity.

POI'GNANT. *a.* [*poignant*, French.]
1. Sharp; ſtimulating the palate. *Locke.*
2. Severe; piercing; painful. *South.*
3. Irritating; ſatirical; keen.

POINT. *ſ.* [*pointe*, *point*, French.]
1. The ſharp end of any inſtrument. *Temple.*
2. A ſtring with a tag. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Headland; promontory. *Addiſon.*
4. A ſting of an epigram. *Dryden.*
5. An indiviſible part of ſpace. *Locke.*
6. An indiviſible part of time; a moment.
7. A ſmall ſpace. *Prior.*
8. Punctilio; nicety: *the queſtion depended on a difficult* point. *Milton.*
9. Part required of time or ſpace; critical moment; exact place: *the middle* point *between defect and exceſs.* *Atterbury.*
10. Degree; ſtate: *he is now at his higheſt* point. *Sidney.*
11. Note of diſtinction in writing; a ſtop.
12. A ſpot; a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots: as, *the* points *of a die.*
13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compaſs is divided. *Bacon.*
14. Particular place to which any thing is directed: *he tended formerly to another* point, *he has changed his direction.* *Brown.*
15. Particular mode: *in* point *of dreſs they reſemble each other.* *Shakſpeare.*
16. An aim; the act of aiming or ſtriking.
17. The particular thing required: *he gained his* point *by diligence.* *Roſcommon.*
18. Particular; inſtance: *they were the ſeveral* points *on which he was accuſed.* *Temple.*
19. A ſingle poſition; a ſingle aſſertion; ſingle part of a complicated queſtion; a ſingle part of any whole. *Baker.*
20. A note; a tune. *Shakſpeare.*
21. *Pointblank*; directly: as, *an arrow is ſhot to the* pointblank, *or white mark.* *Shakſpeare.*
22. *Point de vife*; exact or exactly in the point of view. *Bacon.*

To POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſharpen; to forge or grind to a point.
2. To direct toward an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. *Milton.*
3. To direct the eye or notice. *Pope.*
4. To ſhow as by directing the finger. *Add.*

5. [*pointer*, French.] To direct toward a place: *he* pointed *his gun*.
6. To diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

To POINT. *v. n.*
1. To note with the finger; to force notice, by directing the finger toward any thing. *Ray.*
2. To diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points. *Forbes.*
3. To indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen. *Gay.*
4. To ſhow. *Swift.*

POI'NTED. *a.* or *participle.* [from *point.*]
1. Sharp; having a ſharp point or pique; acuminated. *Pope.*
2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

POI'NTEDLY. *ad.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *pointed.*]
1. Sharpneſs; pickedneſs with aſperity. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Epigrammatical ſmartneſs. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEL. *ſ.* Any thing on a point. *Derham.*

POI'NTER. *ſ.* [from *point.*]
1. Any thing that points. *Watts.*
2. A dog that points out the game to ſportſmen. *Gay.*

POI'NTINGSTOCK. *ſ.* [*pointing* and *ſtock.*] Something made the object of ridicule. *Shak.*

POI'NTLESS. *a.* [from *point.*] Deprived of points; blunt; not ſharp; obtuſe. *Dryden.*

POI'SON. *ſ.* [*poiſon*, French.]
1. That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity, and by means not obvious to the ſenſes; venom. *Davies.*
2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

To POI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with poiſon. *Roſcommon.*
2. To attack, injure, or kill by poiſon given. *Maccabees.*
3. To corrupt; to taint. *Shakſpeare.*

POI'SON-TREE. *ſ.* [*toxicodendron.*] A plant.

POI'SONER. *ſ.* [from *poiſon.*]
1. One who poiſons. *Dryden.*
2. A corrupter. *South.*

POI'SONOUS. *a.* [from *poiſon.*] Venomous; having qualities of poiſon. *Cheyne.*

POI'SONOUSLY. *ad.* [from *poiſonous.*] Venomouſly. *South.*

POI'SONOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *poiſonous.*] The quality of being poiſonous; venomouſneſs.

POI'TREL. *ſ.* [*poitrel*, French.]
1. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe. *Skinner.*
2. A graving tool. *Ainſworth.*

POIZE. *ſ.* [*poids*, French.]
1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre. *Spenſer.*
2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium. *Bentley.*
3. A regulating power. *Dryden.*

To POIZE. *v. a.* [*peſer*, French.]
1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney.*
2. To load with weight. *Dryden.*
3. To be equiponderant to. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To weigh. *South.*
5. To oppreſs with weight. *Shakſpeare.*

POKE. *ſ.* [pocca, Saxon; *poche*, French.] A pocket; a ſmall bag. *Camden. Drayton.*

To POKE. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swediſh.] To feel in the dark; to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument. *Brown.*

PO'KER. *ſ.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire. *Swift.*

PO'LAR. *a.* [*polaire*, French; from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; iſſuing from the pole. *Prior.*

POLA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole. *Brown.*

PO'LARY. *a.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. *Br.*

POLE. *ſ.* [*polus*, Latin; *pole*, French.]
1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. *Milton.*
2. A long ſtaff. *Bacon.*
3. A tall piece of timber erected. *Shakſp.*
4. A meaſure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenſer.*
5. An inſtrument of meaſuring. *Bacon.*

To POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with poles. *Mortimer.*

PO'LEAXE. *ſ.* [*pole* and *axe.*] An axe fixed to a long pole. *Howel.*

PO'LECAT. *ſ.* [*Pole* or *Poliſh* cat.] The fitchew; a ſtinking animal. *L'Eſtrange.*

PO'LEDAVY. *ſ.* A ſort of coarſe cloth.

POLE'MICAL. } *a.* [πολεμικὸς.] Controverſial; diſputative. *South.*
POLE'MICK. }

POLE'MICK. *ſ.* Diſputant; controvertiſt. *Pope.*

POLE'MOSCOPE. *ſ.* [πολεμῶ and σκοπέω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perſpective glaſs, contrived for ſeeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Diſt.*

PO'LESTAR. *ſ.* [*pole* and *ſtar.*]
1. A ſtar near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynoſure; lodeſtar. *Dryden.*
2. Any guide or director.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *ſ.* [*polium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

PO'LICE. *ſ.* [French.] The regulation and government of the city and country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'LICED. *a.* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration. *Bacon.*

PO'LICY. *ſ.* [πολιτεία; *politia*, Latin.]
1. The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers.
2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; ſtratagem. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [*poliça*, Spaniſh.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket.

To PO'LISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]
1. To ſmooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloſs. *Granville.*
2. To make elegant of manners. *Milton.*

To PO'LISH. *v. n.* To anſwer to the act of poliſhing; to receive a gloſs. *Bacon.*

PO'LISH. *ſ.* [*poli*, *poliſſure*, French.]
1. Artificial gloſs; brightneſs given by attrition. *Newton.*
2. Elegance of manners. *Addiſon.*

PO-

PO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *poliſh.*] Capable of being poliſhed.

PO'LISHER. *ſ.* [from *poliſh.*] The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs. *Addiſon.*

POLI'TE. *a.* [*politus*, Latin.]
1. Gloſſy; ſmooth. *Newton.*
2. Elegant of manners. *Pope.*

POLI'TELY. *ad.* [from *polite.*] With elegance of manners; genteelly.

POLI'TENESS. *ſ.* [*politeſſe*, Fr. from *polite.*] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift.*

POLI'TICAL. *a.* [πολιτικὸς.]
1. Relating to politicks; relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs. *Rogers.*
2. Cunning; ſkilful.

POLI'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *political.*]
1. With relation to publick adminiſtration.
2. Artfully; politically. *Knolles.*

POLITICA'STER. *ſ.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks. *L'Eſtrange.*

POLITI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*politicien*, French.]
1. One verſed in the arts of government; one ſkilled in politicks. *Dryden.*
2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *Milton.*

PO'LITICK. *a.* [πολιτικὸς.]
1. Political; civil. *Temple.*
2. Prudent; verſed in affairs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Artful; cunning. *Bacon.*

PO'LITICKLY. *ad.* [from *politick.*] Artfully; cunningly. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'LITICKS. *ſ.* [*politique*, Fr. πολιτικὴ.] The ſcience of government; the art or practice of adminiſtering publick affairs. *Addiſon.*

PO'LITURE. *ſ.* The gloſs given by the act of poliſhing.

PO'LITY. *ſ.* [πολιτεία.] A form of government; civil conſtitution. *Hooker.*

POLL. *ſ.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]
1. The head. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A catalogue or liſt of perſons; a regiſter of heads or perſons. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A fiſh called generally a chub, or chevin.

To POLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To lop the top of trees. *Bacon.*
2. In this ſenſe is uſed, *polled* ſheep. *Mortimer.*
3. To pull off hair from the head; to clip ſhort; to ſhear. *Ezekiel.*
4. To mow; to crop. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To plunder; to ſtrip; to pill. *Bacon.*
6. To take a liſt or regiſter of perſons.
7. To enter one's name in a liſt or regiſter.
8. To inſert into a number as a voter. *Tick.*

PO'LLARD. *ſ.* [from *poll.*]
1. A tree lopped. *Bacon.*
2. A clipped coin. *Camden.*
3. The chub fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

PO'LLEN. *ſ.* A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina; as alſo a ſort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

PO'LLENGER. *ſ.* Bruſhwood. *Tuſſer.*

PO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *poll.*]
1. Robber; pillager; plunderer. *Bacon.*
2. He who votes or polls.

PO'LLEVIL. *ſ.* [*poll* and *evil.*] A large ſwelling, inflammation, or impoſthume in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck. *Far. Dict.*

PO'LLOCK. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

To POLLU'TE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Latin.]
1. To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To taint with guilt. *Milton.*
3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill. *Dryden.*

POLLU'TEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLU'TER. *ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter. *Dryden.*

POLLU'TION. *ſ.* [*pollutio*, Lat.]
1. The act of defiling. *Ayliffe.*
2. The ſtate of being defiled; defilement.

PO'LTRON. *ſ.* A coward; a nidget; a ſcoundrel. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'LY. *ſ.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

PO'LY. [πολύ.] A prefix often found in the compoſition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POLYACOU'STIC. *a.* [πολὺς and ἀκούω.] That multiplies or magnifies ſounds. *Dict.*

POLYA'NTHOS. *ſ.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant. *Thomſon.*

POLYE'DRICAL. } *a.* [from πολύεδρος;
POLYE'DROUS. } *polyedre*, Fr.] Having many ſides. *Boyle. Woodward.*

POLY'GAMIST. *ſ.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY. *ſ.* [*polygamie*, Fr. πολυγαμία.] Plurality of wives. *Graunt.*

PO'LYGLOT. *a.* [πολύγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages. *Howel.*

PO'LYGON. *ſ.* [πολὺς and γονία.] A figure of many angles. *Watts.*

PO'LYGONAL. *a.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.

PO'LYGRAM. *ſ.* [πολὺς and γράμμα.] A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines.

PO'LYGRAPHY. *ſ.* [πολὺς and γραφὴ.] The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners or ciphers; as alſo deciphering the ſame.

POLY'LOGY. *ſ.* [πολὺς and λογὸς.] Talkativeneſs. *Dict.*

POLY'MATHY. *ſ.* [πολὺς and μάνθανω.] The knowledge of many arts and ſciences; alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects.

POLYPE'TALOUS. *a.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

POLY'PHONISM. *ſ.* [πολὺς and φονὴ.] Multiplicity of ſound. *Derham.*

POLY'PODY. *ſ.* [*polypodium*, Lat.] A plant. *Bacon.*

PO'LYPOUS. *a.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'LYPUS. *ſ.* [πολύπους; *polype*, French.]
1. *Polypus* ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*
2. A ſea animal with many feet. *Pope.*

POLY-

POM POM POM

PO'NY. *ſ.* A ſmall horſe.

POOL. *ſ.* [pul, Saxon.] A lake of ſtanding water. *Burnet.*

POOP. *ſ.* [*pouppe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindermoſt part of the ſhip. *Knolles.*

POOR. *a.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *povre*. Spaniſh.]

1. Not rich; indigent; neceſſitous; oppreſſed with want. *Pope.*
2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value. *Bacon.*
3. Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Davies.*
4. Unimportant. *Swift.*
5. Unhappy; uneaſy. *Waller.*
6. Mean; depreſſed; low; dejected. *Bacon.*
7. [A word of tenderneſs.] Dear. *Prior.*
8. [A word of ſlight contempt.] Wretched. *Baker.*
9. Not good; not fit for any purpoſe. *Shakſ.*
10. *The* POOR. Thoſe who are in the loweſt rank of the community; thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of others. *Spratt.*
11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* ſoil.
12. Lean; ſtarved; emaciated. *Ben Jonſon.*
13. Without ſpirit; flaccid.

POORJOHN. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

POO'RLY. *ad.* [from *poor*.]

1. Without wealth. *Sidney.*
2. Not proſperouſly; with little ſucceſs. *Bac.*
3. Meanly; without ſpirit. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Without dignity. *Wotton.*

POO'RNESS. *ſ.* [from *poor*.]

1. Poverty; indigence; want. *Burnet.*
2. Meanneſs; lowneſs; want of dignity. *Add.*
3. Sterility; barrenneſs. *Bacon.*

POO'RSPIRITED. *a.* [*poor* and *ſpirit*.] Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*

POO'RSPIRITEDNESS. *ſ.* Meanneſs; cowardice. *South.*

POP. *ſ.* [*poppyſma*, Lat.] A ſmall ſmart quick ſound. *Addiſon.*

To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, ſudden, and unexpected motion. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*

To POP. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in ſuddenly, ſlily, or unexpectedly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhift. *Locke.*

POPE. *ſ.* [*papa*, Lat. πάππας.]

1. The biſhop of Rome. *Peacham.*
2. A ſmall fiſh, by ſome called ruffe. *Walton.*

PO'PEDOM. *ſ.* [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'PERY. *ſ.* [from *pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*

PO'PESEYE. *ſ.* [*pope* and *eye*.] The gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

PO'PGUN. *ſ.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noiſe. *Cheyne.*

PO'PINJAY. *ſ.* [*papejay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Spaniſh.]

1. A parrot. *Aſcham.*
2. A woodpecker, *Peacham.*
3. A trifling fop. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'PISH. *a.* [from *pope*.] Taught by the pope; peculiar to popery, *Hooker.*

PO'PISHLY. *ad* [from *popiſh*.] With tendency to popery; in a popiſh manner. *Pope.*

PO'PLAR. *ſ.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.] A tree.

PO'PPY. *ſ.* [popiȝ, Sax. *papaver*, Latin.] A plant. Of theſe are eighteen ſpecies. *Miller.*

PO'PULACE. *ſ.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*

PO'PULACY. *ſ.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Decay of Piety.*

PO'PULAR. *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton.*
2. Suitable to the common people. *Hooker.*
3. Beloved by the people; pleaſing to the people. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
4. Studious of the favour of the people. *Add.*
5. Prevailing among the populace: as, a *popular* diſtemper; *popular* opinion.

POPULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*popularitas*, Latin.]

1. Graciouſneſs among the people; ſtate of being favoured by the people. *Dryden.*
2. Repreſentation ſuited to vulgar conception. *Bacon.*

PO'PULARLY. *ad.* [from *popular*.]

1. In a popular manner; ſo as to pleaſe the crowd. *Dryden.*
2. According to vulgar conception; not accurately. *Brown.*

To PO'PULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, Lat. people.] To breed people. *Bacon.*

POPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *populate*.] The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*

POPULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *populous*.] Populouſneſs; multitude of people. *Brown.*

PO'PULOUS. *a.* [*populoſus*, Latin.] Full of people; numerouſly inhabited. *Milton.*

PO'PULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *populous*.] With much people.

PO'PULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *populous*.] The ſtate of abounding with people. *Temple.*

PO'RCELAIN. *ſ.* [*porcelaine*, French.]

1. China; china ware. *Brown.*
2. [*portulaca*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PORCH. *ſ.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Latin.]

1. A roof ſupported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A portico; a covered walk. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RCUPINE. *ſ.* [*porc eſpi*, or *epic*, Fr.] The *porcupine*, full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are black on the ſhoulders, thighs, ſides, and belly; on the back, hips, and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown. *Hill.*

PORE. *ſ.* [*pore*, Fr. πόρος.]

1. Spiracle of the ſkin; paſſage of perſpiration. *Bacon.*
2. Any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage. *Quincy.*

To PORE. *v. n.* To look with great intenſeneſs and care. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'REBLIND. *a.* [*pore* and *blind*; commonly ſpoken and written *purblind*.] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted. *Bacon.*

PO'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *pory*.] Fulneſs of pores. *Wiſeman.*

PORI'-

PORI'STICK *method.* [προϊστικος.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be resolved. *Dict.*

PORK. *ſ.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swine's fleſh unſalted. *Floyer.*

PO'RKER. *ſ.* [from *pork.*] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*

PO'RKEATER. *ſ.* [*pork* and *eater.*] One who feeds on pork. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RKET. *ſ.* [from *pork.*] A young hog. *Dryden.*

PO'RKLING. *ſ.* [from *pork.*] A young pig. *Tuſſer.*

PORO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *porous.*] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*

PO'ROUS. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages. *Milton.*

PO'ROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *porous.*] The quality of having pores. *Digby.*

PO'RPHYRE. } *ſ.* [from πορφύρα; *porphyrites*, Latin.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke.*
PO'RPHYRY. }

PO'RPOISE. } *ſ.* [*porc poiſſon*, Fr.] The ſea-hog. *Locke.*
PO'RPUS. }

PORRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, French.] Greeniſh. *Wiſeman.*

PORRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The act of reaching forth.

PO'RRET. *ſ.* [*porrum*, Latin.] A ſcallion. *Brown.*

PO'RRIDGE. *ſ.* [from *porrum*, Lat. a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RRIDGEPOT. *ſ.* [*porridge* and *pot.*] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PO'RRINGER. *ſ.* [from *porridge.*]
1. A veſſel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon.*
2. It ſeems in *Shakſpeare*'s time to have been a word of contempt for a headdreſs.

PORT. *ſ.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Latin.]
1. A harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips.
2. [*porta*, Latin.] A gate. *Pſalms.*
3. The aperture in a ſhip, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh.*
4. [*portée*, French.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. *Fairfax.*

To **PORT.** *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, French.] To carry in form. *Milton.*

PO'RTABLE. *a.* [*portabilis*, Latin.]
1. Manageable by the hand.
2. Such as may be borne along with one.
3. Such as is tranſported or carried from one place to another. *Locke.*
4. Sufferable; ſupportable. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *portable.*] The quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE. *ſ.* [*portage*, French.]
1. The price of carriage. *Fell.*
2. Porthole. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RTAL. *ſ.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens. *Sandys.*

PO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spenſer.*

PORTA'SS. *ſ.* A breviary; a prayer book.

PO'RTCLUSE. } *ſ.* [*porticouliſſe*, Fr.] A
PORTCU'LLIS. } ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spenſer.*

To **PO'RTCULLIS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to ſhut up. *Shakſpeare.*

To **PORTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreſhow as omens. *Roſcommon.*

PORTE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *portend.*] The act of foretokening. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

PORTE'NT. *ſ.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening miſery. *Dryden.*

PORTE'NTOUS. *a.* [*portentoſus*, Lat. from *portent.*] Monſtrous; prodigious; foretokening ill. *Roſcommon.*

PO'RTER. *ſ.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]
1. One that has the charge of the gate. *Arb.*
2. One who waits at the door to receive meſſages. *Pope.*
3. One who carries burdens for hire. *Howel.*

PO'RTERAGE. *ſ.* [from *porter.*] Money paid for carriage.

PO'RTESSE. *ſ.* A breviary; a portaſs.

PO'RTGLAVE. *ſ.* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and Erſe.] A ſword-bearer. *Ainſworth.*

PO'RTGRAVE. } *ſ.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*,
PO'RTGREVE. } Teut. a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obſolete.

PO'RTHOLE. *ſ.* [from *port* and *hole.*] A hole in a ſhip's ſide where a gun is placed.

PO'RTICO. *ſ.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.] A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden.*

PO'RTION. *ſ.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.]
1. A part. *Waller.*
2. A part aſſigned; allotment; a dividend. *Waller.*
3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. *Prior.*
4. A wife's fortune.

To **PO'RTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide; to parcel. *Rowe.*
2. To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*

PO'RTIONER. *ſ.* [from *portion.*] One that divides.

PO'RTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of perſonage. *Camden.*

PO'RTLY. *a.* [from *port.*]
1. Grand of mien. *Spenſer.*
2. Bulky; ſwelling. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'RTMAN. *ſ.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports.

PORTMA'NTEAU. *ſ.* [*portmanteau*, Fr.] A cheſt or bag in which clothes are carried.

PO'RTRAIT. *ſ.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life. *Prior.*

To **PO'RTRAIT.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spenſer.*

PO'RTRAITURE. *ſ.* [*pourtraiture*, Fr.] Picture; painted reſemblance. *Brown.*

To **PO'RTRAY.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.]
1. To paint; to deſcribe by picture. *Dryden.*
2. To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*

PO'RTRESS. *ſ.* [from *porter.*] A female guardian of a gate. *Swift.*

PO'RWIGLE. *ſ.* A tadpole or young frog not fully ſhaped. *Brown.*

PO'RY. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Full of pores. *Dryden.*

To POSE. *v. a.*
1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand or ſtop. *Hammond.*
2. To oppoſe; to interrogate. *Bacon.*

PO'SER. *ſ.* [from *poſe.*] One that aſks queſtions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bac.*

POSI'TED. *a.* [*poſitus*, Lat.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*

POSI'TION. *ſ.* [*poſition*, Fr. *poſitio*, Latin.]
1. State of being placed; ſituation. *Temple.*
2. Principle laid down. *Hooker.*
3. Advancement of any principle. *Brown.*
4. [In grammar.] The ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants.

POSI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *poſition.*] Reſpecting poſition. *Brown.*

PO'SITIVE. *a.* [*poſitivus*, Latin.]
1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; abſolute. *Locke.*
2. Abſolute; particular; direct; not implied. *Bacon.*
3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Rymer.*
4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.*
5. Having the power to enact any law. *Sw.*
6. Certain; aſſured. *Ainſworth.*

PO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *poſitive.*]
1. Abſolutely; by way of direct poſition. *Bacon.*
2. Not negatively. *Bentley.*
3. Certainly; without dubitation. *Dryden.*
4. Peremptorily; in ſtrong terms. *Spratt.*

PO'SITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *poſitive.*]
1. Actualneſs; not mere negation. *Norris.*
2. Peremptorineſs; confidence. *Gov. of T.*

POSITI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *poſitive.*] Peremptorineſs; confidence. A low word. *Watts.*

PO'SITURE. *ſ.* [*poſitura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall.*

PO'SNET. *ſ.* [from *baſſinet*, Fr.] A little baſin; a porringer; a ſkillet. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE. ſ. [Latin.] An armed power. A low word. *Bacon.*

To POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*poſſeſſus*, Latin.]
1. To have as an owner; to be maſter of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Carew.*
2. To ſeize; to obtain. *Hayward.*
3. To give poſſeſſion or command of any thing; to make maſter of. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To fill with ſomething fixed. *Addiſon.*
5. To have power over, as an unclean ſpirit. *Roſcommon.*
6. To affect by inteſtine power. *Shakſpeare.*

POSSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*poſſeſſio*, French; *poſſeſſio*, Latin.] The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property. *Milton.*

PO'SSESSIVE. *a.* [*poſſeſſivus*, Latin.] Having poſſeſſion.

PO'SSESSORY. *a.* [*poſſeſſoire*, Fr. from *poſſeſſ.*] Having poſſeſſion. *Howel.*

POSSE'SSOUR. *ſ.* [*poſſeſſor*, Lat. *poſſeſſeur*, Fr.] Owner; maſter; proprietor. *Law.*

PO'SSET. *ſ.* [*poſca*, Latin.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling.*

To PO'SSET. *v. a.* To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

POSSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*poſſibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the ſtate of being poſſible. *Norris.*

PO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*poſſible*, Fr. *poſſibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke.*

PO'SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *poſſible.*]
1. By any power really exiſting. *Milton.*
2. Perhaps; without abſurdity. *Clarendon.*

POST. *ſ.* [*poſte*, French.]
1. A haſty meſſenger; a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Quick courſe or manner of travelling. *Dryden.*
3. Situation; ſeat. *Burnet.*
4. Military ſtation. *Addiſon.*
5. Place; employment; office. *Collier.*
6. A piece of timber ſet erect. *Wotton.*

To POST. *v. n.* [*poſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with ſpeed. *Waller.*

To POST. *v. a.*
1. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts. *King Charles.*
2. [*poſter*, Fr.] To place; to ſtation; to fix. *Addiſon.*
3. To regiſter methodically; to tranſcribe from one book into another. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To delay. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'STAGE. *ſ.* [from *poſt.*] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*

PO'STBOY. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *boy.*] Courier; boy that rides poſt. *Tatler.*

To PO'STDATE. *v. a.* [*poſt*, after, Latin, and *date.*] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN. *a.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Poſterior to the flood. *Woodward.*

POSTDILU'VIAN. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Latin.] One that lived ſince the flood. *Grew.*

PO'STER. *ſ.* [from *poſt.*] A courier; one that travels haſtily. *Shakſpeare.*

POSTE'RIOR. *a.* [*poſterior*, Latin.]
1. Happening after; placed after; following.
2. Backward. *Pope.*

POSTE'RIORS. *ſ.* [*poſteriora*, Latin.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*

POSTERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [*poſteriorité*, French; from *poſterior.*] The ſtate of being after: oppoſite to *priority.* *Hale.*

POSTE'RITY. *ſ.* [*poſteritas*, Latin.] Succeeding generations; deſcendants. *Smalridge.*

PO'STERN. *ſ.* [*poſterne*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate; a little door. *Fairfax.*

POSTEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *exiſtence.*] Future exiſtence. *Addiſon.*

POSTHA'CKNEY. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *hackney.*] Hired poſt horſes. *Wotton.*

POSTHA'STE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *haſte.*] Haſte like that of a courier. *Habewill.*

PO'STHORSE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *horſe.*] A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'STHOUSE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *houſe.*] Poſtoffice; houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched. *Watts.*

PO'ST-

POʼSTHUMOUS. *a.* [*poſthumus*, Lat. *poſthume*, French.] Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death. *Addiſon.*

POʼSTICK. *a.* [*poſticus*, Lat.] Backward. *Br.*

POʼSTIL. *ſ.* [*poſtille*, Fr. *poſtilla*, Lat.] Gloſs; marginal notes.

To POʼSTIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloſs; to illuſtrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*

POʼSTILLER. *ſ.* [from *poſtil.*] One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes. *Br.*

POSTILʼLION. *ſ.* [*poſtillon*, French.]

1. One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach. *Tatler.*
2. One who guides a poſt-chaiſe.

POSTLIMIʼNIOUS. *a.* [*poſtliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived ſubſequently. *South.*

POSTMAʼSTER. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *maſter.*] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters. *Spectator.*

POSTMAʼSTER GENERAL. *ſ.* He who preſides over the poſts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIʼDIAN. *a.* [*poſtmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*

POʼSTOFFICE. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *office.*] Office where letters are delivered to the poſt; a poſt-houſe. *Swift.*

To POSTPOʼNE. *v. a.* [*poſtpono*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay. *Dryden. Rogers.*
2. To ſet in value below ſomething elſe. *Loc.*

POʼSTSCRIPT. *ſ.* [*poſt* and *ſcriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Ad.*

To POʼSTULATE. *v. a.* [*poſtulo*, Lat. *poſtuler*, French.] To beg or aſſume without proof. *Brown.*

POʼSTULATE. *ſ.* [*poſtulatum*, Lat.] Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof. *Watts.*

POSTULAʼTION. *ſ.* [*poſtulatio*, Lat.] The act of ſuppoſing without proof; gratuitous aſſumption. *Hale.*

POʼSTULATORY. *a.* [from *poſtulate.*]

1. Aſſuming without proof.
2. Aſſumed without proof. *Bacon.*

POSTULAʼTUM. ſ. [Latin.] Poſition aſſumed without proof. *Addiſon.*

POʼSTURE. *ſ.* [*poſture*, Fr. *poſitura*, Lat.]

1. Place; ſituation. *Hale.*
2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other. *South.*
3. State; diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*

To POʼSTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or diſpoſition. Not uſed. *Grew.*

POSTUREMAʼSTER. *ſ.* [*poſture* and *maſter.*] One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body. *Spectator.*

POʼSY. *ſ.* [contracted from *poeſy.*]

1. A motto on a ring. *Cowley. Addiſon.*
2. A bunch of flowers. *Spenſer.*

POT. *ſ.* [*pot*, Fr. *potte*, Iſlandick.]

1. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.*
2. Veſſel to hold liquids. *John.*
3. Veſſel made of earth. *Mortimer.*
4. A ſmall cup. *Prior.*
5. *To go to* POT. To be deſtroyed or devoured. A low phraſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

To POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preſerve ſeaſoned in pots. *Dryden.*
2. To incloſe in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*

POʼTABLE. *a.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable. *Philips.*

POʼTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *potable.*] Drinkableneſs.

POʼTAGER. *ſ.* [from *pottage.*] A porringer. *Grew.*

POTAʼRGO. *ſ.* A Weſt Indian pickle. *King.*

POʼTASH. *ſ. Potaſh*, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds. 1. The German *potaſh*, ſold under the name of pearl-aſhes. 2. The Spaniſh, called barilla, made by burning a ſpecies of kali. 3. The home-made *potaſh*, made from fern. 4. The Swediſh, and 5. Ruſſian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Ruſſian is ſtronger than the Swediſh, and is greatly preferable. *Hill.*

POTAʼTION. *ſ.* [*potatio*, Latin.]

1. Drinking bout.
2. Draught. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Species of drink. *Shakſpeare.*

POTAʼTO. *ſ.* [I ſuppoſe an American word.] An eſculent root. *Waller.*

POTBEʼLLIED. *a.* [*pot* and *belly.*] Having a ſwoln paunch.

POʼTBELLY. *ſ.* [*pot* and *belly.*] A ſwelling paunch. *Arbuthnot.*

To POTCH. *v. a.* [*pocher*, French.]

1. To thruſt; to puſh. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*pocher*, French.] To poach; to boil ſlightly. *Wiſeman.*

POTCOMPAʼNION. *ſ.* A fellow-drinker; a good fellow at carouſals.

POʼTENCY. *ſ.* [*potentia*, Latin.]

1. Power; influence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Efficacy; ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*

POʼTENT. *a.* [*potens*, Latin.]

1. Powerful; forcible, ſtrong; efficacious. *Sh.*
2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

POʼTENTATE. *ſ.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; ſovereign. *Daniel.*

POTEʼNTIAL. *a.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Latin.]

1. Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Efficacious; powerful. Not in uſe. *Sh.*
4. [In grammar.] *Potential* is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

POTENTIAʼLITY. *ſ.* [from *potential.*] Poſſibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*

POTEʼNTIALLY. *ad.* [from *potential.*]

1. In power or poſſibility; not in act or poſitively. *Bentley.*
2. In efficacy; not in actuality. *Boyle.*

POʼTENTLY. *ad.* [from *potent.*] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*

POʼTENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *potent.*] Powerfulneſs; might; power.

POʼTGUN. *ſ.* A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe. Properly *popgun.* *Swift.*

POTHA'NGER. *ſ.* [*pot* and *hanger.*] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

PO'THECARY. *ſ.* [from *apothecary.*] One who compounds and ſells phyſick.

PO'THER. *ſ.* [*poudre*, French, duſt.]
1. Buſtle; tumult; flutter. *Guardian.*
2. Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

To PO'THER. *v. a.* To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort. *Locke.*

PO'THERB. *ſ.* [*pot* and *herb.*] An herb fit for the pot. *Dryden.*

PO'THOOK. *ſ.* [*pot* and *hook.*]
1. Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with.
2. Ill-formed or ſcrawling letters or characters.

PO'TION. *ſ.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Latin.] A draught; commonly a phyſical draught. *Wot.*

PO'TLID. *ſ.* [*pot* and *lid.*] The cover of a pot. *Derham.*

PO'TSHERD. *ſ.* [*pot* and *ſhard.*] A fragment of a broken pot. *Sandys.*

PO'TTAGE. *ſ.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Geneſis.*

PO'TTER. *ſ.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot.*] A maker of earthen veſſels. *Mortimer.*

PO'TTERN-ORE. *ſ.* An ore with which potters glaze their earthen veſſels. *Boyle.*

PO'TTING. *ſ.* [from *pot.*] Drinking. *Shak.*

PO'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *pot.*] A liquid meaſure containing four pints. *Ben Jonſon.*

POTVA'LIANT. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated to courage by ſtrong drink.

PO'TULENT. *a.* [*potulentus*, Latin.]
1. Pretty much in drink.
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *ſ.* [*poche*, French.]
1. A ſmall bag; a pocket. *Sharp.*
2. Applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or paunch.

To POUCH. *v. a.*
1. To pocket. *Tuſſer.*
2. To ſwallow. *Derham.*
3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainſw.*

POU'CHMOUTHED. *a.* [*pouch* and *mouthed.*] Blubberlipped. *Ainſworth.*

PO'VERTY. *ſ.* [*pauvreté*, French.]
1. Indigence; neceſſity; want of riches. *Rogers.*
2. Meanneſs; defect. *Bacon.*

POU'LDAVIS. *ſ.* A ſort of ſail cloth. *Ainſw.*

POULT. *ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken. *King.*

POU'LTERER. *ſ.* [from *poult.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook. *Harv.*

POU'LTICE. *ſ.* [*pultis*, Latin.] A cataplaſm; a ſoft mollifying application. *Swift.*

To POU'LTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POU'LTIVE. *ſ.* [A word uſed by *Temple.*] A poultice.

POU'LTRY. *ſ.* [*poulet*, French.] Domeſtick fowls. *Dryden.*

POUNCE. *ſ.* [*ponzone*, Italian.]
1. The claw or tallon of a bird of prey. *Spenſer.*
2. The powder of gum ſandarach, ſo called becauſe it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]
1. To pierce; to perforate. *Bacon.*
2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall perforations. *Bacon.*
2. To ſeize with the pounces or talons.

POU'NCED. *a.* [from *pounce.*] Furniſhed with claws or talons. *Thomſon.*

POU'NCETBOX. *ſ.* [*pounce* and *box.*] A ſmall box perforated. *Shakſpeare.*

POUND. *ſ.* [pond, punb, Saxon.]
1. A certain weight, conſiſting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of ſixteen ounces.
2. The ſum of twenty ſhillings. *Peacham.*
3. [from pindan, Sax.] A pinfold; a priſon in which beaſts are incloſed. *Swift.*

To POUND. *v. a.* [puntan, Saxon.]
1. To beat; to grind with a peſtle. *Bentley.*
2. To ſhut up; to impriſon, as in a pound. *Spectator.*

POU'NDAGE. *ſ.* [from *pound.*]
1. A certain ſum deducted from a pound. *Sw.*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.*

POU'NDER. *ſ.* [from *pound.*]
1. The name of a heavy large pear. *Swift.*
2. Any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten* pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight.
3. A peſtle. *Ainſworth.*

POU'PETON. *ſ.* [*poupée*, French.] A puppet or little baby.

POU'PICKS. *ſ.* In cookery, veal ſteaks and ſlices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. *v. a.* [*bwrw*, Welſh.]
2. To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel, or into ſome place or receptacle. *Exodus.*
2. To emit; to give vent to; to ſend forth; to let out; to ſend in a continued courſe. *Dup.*

To POUR. *v. n.*
1. To ſtream; to flow.
2. To ruſh tumultuouſly. *Pope.*

POU'RER. *ſ.* [from *pour.*] One that pours.

POUSSE. *ſ.* The old word for *peaſe.* *Spenſer.*

POUT. *ſ.*
1. A kind of fiſh; a codfiſh.
2. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

To POUT. *v. n.* [*bouter*, French.]
1. To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhoot out; to hang prominent. *Dryden.*

PO'WDER. *ſ.* [*poudre*, French.]
1. Duſt; any body comminuted. *Exodus.*
2. Gunpowder. *Hayward.*
3. Sweet duſt for the hair. *Herbert.*

To PO'WDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to duſt; to comminute; to pound or grind ſmall.
2. [*poudrer*, French.] To ſprinkle, as with duſt. *Donne.*
3. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. *Cleaveland.*

To PO'WDER. *v. n.* To come tumultuouſly and violently. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

PO'WDERBOX. *ſ.* [*powder* and *box.*] A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*

PO'WDERHORN. *ſ.* [*powder* and *horn.*] A horn caſe in which gunpowder is kept. *Swift.*

PO'W-

PO'WDERMILL. *ſ.* [*powder* and *mill.*] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'WDER-ROOM. *ſ.* [*powder* and *room.*] The part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

PO'WDER-CHESTS. *ſ.* Wooden triangular cheſts filled with gunpowder, pebble ſtones, and ſuch like materials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy.

PO'WDERING-TUB. *ſ.* [*powder* and *tub.*]
1. The veſſel in which meat is ſalted. *More.*
2. The place in which an infected lecher is phyſicked to preſerve him from putrefaction. *Shakſpeare.*

PO'WDERY. *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder.*] Duſty; friable. *Woodward.*

PO'WER. *ſ.* [*pouvoir*, French.]
1. Command; authority; dominion; influence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.*
3. Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.*
4. Strength; motive; force. *Locke.*
5. The moving force of an engine. *Wilkins.*
6. Animal ſtrength; natural ſtrength. *Bacon.*
7. Faculty of the mind. *Davies.*
8. Government; right of governing. *Milton.*
9. Sovereign; potentate. *Addiſon.*
10. One inveſted with dominion. *Davies.*
11. Divinity. *Davies.*
12. Hoſt; army; military force. *Knolles.*
13. A large quantity; a great number: as, a *power* of good things.

PO'WERABLE. *a.* [from *power.*] Capable of performing any thing. Not uſed. *Camden.*

PO'WERFUL. *a.* [*power* and *full.*]
1. Inveſted with command or authority; potent.
2. Forcible; mighty. *Milton.*
3. Efficacious: as, a *powerful* medicine.

PO'WERFULLY. *ad.* [from *powerful.*] Potently; mightily; efficaciouſly; forcibly. *Til.*

PO'WERFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy; might. *Hakewill.*

PO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *power.*] Weak; impotent. *Shakſpeare.*

POX. *ſ.* [poccar, Saxon.]
1. Puſtules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions. Uſed of many eruptive diſtempers.
2. The venereal diſeaſe. This is the ſenſe when it has no epithet. *Wiſeman.*

POY. *ſ.* [*appoyo*, Spaniſh; *appuy*, *poids*, French.] A ropedancer's pole.

To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE. *Glanville.*

PRA'CTICABLE. *a.* [*practicable*, French.]
1. Performable; feaſible; capable to be practiſed. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Aſſailable; fit to be aſſailed.

PRA'CTICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *practicable.*] Poſſibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY. *ad.* [from *practicable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*

PRA'CTICAL. *a.* [*practicus*, Latin.] Relating to action; not merely ſpeculative. *Til.*

PRA'CTICALLY. *ad.* [from *practical.*]
1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact. *Howel.*

PRA'CTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *practical.*] The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE. *ſ.* [πραξις.]
1. The habit of doing any thing.
2. Uſe; cuſtomary uſe. *Tate.*
3. Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Actual performance, diſtinguiſhed from theory. *South.*
5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diſeaſes. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Exerciſe of any profeſſion. *Blackmore.*
8. Wicked ſtratagem; bad artifice. *Sidney.*

PRA'CTICK. *a.* [πρακτικος.]
1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Denham.*
2. Sly; artful. *Spenſer.*

To PRA'CTISE. *v. a.* [πρακτικος.]
1. To do habitually. *Pſalms.*
2. To do; not merely to profeſs: as, to practiſe *law or phyſick.*
3. To uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRA'CTISE. *v. n.*
1. To form a habit of acting in any manner. *Waller.*
2. To tranſact; to negotiate ſecretly. *Addiſ.*
3. To try artifices. *Glanville.*
4. To uſe bad arts or ſtratagems. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To uſe medical methods. *Temple.*
6. To exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRA'CTISANT. *ſ.* [from *practiſe.*] An agent. *Shakſpeare.*

PRA'CTISER. *ſ.* [from *practiſe.*]
1. One that practiſes any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South.*
2. One who preſcribes medical treatment. *Temple.*

PRACTI'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *practice.*]
1. He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art. *Arbuthnot.*
2. One who uſes any ſly or dangerous arts. *Whitgifte.*
3. One who does any thing habitually. *South.*

PRÆCO'GNITA. ſ. [Latin.] Things previouſly known in order to underſtand ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

PRAGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [πραγματα.] Meddling; impertinently buſy; aſſuming buſineſs without leave or invitation. *Swift.*
PRAGMA'TICK. }

PRAGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *pragmatical.*] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *ſ.* [*prijs*, Dutch.]
1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Dryden.*
2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Milton.*
3. Ground or reaſon of praiſe. *Dryden.*

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*prijſen*, Dutch.]
1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton.*
2. To glorify in worſhip. *Pſalms.*

PRAI'SEFUL. *a.* [*praiſe* and *full.*] Laudable; commendable. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*

PRAI'SER. *ſ.* [from *praiſe.*] One who praiſes; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney.*

PRAISEWO'RTHY. *a.* [*praiſe* and *worthy.*] Commendable; deſerving praiſe. *Ben Jonſon.*

PRAME. *ſ.* A flat bottomed boat.

To PRANCE. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpring and bound in high mettle. *Wotton.*

2. To ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly. *Addiſ.*

3. To move in a warlike or ſhowy manner. *Swift.*

To PRANK. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation. *Spenſer. Milton.*

PRANK. *ſ.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act. *Raleigh.*

PRA'SON. *ſ.* [πρασον.] A leek; alſo a ſea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelеſly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle. *Cleaveland.*

PRATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tattle; ſlight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Denham.*

PRA'TER. *ſ.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Southern.*

PRA'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *prate.*] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRATTIQUE. ſ. [Fr. *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the maſter of a ſhip to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious diſeaſe. *Bailey.*

To PRA'TTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate.*] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke.*

PRA'TTLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakſpeare.*

PRA'TTLER. *ſ.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; chatterer. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *ſ.* [*pravitas*, Latin.] Corruption; badneſs; malignity. *South.*

PRAWN. *ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh like a ſhrimp, but larger. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]

1. To make petition to heaven. *Taylor.*

2. To entreat; to aſk ſubmiſſively. *Dryden.*

3. I PRAY, is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion. *Bentley.*

To PRAY. *v. a.*

1. To ſupplicate; to implore; to addreſs with petitions. *Milton.*

2. To aſk for as a ſupplicant. *Ayliffe.*

3. To entreat in ceremony or form. *B. Jonſ.*

PRA'YER. *ſ* [*priere*, French.]

1. Petition to heaven. *Taylor.*

2. Entreaty; ſubmiſſive importunity. *Still.*

PRA'YERBOOK. *ſ.* [*prayer* and *book*] Book of public or private devotions. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE. [*præ*, Latin.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *preſcher*, French.] To pronounce a publick diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREACH. *v. n.*

1. To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations. *Acts.*

2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earneſtneſs. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *ſ.* [*preſche*, French.] A diſcourſe; a religious oration. Not in uſe. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER. *ſ.* [*preſcheur*, Fr. from *preach.*]

1. One who diſcourſes publickly upon religious ſubjects. *Craſhaw.*

2. One who inculcates any thing with earneſtneſs and vehemence. *Swift.*

PREA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *preach.*] A ſermon mentioned in contempt. *L'Eſtrange.*

PREA'MBLE. *ſ.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Clar.*

PREA'MBULARY. } *a.* [from *preamble.*]
PREA'MBULOUS. } Previous. Not in uſe, though not inelegant. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*pre* and *apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PREASE. *ſ.* Preſs; crowd. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PREA'SING. *part. a.* Crowding. *Spenſer.*

PRE'BEND. *ſ.* [*præbenda*, low Latin.]

1. A ſtipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY. *ſ.* [*præbendarius*, Latin.] A ſtipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenſer.*

PRECA'RIOUS. *a.* [*precárius*, Lat.] Dependant; uncertain, becauſe depending on the will of another; held by courteſy. *Addiſon.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainly; by dependance; dependently.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainty; dependence on others. *Sharp.*

PRECAU'TION. *ſ.* [*precaution*, Fr.] Preſervative caution; preventive meaſures. *Addi.*

To PRECAU'TION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr.] To warn beforehand. *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS. *a.* Previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Latin.]

1. To go before in order of time. *Dryden.*

2. To go before according to the adjuſtment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE. }
PRECE'DENCY. } *ſ.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; ſomething paſt. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Adjuſtment of place. *Hale.*

4. The foremoſt place in ceremony. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT. *a.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before. *South.*

PRE'CEDENT. *ſ.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the ſame kind. *Granville.*

PRECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR. *ſ.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir. *Hammond.*

PRE'CEPT. *ſ.* [*præceptum*, Latin.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden.*

PRECE'PTIAL. *a.* Conſiſting of precepts. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PRECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*præceptivus*, Latin.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Eſtr.*

PRECE'PTOR. *ſ.* [*præceptor*, Latin.] A teacher; a tutor. *Blackmore.*

PRECE'SSION. *ſ.* [*præceſſus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRE'CINCT. *ſ.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*

PRECIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *pretioſus*, Lat.]
1. Value; preciouſneſs. Not uſed.
2. Any thing of high price. Not uſed. *More.*

PRE'CIOUS. *a.* [*precieux*, French; *pretioſus*, Latin.]
1. Valuable; being of great worth. *Addiſon.*
2. Coſtly; of great price: as, *a* precious *ſtone.* *Milton.*

PRE'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *precious.*] Valuably; to a great price.

PRE'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *precious.*] Valuableneſs; worth; price. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE. *ſ.* [*præcipitium*, Latin.] A headlong ſteep; a fall perpendicular. *Sandys.*

PRECI'PITANCE. } *ſ.* [from *precipitant.*]
PRECI'PITANCY. } Raſh haſte; headlong hurry. *Milton.*

PRECI'PITANT. *a.* [*precipitans*, Latin.]
1. Falling or ruſhing headlong. *Philips.*
2. Haſty; urged with violent haſte. *Pope.*
3. Raſhly hurried. *King Charles.*

PRECI'PITANTLY. *ad.* [from *precipitant.*] In headlong haſte; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat.]
1. To throw headlong. *Wilkins.*
2. To haſten unexpectedly. *Harvey.*
3. To hurry blindly or raſhly. *Bacon.*
4. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymiſtry oppoſed to *ſublime.* *Grew.*

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. n.*
1. To fall headlong. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To fall to the bottom as a ſediment. *Bacon.*
3. To haſten without juſt preparation. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Steeply falling. *Raleigh.*
2. Headlong; haſty; raſhly haſty. *Clarendon.*
3. Haſty; violent. *Pope.*

PRECI'PITATE. *ſ.* A corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wiſeman.*

PRECI'PITATELY. *ad.* [from *precipitate.*]
1. Headlong; ſteeply down.
2. Haſtily; in blind hurry. *Pope.*

PRECIPITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *precipitate.*]
1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shakſp.*
2. Violent motion downward. *Woodward.*
3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haſte. *Woodw.*
4. In chymiſtry, ſubſidency: contrary to ſublimation. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITOUS. *a.* [*præcipitis*, Latin.]
1. Headlong; ſteep. *King Charles.*
2. Haſty; ſudden. *Brown. Evelyn.*
3. Raſh; heady. *Dryden.*

PRECI'SE. *a.* [*præciſus*, Latin.]
1. Exact; ſtrict; nice; having ſtrict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.*
2. Formal; finical. *Addiſon.*

PRECI'SELY. *ad.* [from *preciſe.*]
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton.*
2. With ſuperſtitious formality; with too much ſcrupuloſity.

PRECI'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *preciſe.*] Exactneſs; rigid nicety. *Watts.*

PRECI'SIAN. *ſ.* [from *preciſe.*]
1. One who limits or reſtrains. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous. *Watts.*

PRECI'SION. *ſ.* [*preciſion*, French.] Exact limitation. *Pope.*

PRECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *preciſus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting. *Watts.*

To PRECLU'DE. *v. n.* [*præcludo*, Lat.] To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation. *Bent.*

PRECO'CIOUS. *a.* [*præcocis*, Lat. *precoce*, French.] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*

PRECO'CITY. *ſ.* [from *precocious.*] Ripeneſs before the time. *Howel.*

To PRECO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Latin.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEI'T. *ſ.* [*præ* and *conceit.*] An opinion previouſly formed. *Hooker.*

To PRECONCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive.*] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *South.*

PRECONCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *conception.*] Opinion previouſly formed. *Hakewill.*

PRECO'NTRACT. *ſ.* A contract previous to another. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRECO'NTRACT. *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*

PRECU'RSE. *ſ.* [from *præcurro*, Latin.] Forerunning. *Shakſpeare.*

PRECU'RSOR. *ſ.* [*præcurſor*, Lat.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Pope.*

PREDA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Living by prey. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL. *a.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Robbing; practiſing plunder. *Sa. Boyſe.*

PRE'DATORY. *a.* [*predatorius*, Latin.]
1. Plundering; practiſing rapine. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon.*

PREDECEA'SED. *a.* [*præ* and *deceaſed*] Dead before. *Shakſpeare.*

PREDECE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*predeceſſeur*, French.]
1. One that was in any ſtate or place before another. *Prior.*
2. Anceſtor.

PREDESTINA'RIAN. *ſ.* [from *predeſtinate.*] One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*predeſtiner*, Fr.] To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree. *Shakſpeare.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. n.* To hold predeſtination. In ludicrous language. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION. *ſ.* [*predeſtination*, Fr.] Fatal decree; preordination. *Raleigh.*

PREDESTINA'TOR. *ſ.* One that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of preeſtabliſhed neceſſity. *Cowley.*

To

To PREDE'STINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *deſtine.*] To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*predetermination*, French.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond.*

To PREDETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine.*] To doom or confine by previous decree; to judge or ſettle principles. *Hale.*

PRE'DIAL. *a.* [*prædium*, Latin.] Conſiſting of farms. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'DICABLE. *a.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PRE'DICABLE. *ſ.* [*prædicabile*, Latin.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*

PRE'DICAMENT. *ſ.* [*predicament*, French; *prædicamentum*, Latin.]

1. A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures: called alſo categorema or category. *Harris.*

2. Claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks. *Shakſpeare.*

PREDICAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *predicament.*] Relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT. *ſ.* [*prædicans*, Latin.] One that affirms any thing.

To PRE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke.*

To PRE'DICATE. *v. n.* To affirm; to compriſe an affirmation. *Hale.*

PRE'DICATE. *ſ.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed or denied of the ſubject: as, *man is rational*; *man is not immortal.*

PREDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*predicatio*, Lat. from *predicate.*] Affirmation concerning any thing. *Locke.*

To PREDI'CT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreſhow. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PREDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*prædictio*, Lat. Propheſy; declaration of ſomething future. *South.*

PREDI'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *predict.*] Foreteller. *Swift.*

PREDIGE'STION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *digeſtion.*] Digeſtion too ſoon performed. *Bacon.*

To PREDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *diſpoſe.*] To adapt previouſly to any ſecret purpoſe. *South.*

PREDISPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *diſpoſition.*] Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe. *Wiſeman.*

PREDO'MINANCE. } *ſ.* [*præ.* and *domino*,
PREDO'MINANCY. } Lat.] Prevalence; ſuperiority; aſcendency; ſuperiour influence. *Brown.*

PREDO'MINANT. *a.* [*predominant*, Fr.] Prevalent; ſupreme in influence; aſcendant. *Shakſpeare.*

To PREDO'MINATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, French.] To prevail; to be aſcendant; to be ſupreme in influence. *Newton.*

To PRE'ELECT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect.*] To chooſe by previous deciſion.

PREE'MINENCE. *ſ.* [*preeminence*, French.]

1. Superiority of excellence. *Addiſon.*

2. Precedence; priority of place. *Hooker.*

3. Superiority of power or influence. *Brown.*

PREE'MINENT. *a.* [*preeminent*, Fr.] Excellent above others. *Milton. Spratt.*

PREE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchaſing before another. *Carew.*

To PREEN. *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more eaſily through the air. *Bailey.*

To PREENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage.*] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Rogers.*

PREENGA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *preengage.*] Precedent obligation. *Boyle.*

To PREESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*præ* and *eſtabliſh.*] To ſettle beforehand.

PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *preeſtabliſh.*] Settlement beforehand.

To PREEXI'ST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *exiſto*, Lat.] To exiſt beforehand. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*preexiſtence*, French.] Exiſtence beforehand; exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body. *Addiſon.*

PREEXI'STENT. *a.* [*preexiſtent*, French.] Exiſtent beforehand; preceding in exiſtence. *Pope.*

PRE'FACE. *ſ.* [*preface*, French.] Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign; introduction; ſomething proemial. *Peacham.*

To PRE'FACE. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To ſay ſomething introductory. *Spectator.*

To PRE'FACE. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by ſomething proemial. *Southern.*

2. To face; to cover. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'FACER. *ſ.* [from *preface.*] The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*

PRE'FATORY. *a.* [from *preface.*] Introductory. *Dryden.*

PRE'FECT. *ſ.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander. *Ben Jonſon.*

PREFE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*prefecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.

To PREFE'R. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Latin.]

1. To regard more than another. *Romans.*

2. To advance; to exalt; to raiſe. *Pope.*

3. To offer ſolemnly; to propoſe publickly; to exhibit. *Daniel. Sandys.*

PRE'FERABLE. *a.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer.*] Eligible before ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

PRE'FERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *preferable.*] The ſtate of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY. *ad.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis.*

PRE'FERENCE. *ſ.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer.*] The act of preferring; eſtimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. *Spratt.*

PREFE'RMENT. *ſ.* [from *prefer.*]

1. Advancement to a higher ſtation. *Shakſ.*

2. A place of honour or profit. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Preference; act of preferring. *Brown.*

PREFE'RER. *ſ.* [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.

To PREFI'GURATE. *v. n.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To ſhow by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *prefigurate.*] Antecedent repreſentation. *Norris.*

To PREFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation. *Hammond.*

To PREFI'NE. *v. a.* [*præfinio*, Latin.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles.*

To PREFI'X. *v. a.* [*prefigo*, Latin.]
1. To appoint beforehand. *Sandys.*
2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh. *Hale.*
3. To put before another thing.

PREFI'X. *ſ.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its ſignification. *Clarke. Brown.*

PREFI'XION. *ſ.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix.*] The act of prefixing.

To PREFO'RM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form.*] To form beforehand. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *pregnant.*]
1. The ſtate of being with young. *Roy.*
2. Fertility; fruitfulneſs; inventive power; acuteneſs. *Swift.*

PRE'GNANT. *a.* [*pregnans*, Latin.]
1. Teeming; breeding. *Prior.*
2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryden.*
3. Full of conſequence. *Woodward.*
4. Evident; plain; clear; full. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Eaſy to produce any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Free; kind. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'GNANTLY. *ad.*
1. Fruitfully.
2. Fully; plainly; clearly. *South.*

PREGUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *guſto*, Lat.] The act of taſting before another.

To PRE'JUDGE. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr.] To determine any queſtion beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift.*

To PREJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Latin.] To determine beforehand to diſadvantage. *Sandys.*

PREJU'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts.*
2. Prejudiced; prepoſſeſſed. *Brown.*

PREJUDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging without examination.

PRE'JUDICE. *ſ.* [*præjudicium*, Latin.]
1. Prepoſſeſſion; judgment formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon.*
2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bac.*

To PRE'JUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior.*
2. To obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed. *Whitgift.*
3. To injure; to hurt; to diminiſh; to impair. *Prior.*

PREJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr.]
1. Obſtructed by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions. *Holyday.*
2. Contrary; oppoſite. *Hooker.*
3. Miſchievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Atterbury.*

PREJUDI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *prejudicial.*] The ſtate of being prejudicial; miſchievouſneſs.

PRE'LACY. *ſ.* [from *prelate.*]
1. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order. *Ayliffe.*
2. Epiſcopacy; the order of biſhops. *Dryden.*
3. Biſhops collectively. *Hooker.*

PRE'LATE. *ſ.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Latin.] An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

PRELA'TICAL. *a.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelates or prelacy.

PRELA'TION. *ſ.* [*prælatus*, Latin.] Preference; ſetting of one above the other. *Hale.*

PRE'LATURE. } *ſ.* [*prælatura*, Lat.]
PRE'LATURESHIP. } The ſtate or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture. *Hale.*

PRELIBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *prælibo*, Latin.] Taſte beforehand; effuſion previous to taſting. *More.*

PRELI'MINARY. *a.* [*preliminaire*, Fr.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*

PRELI'MINARY. *ſ.* Something previous; preparatory meaſures. *Pope.*

PRE'LUDE. *ſ.* [*præludium*, Latin.]
1. Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert. *Young.*
2. Something introductory; ſomething that only ſhows what is to follow. *Addiſon.*

To PRELU'DE. *v. a.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Latin.] To ſerve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*

PRELU'DIOUS. *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory. *Cleaveland.*

PRELU'DIUM. ſ. [Latin.] Prelude. *Dryden.*

PRELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomſon.*

PREMATU'RE. *a.* [*præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too ſoon; formed before the time; too early; too ſoon ſaid, or done; too haſty. *Hammond.*

PREMATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *premature.*] Too early; too ſoon; with too haſty ripeneſs.

PREMATU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [from *premature.*]
PREMATU'RITY. } Too great haſte; unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To PREME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Latin.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Dryden.*

To PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*

PREMEDITA'TION. *ſ.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *More.*

To PREME'RIT. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Latin.] To deſerve before. *King Charles.*

PRE'MICES. *ſ.* [*primitiæ*, Latin; *premices*, French.] Firſt fruits. *Dryden.*

PRE'MIER. a. [French.] Firſt; chief. *Cam.*

To PREMI'SE. *v. a.* [*præmiſſus*, Latin.]
1. To explain previouſly; to lay down premiſes. *Burnet.*
2. To ſend before the time. Not uſed. *Shak.*

PRE'MISES. *ſ.* [*præmiſſa*, Latin.]
1. Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved. *Hooker.*
2. In law language, houſes or lands.

PRE'MISS. *ſ.* [*præmiſſum*, Latin.] Antecedent propoſition. *Watts.*

PRE'-

PRE'MIUM. *ſ.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addiſon.*

To PREMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Latin.] To warn or admoniſh beforehand.

PREMO'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous admonition. *Wotton.*

PREMONI'TION. *ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman.*

PREMO'NITORY. *a.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Latin.] Previouſly adviſing.

To PREMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monſtro*, Latin.] To ſhow beforehand.

PREMUNI'RE. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute. *Bramhall.*
2. The penalty ſo incurred. *South.*
3. A difficulty; a diſtreſs.

PREMUNI'TION. *ſ.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Latin.] To forename. *Shakſpeare.*

PRENOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named firſt. *Brown.*

PRENO'TION. *ſ.* [*prenotion*, French.] Foreknowledge; preſcience. *Brown.*

PRE'NTICE. *ſ.* [contracted from *apprentice.*] One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in a trade. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'NTICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *prentice.*] The ſervitude of an apprentice. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*prænuncio*, Latin.] The act of telling before.

PREO'CCUPANCY. *ſ.* [from *preoccupate.*] The act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr.]

1. To anticipate. *Bacon.*
2. To prepoſſeſs; to fill with prejudices. *Wot.*

PREOCCUPA'TION. *ſ.* [*preoccupation*, Fr.]

1. Anticipation.
2. Prepoſſeſſion.
3. Anticipation of objection. *South.*

To PREO'CCUPY. *v. a.* To prepoſſeſs; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices; to ſeize before another. *Arbuthnot.*

To PREO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Latin.] To prognoſticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PRE'OPINION. *ſ.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Latin.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepoſſeſſion. *Brown.*

To PRE'ORDAIN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond.*

PREO'RDINANCE. *ſ.* [*præ* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PREORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining.

PREPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*præparatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe. *Wake.*
2. Previous meaſures. *Burnet.*
3. Ceremonious introduction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Any thing made by proceſs of operation. *Brown.*
6. Accompliſhment; qualification. *Shakſp.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *a.* [*preparatif*, French.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *ſ.* [*preparatif*, French.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting. *Decay of Piety.*
2. That which is done in order to ſomething elſe. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVELY. *ad* [from *preparative.*] Previouſly; by way of preparation. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY. *a.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently neceſſary. *Tillotſon.*
2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Latin.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjuſt to any uſe; to make ready for any purpoſe. *Black.*
2. To qualify for any purpoſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To make ready beforehand. *Milton.*
4. To form; to make. *Pſalms.*
5. To make by regular proceſs: as, *he* prepared *a medicine.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous meaſures. *Peacham.*
2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make one's ſelf ready; to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

PREPA'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous meaſures. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PREPA'REDLY. *ad.* [from *prepared.*] By proper precedent meaſures. *Shakſpeare.*

PREPA'REDNESS. *ſ.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared.

PREPA'RER. *ſ.* [from *prepare.*]

1. One that prepares; one that previouſly fits. *Wotton.*
2. That which fits for any thing. *Mortimer.*

PREPE'NSE. } *a.* [*præpenſus*, Lat.] Fore-
PREPE'NSED. } thought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, *malice* prepenſe.

To PREPO'NDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh. Not uſed. *Wotton.*

PREPO'NDERANCE. } *ſ.* [from *ponde-*
PREPO'NDERANCY. } *rate.*] The ſtate of outweighing; ſuperiority of weight. *Locke.*

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*prepondero*, Latin.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. *Gl.*
2. To overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight. *Bentley.*
2. To exceed by influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke.*

PREPONDERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *preponderate.*] The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing. *Watts.*

To PREPO'SE. *v. a.* [*propoſer*, French.] To put before.

PREPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*prepoſition*, Fr. *præpoſitio*, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a caſe. *Clarke.*

PREPO'SITOR. *ſ.* [*præpoſitor*, Latin.] A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*præ* and *poſſeſs.*] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *Wiſeman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *prepoſſeſs.*]
1. Preoccupation; firſt poſſeſſion. *Hammond.*
2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*

PREPO'STEROUS. *a.* [*præpoſterus*, Latin.]
1. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt; wrong; abſurd; perverted. *Denham.*
2. Applied to perſons; fooliſh; abſurd. *Sh.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *prepoſterous.*] In a wrong ſituation; abſurdly. *Bent.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *prepoſterous.*] Abſurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE'POTENCY. *ſ.* [*præpotentia*, Latin.] Superiour power; predominance. *Brown.*

PRE'PUCE. *ſ.* [*præputium*, Latin.] That which covers the glans; foreſkin. *Wiſeman.*

To PRE'REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *require.*] To demand previouſly. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE. *a.* [*præ* and *requiſite.*] Previouſly neceſſary. *Hale.*

PRERO'GATIVE. *ſ.* [*prærogativa*, low Lat.] An excluſive or peculiar privilege. *Sidney.*

PRERO'GATIVED. *a.* [from *prerogative.*] Having an excluſive privilege; having prerogative. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'SAGE. *ſ.* [*preſage*, Fr. *præſagium*, Lat.] Prognoſtick; preſenſion of futurity. *Addiſon.*

To PRESA'GE. *v. n.* [*preſager*, French; *præſagio*, Latin.]
1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel; to propheſy. *Milton.*
2. To foretoken; to forethow. *Shakſpeare.*

PRESA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *preſage.*]
1. Forebodement; preſenſion. *Wotton.*
2. Foretoken. *Brown.*

PRE'SBYTER. *ſ.* [πρεσβύτερος.]
1. A prieſt. *Hooker.*
2. A preſbyterian. *Butler.*

PRESBYTE'RIAL. } *a.* [πρεσβύτερος.]
PRESBYTE'RIAN. } Conſiſting of elders; a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government. *Holyday. King Charles.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN. *ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] An abettor of preſbytery or calviniſtical diſcipline. *Swift.*

PRESBY'TERY. *ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen. *Cleavl.*

PRE'SCIENCE. *ſ.* [*preſcience*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *South.*

PRE'SCIENT. *a.* [*præſciens*, Latin.] Foreknowing; prophetick. *Bacon.*

PRE'SCIOUS. *a.* [*præſcius*, Latin.] Having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*

To PRESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*præſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off; to abſtract. *Norris.*

PRESCI'NDENT. *a.* [*præſcindens*, Latin.] Abſtracting. *Cheyne.*

To PRESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*preſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To ſet down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.*
2. To direct medically. *Swift.*

To PRESCRI'BE. *v. n.*
1. To influence by long cuſtom. *Brown.*
2. To influence arbitrarily. *Locke.*
3. [*preſcrire*, French.] To form a cuſtom which has the force of law. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pope.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *a.* [*præſcriptus*, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *ſ.* [*præſcriptum*, Lat.] Direction; precept; model preſcribed. *Milton.*

PRESCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*præſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. Rules produced and authoriſed by long cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law. *South.*
2. Medical receipt. *Temple.*

PRE'SEANCE. *ſ.* [*preſeance*, French.] Priority of place in ſitting. Not uſed. *Carew.*

PRE'SENCE. *ſ.* [*preſence*, Fr. *præſentia*, Lat.]
1. State of being preſent; contrary to abſence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Approach face to face to a great perſonage. *Daniel.*
3. State of being in the view of a ſuperiour. *Milton.*
4. A number aſſembled before a great perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Collier.*
6. Room in which a prince ſhows himſelf to his court. *Spenſer.*
7. Readineſs at need; quickneſs at expedients. *Waller.*
8. The perſon of a ſuperiour. *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER. } *ſ.* [*preſence* and
PRESENCE-ROOM. } *chamber* or *room.*] The room in which a great perſon receives company. *Addiſon.*

PRESE'NSION. *ſ.* [*preſenſio*, Latin.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*

PRE'SENT. *a* [*preſent*, Fr. *præſens*, Latin.]
1. Not abſent; being face to face; being at hand. *Taylor.*
2. Not paſt; not future. *Prior.*
3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. Unforgotten; not neglected. *Watts.*
6. Not abſtracted; not abſent of mind; attentive.
7. Being now in view; being now under conſideration. *Locke.*

The PRESENT. An elliptical expreſſion for *the preſent time*; the time now exiſting. *Rowe.*

At PRESENT. [*à preſent*, French.] At the preſent time; now. *Addiſon.*

PRE'SENT. *ſ.* [*preſent*, French.]
1. A gift; a donative; ſomething ceremoniouſly given. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shakſp.*

To PRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*præſento*, low Lat.]
1. To place in the preſence of a ſuperiour. *Milt.*
2. To exhibit to view or notice. *Shakſp.*
3. To offer; to make obvious. *Milton.*
4. To give formally and ceremoniouſly. *Priſ.*
5. To put into the hands of another. *Dryden.*
6. To favour with gifts. *Dryden.*
7. To prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices. *Att.*
8. To offer openly. *Hayward.*
9. To introduce by ſomething exhibited to the view or notice. *Spenſer.*
10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry. *Swift.*

11. To point a miſſile weapon before it is diſcharged.

PRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *preſent.*] What may be preſented. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*præſentaneus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*

PRESENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*preſentation*, Fr.]

1. The act of preſenting. *Hooker.*

2. The act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Hale.*

3. Exhibition. *Dryden.*

PRESE'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *preſent.*] Such as that preſentations may be made of it. *Spel.*

PRESENTE'E. *ſ.* [from *preſentée*, French.] One preſented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRESE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *preſent.*] One that preſents. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRESE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *preſent.*] Suppoſing actual preſence. *Norris.*

PRESENTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *preſential.*] State of being preſent. *South.*

To PRESE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *preſent.*] To make preſent. *Grew.*

PRESENTI'FICK. *a.* [*præſens* and *facio*, Latin.] Making preſent. Not in uſe.

PRESENTI'FICKLY. *ad.* [from *preſentifick.*] In ſuch a manner as to make preſent. *More.*

PRE'SENTLY. *ad.* [from *preſent.*]

1. At preſent; at this time; now. *Sidney.*

2. Immediately; ſoon after. *South.*

PRESE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *preſent.*]

1. The act of preſenting. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Any thing preſented or exhibited; repreſentation. *Milton.*

3. In law, *preſentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themſelves, or ſome other officer, as juſtice, conſtable, ſearcher, ſurveyors, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is preſented. *Cowel.*

PRE'SENTNESS. *ſ* [from *preſent-*] Preſence of mind; quickneſs at emergencies. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *preſerve.*] The act of preſerving; care to preſerve. *Davies.*

PRESE'RVATIVE. *ſ.* [*preſervatif*, French.] That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive. *Hooker.*

To PRESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*præſervo*, low Lat.]

1. To ſave; to defend from deſtruction or any evil; to keep. *Clarendon.*

2. To ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar, and in other proper pickles.

PRESE'RVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar. *Mortimer.*

PRESE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *preſerve.*]

1. One who preſerves; one who keeps from ruin or miſchief. *Addiſon.*

2. He who makes preſerves of fruit.

To PRESI'DE. *v. n.* [from *præſido*, Latin; *preſider*, Fr.] To be ſet over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*

PRE'SIDENCY. *ſ.* [*preſidence*, Fr. from *preſident.*] Superintendence. *Ray.*

PRE'SIDENT. *ſ.* [*præſidens*, Latin.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect. *Brerewood.*

3. A tutelar power. *Waller.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *preſident.*] The office and place of preſident. *Hooker.*

PRESI'DIAL. *a.* [*præſidium*, Latin.] Relating to a garriſon.

To PRESS. *v. a.* [*preſſer*, French.]

1. To ſqueeze; to cruſh. *Milton.*

2. To diſtreſs; to cruſh with calamities. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To reſtrain; to compel; to urge by neceſſity. *Hooker.*

4. To drive by violence. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To affect ſtrongly. *Acts.*

6. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Felton.*

7. To urge; to bear ſtrongly on. *Boyle.*

8. To compreſs; to hug, as embracing. *Smith.*

9. To act upon with weight. *Dryden.*

10. To make earneſt. *Bacon.*

11. To force into military ſervice. *Shakſp.*

To PRESS. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulſive violence; to urge; to diſtreſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object. *Knolles.*

3. To make invaſion; to encroach. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng. *Mark.*

5. To come unſeaſonably or importunately. *Dryden.*

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*

7. To act upon or influence. *Addiſon.*

8. *To* PRESS *upon.* To invade; to puſh againſt. *Pope.*

PRESS. *ſ.* [*preſſoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed: as a wine-preſs, in which the juice is, by ſqueezing the grapes, preſſed out. *Haggai.*

2. The inſtrument by which books are printed. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.*

4. Violent tendency. *Shakſpeare.*

5. A kind of wooden caſe or frame for clothes and other uſes. *Shakſpeare.*

6. A commiſſion to force men to military ſervice. *Raleigh.*

PRE'SSBED. *ſ.* [*preſs* and *bed.*] Bed ſo formed as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *preſs.*] One that preſſes or works at a preſs. *Swift.*

PRE'SSGANG. *ſ.* [*preſs* and *gang.*] A crew that ſtrolls about the ſtreets to force men into naval ſervice.

PRE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *preſſing.*] With force; cloſely. *Howel.*

PRE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *preſs.*] The act of preſſing. *Newton.*

PRE'SSITANT. *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

PRE'SSMAN. *ſ.* [*preſs* and *man.*]

1. One who forces another into ſervice; one who forces away. *Chapman.*

2. One who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs: diſtinct from the compoſitor who ranges the types.

PRE'SSMONEY. *ſ.* [*preſs* and *money.*] Money

given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced into the ſervice. *Gay.*

PRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *preſs.*]

1. The act of preſſing or cruſhing.
2. The ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed.
3. Force acting againſt any thing; gravitation; weight acting or reſiſting. *Newton.*
4. Violence inflicted; oppreſſion. *Bacon.*
5. Affliction; grievance; diſtreſs. *Atterbury.*
6. Impreſſion; ſtamp; character made by impreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

PREST. *a.* [*preſt*, or *prêt*, Fr.] Obſolete.

1. Ready; not dilatory. *Fairfax.*
2. Neat; tight. *Tuſſer.*

PREST. *ſ.* [*preſt*, French.] A loan. An old word. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*præſtigatio*, Latin.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dict.*

PRE'STIGES. *ſ.* [*præſtigiæ*, Lat.] Illuſions; impoſtures; juggling tricks.

PRE'STO. *ſ.* [*preſto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. *Swift.*

PRESU'MABLY. *ad.* [from *preſume.*] Without examination. *Brown.*

To PRESU'ME. *v. n.* [*preſumer*, Fr. *præſumo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuppoſe; to believe previouſly without examination. *Milton.*
2. To ſuppoſe; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.*
3. To venture without poſitive leave. *Milton.*
4. To form confident or arrogant opinions. *Locke.*
5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hooker.*

PRESU'MER. *ſ.* [from *preſume.*] One that preſuppoſes; an arrogant perſon. *Wotton.*

PRESU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*præſumptus*, Latin; *preſumption*, French.]

1. Suppoſition previouſly formed. *K. Charles.*
2. Confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed. *Clarendon.*
3. An argument ſtrong but not demonſtrative; a ſtrong probability. *Hooker.*
4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; preſumptuouſneſs. *Dryden.*
5. Unreaſonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*preſomptif*, French.]

1. Taken by previous ſuppoſition. *Locke.*
2. Suppoſed: as, *the* preſumptive *heir*: oppoſed to the *heir* apparent.
3. Confident; arrogant; preſumptuous. *Br.*

PRESU'MPTUOUS. *a.* [*preſumptueux*, Fr.]

1. Arrogant; confident; inſolent. *Shakſp.*
2. Irreverent with reſpect to holy things. *Mil.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *preſumptuous.*]

1. Arrogantly; irreverently. *Addiſon.*
2. With vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour. *Hammond.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *preſumptuous.*] Quality of being preſumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPO'SAL. *ſ.* [*præ* and *ſuppoſal.*] Suppoſal previouſly formed. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*preſuppoſer*, Fr. *præ* and *ſuppoſe.*] To ſuppoſe as previous; to imply as antecedent. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPO'SITION. *ſ.* [*preſuppoſition*, Fr.] Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMI'SE. *ſ.* [*præ* and *ſurmiſe.*] Surmiſe previouſly formed. *Shakſpeare.*

PRETE'NCE. *ſ.* [*prætenſus*, Latin.]

1. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates. *Tillotſon.*
2. The act of ſhowing or alleging what is not real. *Clarendon. Wake.*
3. Aſſumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn.*
4. Claim true or falſe. *Milton.*
5. Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRETE'ND. *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Latin.]

1. To hold out; to ſtretch forward. *Dryden.*
2. To ſimulate; to make falſe appearances or repreſentations; to allege falſely. *Milton.*
3. To ſhow hypocritically. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To hold out as a deluſive appearance. *Mil.*
5. To claim. *Dryden.*

To PRETE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To put in a claim truly or falſely. *Dryden.*
2. To preſume on ability to do any thing; to profeſs preſumptuouſly. *Brown.*

PRETE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *pretend.*] One who lays claim to any thing. *Pope.*

PRETE'NDINGLY. *ad.* [from *pretending.*] Arrogantly; preſumptuouſly. *Collier.*

PRETE'NSION. *ſ.* [*præterſio*, Latin.]

1. Claim true or falſe. *Swift.*
2. Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*

PRE'TER. *ſ.* [*præter*, Latin.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, ſignifies *beſide.*

PRE'TERIMPERFECT. *a.* In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRE'TERIT. *a.* [*preterit*, French; *præteritus*, Latin.] Paſt.

PRETERI'TION. *ſ.* [*preterition*, French; from *preterit.*] The act of going paſt; the ſtate of being paſt.

PRE'TERITNESS. *ſ.* [from *preterit.*] State of being paſt; not preſence; not futurity.

PRETERLA'PSED. *a.* [*præterlapſus*, Lat.] Paſt and gone. *Walker.*

PRETERLE'GAL. *a.* [*præter* and *legal.*] Not agreeable to law. *King Charles.*

PRETERMI'SSION *ſ.* [*pretermiſſion*, French; *prætermiſſio*, Latin.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To paſs by. *Bacon.*

PRE'TERNATURAL. *a.* [*præter* and *natural.*] Different from what is natural; irregular. *South.*

PRE'TERNATURALLY. *ad.* [from *preternatural.*] In a manner different from the common order of nature. *Bacon.*

PRE'TERNATURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *preternatural.*] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRE'TERPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt.

PRE'TERPLUPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum pluſquam perfectum*, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRE'TEXT. *ſ.* [*pretextus*, Latin.] Pretence; falſe appearance; falſe allegation. *Daniel.*

PRE'TOR. *ſ.* [*prætor*, Latin.] The Roman judge. It is now ſometimes taken for a mayor.

PRETO'RIAN. *a.* [*prætorianus*, Latin; *pretorien*, Fr.] Judicial; exerciſed by the pretor. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTILY. *ad.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleaſingly. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity. *More.*

PRE'TTY. *a.* [ppæt, finery, Saxon; *pretto*, Ital. *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant. *Watts.*
2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Spectator.*
3. It is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in converſation. *Addiſon.*
4. Not very ſmall. *Abbot.*

PRE'TTY. *ad.* In ſome degree: it is leſs than very; *the words are* pretty *good*; that is, not very good. *Addiſon. Baker.*

To PREVA'IL. *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, French.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.*
2. To overcome; to gain the ſuperiority. *King Charles.*
3. To gain influence; to operate effectually. *Wilkins.*
4. To perſuade or induce by entreaty. *Clar.*

PREVAI'LING. *a.* [from *prevail*.] Predominant; having moſt influence. *Rowe.*

PREVAI'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'VALENCE. } *ſ.* [*prevalence*, Fr. *præ-*
PRE'VALENCY. } *valentia*, low Latin.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity. *Clarendon.*

PRE'VALENT. *a.* [*prævalens*, Latin.]

1. Victorious; gaining ſuperiority. *South.*
2. Predominant; powerful. *Milton.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *ad.* [from *prevalent*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

To PREVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*prevaricor*, Lat.] To cavil; to quibble; to ſhuffle. *Stilling fleet.*

PREVARICA'TION. *ſ.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addiſon.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *ſ.* [*prævaricator*, Lat.] A caviller; a ſhuffler.

To PREVE'NE. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin.] To hinder. *Philips.*

PREVE'NIENT. *a.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prevenir*, French.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way eaſy. *Common Prayer.*
2. To go before; to be before. *Bacon.*
3. To anticipate. *Pope.*
4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt firſt. *King Charles.*
5. To hinder; to obviate; to obſtruct. *Att.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* To come before the time. A latiniſm. *Bacon.*

PREVE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *prevent*.]

1. One that goes before. *Bacon.*
2. One that hinders; a hinderer; an obſtructer.

PREVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*prevention*, French; from *præventum*, Latin.]

1. The act of going before. *Milton.*
2. Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Hindrance; obſtruction. *Milton.*
4. Prejudice; prepoſſeſſion. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *prevention*.] Tending to prevention.

PREVE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *prevent*.]

1. Tending to hinder. *Bacon.*
2. Preſerva ive; hindering ill. *Brown.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *ſ.* [from *prevent*.] A preſervative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *preventive*.] In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PRE'VIOUS. *a.* [*prævius*, Latin.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PRE'VIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *previous*.] Beforehand; antecedently. *Prior.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

PREY. *ſ.* [*præda*, Latin.]

1. Something to be devoured; ſomething to be ſeized; ravin; plunder. *Clarendon.*
2. Ravage; depredation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PREY. *v. n.* [*præder*, Latin.]

1. To feed by violence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To plunder; to rob. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To corrode; to waſte. *Addiſon.*

PRE'YER. *ſ.* [from *prey*.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM. *ſ.* [*priapiſmus*, Lat. *priapiſme*, Fr.] A preternatural tenſion. *Bacon.*

PRICE. *ſ.* [*prix*, Fr. *prætium*, Lat.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.*
2. Value; eſtimation; ſuppoſed excellence. *Bacon.*
3. Rate at which any thing is ſold. *Locke.*
4. Reward; thing purchaſed by merit. *Pope.*

To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenſer.*

To PRICK. *v. a.* [ppician, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a ſmall puncture. *Arb.*
2. To form or erect with an acuminated point. *Bacon.*
3. To fix by the point. *Newton.*
4. To hang on a point. *Sandys.*
5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To ſpur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Pope.*
7. To pain; to pierce with remorſe. *Acts.*
8. To make acid. *Hudibras.*
9. To make a tune.

To PRICK. *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

1. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow.
2. To come upon the ſpur. *Spenſer. Milton.*

PRICK. *ſ.* [ppicca, Saxon.]

3. A ſharp ſlender inſtrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Davies.*
2. A thorn in the mind; a teaſing and tormenting thought; remorſe of conſcience. *Shakſp.*
3. A ſpot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*
4. A point; a fixed place. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A puncture. *Brown.*
6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *prick.*]
1. A ſharp-pointed inſtrument. *Moxon.*
2. A light horſeman. Not uſed. *Hayward.*

PRI'CKET. *ſ.* [from *prick.*] A buck in his ſecond year. *Manwood.*

PRI'CKLE. *ſ.* [from *prick.*] Small ſharp point, like that of a brier. *Watts.*

PRI'CKLINESS. *ſ.* [from *prickly.*] Fulneſs of ſharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE. *ſ.* [*prick* and *louſe.*] A word of contempt for a tailor. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRI'CKLY. *a.* [from *prick.*] Full of ſharp points. *Bacon.*

PRI'CKMADAM. *ſ.* A ſpecies of houſeleek.

PRI'CKPUNCH. *ſ.* A piece of tempered ſteel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRI'CKSONG. *ſ.* [*prick* and *ſong.*] Song ſet to muſick. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'CKWOOD. *ſ.* A tree. *Ainſworth.*

PRIDE. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛıꝺ, or ꝑꝛẏꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem. *Milton.*
2. Inſolence; rude treatment of others. *Milt.*
3. Dignity of manner; loftineſs of air.
4. Generous elation of heart. *Smith.*
5. Elevation; dignity. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Ornament; ſhow; decoration. *Milton.*
7. Splendour; oſtentation. *Dryden.*
8. The ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himſelf high. *Swift.*

PRIE. *ſ.* I ſuppoſe an old name of privet. *Tuſſer.*

PRIEF, for *proof.* *Spenſer.*

PRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *pry.*] One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛeꝛt, Saxon; *preſtre*, Fr.]
1. One who officiates in ſacred offices. *Milt.*
2. One of the ſecond order of the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a biſhop. *Rowe.*

PRI'ESTCRAFT. *ſ.* [*prieſt* and *craft.*] Religious fraud. *Spectator.*

PRI'ESTESS. *ſ.* [from *prieſt.*] A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addiſon.*

PRI'ESTHOOD. *ſ.* [from *prieſt.*]
1. The office and character of a prieſt. *Whit.*
2. The order of men ſet apart for holy offices. *Dryden.*
3. The ſecond order of the hierarchy.

PRI'ESTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *prieſtly.*] The appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRI'ESTLY. *a.* [from *prieſt.*] Becoming a prieſt; ſacerdotal; belonging to a prieſt. *South.*

PRI'ESTRIDDEN. *a.* [*prieſt* and *ridden.*] Managed or governed by prieſts. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE, for *prove.* *Spenſer.*

PRIG. *ſ.* A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical little fellow. *Spectator.*

PRILL. *ſ.* A birt or turbot. *Ainſworth.*

PRIM. *a.* [by contraction from *primitive.*] Formal; preciſe; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up preciſely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY. *ſ.* [*primatie*, French.] The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation. *Clarendon.*

PRI'MAGE. *ſ.* The freight of a ſhip. *Ainſw.*

PRI'MAL. *a.* [*primus*, Lat.] Firſt. A word not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'MARILY. *ad.* [from *primary.*] Originally; in the firſt intention. *Brown.*

PRI'MARINESS. *ſ.* [from *primary.*] The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY. *a.* [*primarius*, Latin.]
1. Firſt in intention. *Hammond.*
2. Original; firſt. *Raleigh.*
3. Firſt in dignity; chief; principal. *Bentley.*

PRI'MATE. *ſ.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Latin.] The chief eccleſiaſtick. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'MATESHIP. *ſ.* [from *primate.*] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *ſ.* [*primus*, Latin.]
1. The firſt part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Milton.*
2. The beginning; the early days. *Milton.*
3. The beſt part. *Swift.*
4. The ſpring of life. *Dryden.*
5. Spring. *Waller.*
6. The height of perfection. *Woodward.*
7. The firſt canonical hour.
8. The firſt part; the beginning.

PRIME. *a.* [*primus*, Latin.]
1. Early; blooming. *Milton.*
2. Principal; firſt rate. *Clarendon.*
3. Firſt; original. *Locke.*
4. Excellent. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in the firſt powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle.*
2. [*primer*, French, to begin.] To lay the firſt colours on in painting.

PRI'MELY. *ad.* [from *prime.*]
1. Originally; primarily; in the firſt place; in the firſt intention. *South.*
2. Excellently; ſupremely well.

PRI'MENESS. *ſ.* [from *prime.*]
1. The ſtate of being firſt.
2. Excellence.

PRI'MER. *ſ.*
1. An office of the bleſſed Virgin. *Stilling.*
2. A ſmall prayer-book, in which children are taught to read. *Locke.*

PRIME'RO. ſ. [Span.] A game at cards. *Sh.*

PRIME'VAL. } *a.* [*primævus*, Lat.] Ori-
PRIME'VOUS. } ginal; ſuch as was at firſt. *Blackmore. Prior.*

PRIMI'TIAL. *a.* [*primitius*, *primitiæ*, Latin.] Being of the firſt production. *Ainſworth.*

PRI'MITIVE. *a.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Latin.]
1. Ancient; original; eſtabliſhed from the beginning. *Tillotſon.*
2. Formal;

2. Formal; affectedly ſolemn; imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times.
3. Original; primary; not derivative. *Milton.*

PRI'MITIVELY. *ad.* [from *primitive.*]
1. Originally; at firſt. *Brown.*
2. Primarily; not derivatively.
3. According to the original rule. *South.*

PRI'MITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *primitive.*] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MNESS. *ſ.* [from *prim.*] Affected niceneſs or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL. *a.* [*primogenius*, Latin.] Firſt born; original; primary; conſtituent; elemental. *Boyle.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE. *ſ.* [*primogeniture*, Fr.] Seniority; elderſhip; ſtate or privilege of being firſt born. *Government of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *a.* [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the beginning. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *ſ.* [from the adj.] Origin; firſt principle. *More.*

PRIMO'RDIAN. *ſ.* A kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIATE. *a.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the firſt. *Boyle.*

PRI'MROSE. *ſ.* [*primula veris*, Latin.]
1. A flower. *Shakſpeare.*
2. *Primroſe* is uſed by *Shakſpeare* for gay or flowery.

PRINCE. *ſ.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Latin.]
1. A ſovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton.*
2. A ſovereign of rank next to kings.
3. Ruler of whatever ſex. *Camden.*
4. The ſon of a king: popularly the eldeſt ſon of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince. *Sidney.*
5. The chief of any body of men. *Peacham.*

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'NCEDOM. *ſ.* [from *prince.*] The rank, eſtate, or power of the prince; ſovereignty. *Milton.*

PRI'NCELIKE. *a.* [*prince* and *like.*] Becoming a prince. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'NCELINESS. *ſ.* [from *princely.*] The ſtate, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRI'NCELY. *a.* [from *prince.*]
1. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney.*
3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; auguſt. *Milton.*

PRI'NCELY. *ad.* [from *prince.*] In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *ſ.* The herb amaranth. *Ainſworth.*

PRI'NCESS. *ſ.* [*princeſſe*, French.]
1. A ſovereign lady; a woman having ſovereign command. *Granville.*
2. A ſovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.
3. The daughter of a king. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The wife of a prince: as, *the* princeſs *of Wales.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *a.* [*principalis*, Latin.]
1. Princely. A latiniſm. *Spenſer.*
2. Chief; of the firſt rate; capital; eſſential; important; conſiderable. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A head; a chief; not a ſecond. *Bacon.*
2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an acceſſory or auxiliary. *Swift.*
3. A capital ſum placed out at intereſt. *Swift.*
4. Preſident or governour.

PRINCIPA'LITY. *ſ.* [*principauté*, French.]
1. Sovereignty; ſupreme power. *Sidney.*
2. A prince; one inveſted with ſovereignty. *Milton.*
3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the* principality *of Wales.* *Temple.*
4. Superiority; predominance. *Taylor.*

PRI'NCIPALLY. *ad.* [from *principal.*] Chiefly; above all; above the reſt. *Newton.*

PRI'NCIPALNESS. *ſ.* [from *principal.*] The ſtate of being principal.

PRINCIPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

PRI'NCIPLE. *ſ.* [*principium*, Latin.]
1. Element; conſtituent part; primordial ſubſtance. *Watts.*
2. Original cauſe. *Dryden.*
3. Being productive of other being; operative cauſe. *Tillotſon.*
4. Fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced. *Hooker.*
5. Ground of action; motive. *Addiſon.*
6. Tenet on which morality is founded. *Add.*

To PRI'NCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet; to impreſs with any tenet good or ill. *South.*
2. To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK. } *ſ.* [from *prink*, or *prim cock.*]
PRI'NCOX. } A coxcomb; a conceited perſon; a pert young rogue. Obſolete. *Shakſp.*

To PRINK. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for ſhow.

To PRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.]
1. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another, as to print paper. *Dryden.*
2. To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form. *Roſcommon.*
3. To form by impreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To impreſs words or make books, not by the pen but the preſs. *Pope.*

To PRINT. *v. n.*
1. To uſe the art of typography. *Shakſp.*
2. To publiſh a book. *Pope.*

PRINT. *ſ.* [*empreinte*, French.]
1. Mark or form made by impreſſion. *Chap.*
2. That which being impreſſed leaves its form: as, a *butter print.*
3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper.
4. Picture made by impreſſion. *Walker.*
5. The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books. *Dryd.*
6. The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Single ſheet printed and ſold. *Addiſon.*
8. Formal method. *Locke.*

PRI'NTER. *ſ.* [from *print.*]
1. One that prints books. *Digby.*
2. One that ſtains linen with figures.

PRI'NTLESS. *a.* [from *print.*] That leaves no impreſſion. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

PRI'OR. *a.* [*prior*, Latin.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anterior. *Rogers.*

PRI'OR. *ſ.* [*prieur*, French.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. *Addiſon.*

PRI'ORESS. *ſ.* [from *prior.*] A lady ſuperior of a convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

PRIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *prior*, adjective.]
1. The ſtate of being firſt; precedence in time. *Hayward.*
2. Precedence in place. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'ORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *prior.*] The ſtate or office of prior.

PRI'ORY. *ſ.* [from *prior.*] A convent in dignity below an abbey. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'SAGE. *ſ.* [from *priſe.*] A cuſtom, now called butlerage, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*

PRISM. *ſ.* [πρίσμα.] A *priſm* of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

PRISMA'TICK. *a.* [*priſmatique*, Fr. from *priſm.*] Formed as a priſm. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *priſmatick.*] In the form of a priſm. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID. *ſ.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος.] A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRI'SON. *ſ.* [*priſon*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined; a gaol. *Shakſp.*

To PRI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To empriſon; to ſhut up in hold; to reſtrain from liberty.
2. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*
3. To confine. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'SONBASE. *ſ.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *priſonbars.* *Sandys.*

PRI'SONER. *ſ.* [*priſonnier*, French.]
1. One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.*
2. A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Bac.*
3. One under an arreſt. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE. *ſ.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'SONMENT. *ſ.* [from *priſon.*] Confinement; impriſonment; captivity. *Shakſp.*

PRI'STINE. *a.* [*priſtinus*, Latin.] Firſt; ancient; original. *Phillips.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee.* *L'Eſtrange.*

PRI'VACY. *ſ.* [from *private.*]
1. State of being ſecret; ſecrecy.
2. Retirement; retreat; ſecret place. *Dryd.*
3. Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. Improper uſe. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Taciturnity. *Ainſworth.*

PRIVADO. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A ſecret friend. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATE. *a.* [*privatus*, Latin.]
1. Not open; ſecret. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
2. Alone; not accompanied.
3. Being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community; particular; oppoſed to publick. *Hooker.*
4. Particular; not relating to the publick. *Digby.*
5. *In* PRIVATE. Secretly; not publickly; not openly. *Granville.*

PRI'VATE. *ſ.* A ſecret meſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

PRIVATE'ER. *ſ.* [from *private.*] A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the ſtate. *Swift.*

To PRIVATE'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons.

PRI'VATELY. *ad.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'VATENESS. *ſ.* [from *private.*]
1. The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community.
2. Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.*
3. Obſcurity; retirement. *Wotton.*

PRIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*privatio*, Latin.]
1. Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.*
2. The act of the mind by which, in conſidering a ſubject, we ſeparate it from any thing appendant.
3. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVE. *a.* [*privativus*, Latin.]
1. Cauſing privation of any thing.
2. Conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive. *Taylor.*

PRI'VATIVE. *ſ.* That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVELY. *ad.* [from *privative.*] By the abſence of ſomething; negatively. *Ham.*

PRI'VATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *privative.*] Notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

PRI'VET. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

PRI'VILEGE. *ſ.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.]
1. Peculiar advantage. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Immunity; publick right. *Dryden.*

To PRI'VILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inveſt with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. *Dryden.*
2. To exempt from cenſure or danger. *Sidney.*
3. To exempt from paying tax or impoſt. *Hale.*

PRI'VILY. *ad.* [from *privy.*] Secretly; privately. *Spenſer.*

PRI'VITY. *ſ.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy.*]
1. Private communication. *Spenſer.*
2. Conſciouſneſs; joint knowledge. *Hooker.*
3. [In the plural.] Secret parts. *Abbot.*

PRI'VY. *a.* [*privé*, French.]
1. Private; not publick; aſſigned to ſecret uſes. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Secret; clandeſtine. *Maccabees.*
3. Secret; not ſhown. *Ezekiel.*
4. Admitted to ſecrets of ſtate. *Spectator.*
5. Conſcious to any thing admitted to participation. *Daniel.*

PRI'VY. *ſ.* Place of retirement; neceſſary houſe. *Swift.*

PRIZE. *ſ.* [*prix*, French.]
1. A reward gained by conteſt with competitors. *Addiſon.*
2. Reward gained by any performance. *Dry.*
3. [*priſe*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Pope.*

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [*priſer*, French.]
1. To rate; to value at a certain price. *Zechariah.*
2. To eſteem; to value highly. *Dryden.*

PRI'ZER. *ſ.* [*priſeur*, French.] He that values. *Shakſpeare.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER. *ſ.* [*prize* and *fighter.*] One that fights publickly for a reward. *Bramſ.*

PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of.

PROBABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*probabilitas*, Latin.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument. *Tillotſon.*

PRO'BABLE. *a.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Latin.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.*

PRO'BABLY. *ad.* [from *probable.*] Likely; in likelihood. *Swift.*

PRO'BAT. ſ. [Lat.] The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes. *Dict.*

PROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*probatio*, Latin.]
1. Proof; evidence; teſtimony. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony. *Locke.*
3. [*probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination. *Ba.*
4. Moral trial. *Nelſon.*
5. Trial before entrance into monaſtick life; noviciate. *Pope.*

PROBA'TIONARY. *a.* [from *probation.*] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *probation.*]
1. One who is upon trial. *Dryden.*
2. A novice. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *probationer.*] State of being a probationer; noviciate. *Locke.*

PRO'BATORY. *a.* [from *probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial. *Bramhall.*

PROBA'TUM EST. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying *it is tried* or *proved.* *Prior.*

PROBE. *ſ.* [from *probo*, Latin.] A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds. *Wiſeman.*

PROBE SCISSORS. *ſ.* [*probe* and *ſciſſor.*] Sciſſors uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiſeman.*

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To ſearch; to try by an inſtrument. *South.*

PRO'BITY. *ſ.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honeſty; ſincerity; veracity. *Fiddes.*

PRO'BLEM. *ſ.* [πρόβλημα.] A queſtion propoſed. *Bacon.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *a.* [*problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unſettled; diſputed; diſputable. *Boyle.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* [from *problematical.*] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS. *ſ.* [*proboſcis*, Lat.] A ſnout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *a.* [*procax*, Latin.] Petulant; looſe.

PROCA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *procacious.*] Petulance; ſauſineſs.

PROCATA'RCTICK. *a.* [προκαταρκτικὸς.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *ſ.* [προκατάξις.] The preexiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which cooperates with others that are ſubſequent. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *ſ.* [*procedure*, French.]
1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.*
2. Act of proceeding; progreſs; proceſs; operation. *Hale.*
3. Produce; thing produced. *Bacon.*

To PROCEE'D. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin.]
1. To paſs from one thing or place to another. *Dryden.*
2. To go forward; to tend to the end deſigned; to advance. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To come forth from a place or from a ſender. *John.*
4. To go or march in ſtate. *Anon.*
5. To iſſue; to ariſe; to be the effect of; to be produced from. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To proſecute any deſign. *Locke.*
7. To be tranſacted; to be carried on. *Shakſ.*
8. To make progreſs; to advance. *Milton.*
9. To carry on juridical proceſs. *Clarendon.*
10. To tranſact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. *Milton.*
11. To take effect; to have its courſe. *Ayl.*
12. To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton.*
13. To be produced by the original efficient cauſe. *Milton.*

PRO'CEED. *ſ.* Produce: as, *the* proceeds *of an eſtate.*

PROCEE'DER. *ſ.* [from *proceed.*] One who goes forward; one who makes a progreſs. *Bac.*

PROCEE'DING. *ſ.* [*procedé*, French.]
1. Progreſs from one thing to another; ſeries of conduct; tranſaction. *Swift.*
2. Legal procedure.

PROCE'LLOUS. *a.* [*procelloſus*, Lat.] Tempeſtuous. *Dict.*

PROCE'PTION. *ſ.* Preoccupation; act of taking ſomething ſooner than another. Not in uſe. *King Charles.*

PROCE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *procerus*, Latin.] Talneſs; height of ſtature. *Addiſon.*

PRO'CESS. *ſ.* [*proceſſus*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; progreſſive courſe. *Hooker.*
2. Regular and gradual progreſs. *Knolles.*
3. Courſe; continual flux or paſſage. *Hale.*
4. Methodical management of any thing: as, *a* chymical *proceſs.* *Boyle.*
5. Courſe of law. *Hayward.*

PROCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*proceſſio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious ſolemnity. *Hooker.*

To PROCE'SSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in proceſſion. A low word.

PRO-

PROCE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *proceſſion.*] Relating to proceſſion.

PROCE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *proceſſion.*] Conſiſting in proceſſion. *Hooker.*

PRO'CHRONISM. *ſ.* [πρόχρονισμός.] An errour in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

PRO'CIDENCE. *ſ.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependance below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT. *ſ.* [*procinctus*, Latin.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*

To PROCLAI'M. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Latin.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a ſolemn or legal publication. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To tell openly. *Locke.*
3. To outlaw by publick denunciation. *Shak.*

PROCLAI'MER. *ſ.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publiſhes by authority. *Milton.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*proclamatio*, Lat.]

1. Publication by authority. *Milton.*
2. A declaration of the king's will openly publiſhed among the people. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VITY. *ſ.* [*proclivitas*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propenſion; proneneſs. *Bramhall.*
2. Readineſs; facility of attaining. *Wotton.*

PROCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*proclivis*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature.

PROCO'NSUL. *ſ.* [Lat.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with conſular authority. *Peacham.*

PROCO'NSULSHIP. *ſ.* [from *proconſul.*] The office of a proconſul.

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. a.* [*procraſtinor*, Latin.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakſpeare.*

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Swift.*

PROCRASTINA'TION. *ſ.* [*procraſtinatio*, Lat.] Delay; dilatorineſs. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCRASTINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *procraſtinate.*] A dilatory perſon.

PRO'CREANT. *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRO'CREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*

PROCREA'TION. *ſ.* [*procreatio*, Lat.] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*

PROCREA'TIVE. *a.* Generative; productive. *Hale.*

PRO'CREATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *procreative.*] Power of generation. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR. *ſ.* [contracted from *procurator*, Latin.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs. *Hook.*
2. An attorney in the ſpiritual court. *Swift.*
3. The magiſtrate of the univerſity. *Walter.*

To PRO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'CTORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*

PROCU'MBENT. *a.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE. *a.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*

PRO'CURACY. *ſ.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring. *Woodward.*

PROCURA'TOR. *ſ.* [*procurateur*, French.] Manager; one who tranſacts affairs for another. *Taylor.*

PROCURATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

PROCU'RATORY. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.

To PROCU'RE. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Latin.]

1. To manage; to tranſact for another.
2. To obtain; to acquire. *Milton.*
3. To perſuade; to prevail on. *Herbert.*
4. To contrive; to forward. *Shakſpeare.*

To PROCU'RE. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dryden.*

PROCU'REMENT. *ſ.* The act of procuring. *Dryden.*

PROCU'RER. *ſ.* [from *procure.*]

1. One that gains; obtainer. *Walton.*
2. Pimp; pandar. *South.*

PROCU'RESS. *ſ.* [from *procure.*] A bawd. *Spectator.*

PRO'DIGAL. *a.* [*prodigus*, Lat.] Profuſe; waſteful; expenſive; laviſh. *Philips.*

PRO'DIGAL. *ſ.* A waſter; a ſpendthrift. *Ben Jonſon.*

PRODIGA'LITY. *ſ.* [*prodigalité*, French.] Extravagance; profuſion; waſte; exceſſive liberality. *Glanville.*

PRO'DIGALLY. *ad.* [from *prodigal.*] Profuſely; waſtefully; extravagantly. *Dryden.*

PRODI'GIOUS. *a.* [*prodigioſus*, Lat.] Amazing; aſtoniſhing; monſtrous. *Bacon.*

PRODI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *prodigious.*] Amazingly; aſtoniſhingly; portentouſly; enormouſly. *Ray.*

PRODI'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormouſneſs; portentouſneſs, amazing qualities.

PRO'DIGY. *ſ.* [*prodigium*, Latin.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary proceſs of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Addiſon.*
2. Monſter. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Any thing aſtoniſhing for good or bad. *Spectator.*

PRODI'TION. *ſ.* [*proditio*, Latin.] Treaſon; treachery. *Ainſworth.*

PRO'DITOR. ſ. [Latin.] A traitor. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PRODITO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]

1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious. *Dan.*
2. Apt to make diſcoveries. *Wotton.*

To PRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*produco*, Latin.]

1. To offer to the view or notice. *Iſaiah.*
2. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift.*
3. To bring as an evidence. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To bear; to bring forth as a vegetable. *San.*
5. To cauſe; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon.*

PRO'DUCE. *ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden.*
2. Amount;

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent ſum or quantity. *Addiſon.*

PRODU'CENT. *ſ.* [from *produce.*] One that exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe.*

PRODU'CER. *ſ.* [from *produce.*] One that generates or produces. *Suckling.*

PRODU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *produce.*]

1. Such as may be exhibited. *South.*

2. Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle.*

PRODU'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *producible.*] The ſtate of being producible. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT. *ſ.* [*productus*, Latin.]

1. Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals. *Spectator.*

2. Work; compoſition. *Watts.*

3. Thing conſequential; effect. *Milton.*

PRODU'CTILE. *a.* [from *produco*, Latin.] Which may be produced, or drawn out at length.

PRODU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *product.*]

1. The act of producing. *Dryden.*

2. The thing produced; fruit; product. *Sw.*

3. Compoſition; work of art or ſtudy. *Swift.*

PRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton.*

PRO'EM. *ſ.* [προοίμιον.] Preface; introduction. *Swift.*

PROFANA'TION. *ſ.* [from *profano*, Latin.]

1. The act of violating any thing ſacred. *Donne. South.*

2. Irreverence to holy things or perſons. *Shak.*

PROFA'NE. *a.* [from *profanus*, Latin.]

1. Irreverent to ſacred names or things. *South.*

2. Not ſacred; ſecular. *Burnet.*

3. Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh.*

4. Not purified by holy rite. *Dryden.*

To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to pollute. *Milton.*

2. To put to wrong uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PROFA'NELY. *ad.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to ſacred names or things. *Eſdras.*

PROFA'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is ſacred. *Dryden.*

PROFA'NER. *ſ.* [from *profane.*] Polluter; violater. *Hooker.*

PROFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progreſſion. *Brown.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [*profeſſus*, Lat.]

1. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or character. *Milton.*

2 To make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment. *Sha.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*

1. To declare openly. *Titus.*

2. To enter into a ſtate of life by a publick declaration. *Drayton.*

3. To declare friendſhip. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

PROFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *profeſſed.*] According to open declaration made by himſelf. *Dryden.*

PROFE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *profeſs.*]

1. Calling; vocation; known employment. *Spratt.*

2. Declaration. *Swift.*

3. The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion. *Tillotſon.*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *profeſſion.*] Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion. *Clariſſa.*

PROFE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*profeſſeur*, French.]

1. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party. *Bacon.*

2. One who publickly practiſes or teaches an art. *Swift.*

3. One who is viſibly religious. *Locke.*

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *profeſſor.*] The ſtation or office of a publick teacher. *Walton.*

To PRO'FFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Latin.]

1. To propoſe; to offer. *Milton.*

2. To attempt. *Ainſworth.*

PRO'FFER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; ſomething propoſed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

2. Eſſay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PRO'FFERER. *ſ.* [from *proffer.*] He that offers. *Collier.*

PROFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *proficio*, Lat.]
PROFI'CIENCY. } Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Rogers.*

PROFI'CIENT. *ſ.* [*proficiens*, Latin.] One who has made advances in any ſtudy or buſineſs. *Boyle.*

PROFI'CUOUS. *a.* [*proficuus*, Latin.] Advantageous; uſeful. *Philips.*

PRO'FILE. *ſ.* [*profile*, French.] The ſide face; half face. *Dryden.*

PROFIT. *ſ.* [*profit*, French.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; acceſſion of good. *Bacon.*

3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PRO'FIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, French.]

1. To benefit; to advantage. *Job.*

2. To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*

To PRO'FIT. *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make improvement. *Dryden.*

3. To be of uſe or advantage. *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE. *a.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit.*]

1. Gainful; lucrative. *Bacon.*

2. Uſeful; advantageous. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'FITABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *profitable.*]

1. Gainfulneſs.

2. Uſefulneſs; advantageouſneſs. *More.*

PRO'FITABLY. *ad.* [from *profitable.*]

1. Gainfully.

2. Advantageouſly; uſefully. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS. *a.* [from *profit.*] Void of gain or advantage. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; loſt to virtue and decency; ſhameleſs. *Roſcommon.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *ſ.* An abandoned, ſhameleſs wretch. *Swift.*

To PRO'FLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Latin.] To drive away. Not uſed. *Harvey.*

PRO'FLIGATELY. *ad.* [from *profligate.*] Shamelеſſly. *Swift.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS. *ſ.* [from *profligate.*] The quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE. *ſ.* [from *profluent.*] Progreſs; courſe. *Wotton.*

PRO-

PRO'FLUENT. *a.* [from *profluens*, Latin.] Flowing forward. *Milton.*

PROFO'UND. *a.* [*profundus*, Latin.]
1. Deep; deſcending far below the ſurface; low with reſpect to the neighbouring places. *Milton.*
2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind: as, a *profound* treatiſe.
3. Lowly; humble; ſubmiſs; ſubmiſſive. *Duppa.*
4. Learned beyond the common reach. *Hook.*
5. Deep in contrivance. *Hoſea.*
6. Having hidden qualities. *Shak.*

PROFO'UND. *ſ.*
1. The deep; the main; the ſea. *Sandys.*
2. The abyſs. *Milton.*

To PROFO'UND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*

PROFO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *profound.*]
1. Deeply; with deep concern. *Shakſpeare.*
2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep inſight. *Dryden.*

PROFOU'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *profound.*]
1. Depth of place.
2. Depth of knowledge. *Hooker.*

PROFU'NDITY. *ſ.* [from *profound.*] Depth of place or knowledge. *Milton.*

PROFU'SE. *a.* [*profuſus*, Latin.]
1. Laviſh; too liberal; prodigal. *Addiſon.*
2. Overabounding; exuberant. *Addiſon.*

PROFU'SELY. *ad.* [from *profuſe.*]
1. Laviſhly; prodigally. *Harte.*
2. With exuberance. *Thomſon.*

PROFU'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *profuſe.*] Laviſhneſs; prodigality. *Dryden. Atterbury.*

PROFU'SION. *ſ.* [*profuſio*, Latin.]
1. Laviſhneſs; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe.*
2. Laviſh expence; ſuperfluous effuſion. *Hay.*
3. Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addiſon.*

To PROG. *v. n.* A low word.
1. To rob; to ſteal.
2. To ſhift meanly for proviſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Victuals; proviſion of any kind. *Swift. Congreve.*

PROGENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*progenero*, Latin.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGE'NITOR. *ſ.* [*progenitus*, Latin.] A forefather; an anceſtor in a direct line. *Addiſ.*

PRO'GENY. *ſ.* [*progenio*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offſpring; race; generation. *Addiſ.*

PROGNO'STICABLE. *a.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

To PROGNO'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognoſtick.*] To foretel; to foreſhow. *Clarendon.*

PROGNOSTICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*]
1. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing. *Burnet.*
2. Foretoken. *Sidney.*

PROGNOSTICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower. *G. of Tong.*

PROGNO'STICK. *a* [προγνωστικὸς.] Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery; foreſhowing.

PROGNO'STICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes, or the event of diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A prediction. *Swift.*
3. A token forerunning. *South.*

PRO'GRESS. *ſ.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progreſſus*, Latin.]
1. Courſe; proceſſion; paſſage. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Advancement; motion forward. *Bacon.*
3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge. *Locke.*
4. Removal from one place to another. *Denh.*
5. A journey of ſtate; a circuit. *Bacon.*

To PRO'GRESS. *v. n.* [*progredior*, Lat.] To move forward; to paſs. Not uſed. *Shakſp.*

PROGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*progreſſio*, Latin.]
1. Proportional proceſs; regular and gradual advance. *Newton.*
2. Motion forward. *Brown.*
3. Courſe; paſſage. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Intellectual advance. *Locke.*

PROGRE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *progreſſion.*] Such as are in a ſtate of increaſe or advance. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [*progreſſif*, French.] Going forward; advancing. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *progreſſive.*] By gradual ſteps or regular courſe. *Holder.*

PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *progreſſive.*] The ſtate of advancing.

To PROHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Latin.]
1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sidney.*
2. To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*

PROHI'BITER. *ſ.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [*prohibition*, French.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Tillotſon.*

PROHI'BITORY. *a.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Ayliffe.*

To PROJE'CT. *v. a.* [*projectus*, Latin.]
1. To throw out; to caſt forward. *Pope.*
2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror. *Dryden.*
3. [*projetter*, Fr.] To ſcheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *South.*

To PROJE'CT. *v. n.* To jut out; to ſhoot forward; to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it.

PRO'JECT. *ſ.* [*projet*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; contrivance. *Rogers.*

PROJE'CTILE. *a.* [*projectile*, French.] Impelled forward. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJE'CTILE. *ſ.* [from the adj.] A body put in motion. *Cheyne.*

PROJE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *project.*]
1. The act of ſhooting forward. *Brown.*
2. [*projection*, French.] Plan; delineation. *Watts.*
3. Scheme; plan of action.
4. In chymiſtry, criſis of an operation. *Bacon.*

PROJE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *project.*]
1. One who forms ſchemes and deſigns. *Ad.*
2. One who forms wild impracticable ſchemes. *Pope.*

PROJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*projecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.

To PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *B. Jon.*

To PROLA'TE. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.] To pronounce; to utter. *Howel.*

PROLA'TE. *a.* [*prolatus*, Latin.] Extended beyond an exact round. *Cheyne.*

PROLA'TION. *ſ.* [*prolatus*, Latin.]
1. Pronunciation; utterance. *Ray.*
2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainſworth.*

PROLEGO'MENA. *ſ.* [προλεγόμενα.] Previous diſcourſe; introductory obſervations.

PROLE'PSIS. *ſ.* [πρόλημψις.]
1. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.*
2. An errour in chronology by which events are dated too early. *Theobald.*

PROLE'PTICAL. *a.* [from *prolepſis.*] Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*

PROLE'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *proleptical.*] By way of anticipation. *Clariſſa.*

PROLETA'RIAN. *a.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*

PROLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*proles* and *facio*, Latin.] Generation of children. *Brown.*

PROLI'FICAL. } *a.* [*prolifique*, Fr.] Fruit-
PROLI'FICK. } ful; generative; pregnant; productive. *Dryden.*

PROLI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *prolifick.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PRO'LIX. *a.* [*prolixus*, Latin.]
1. Long; tedious; not conciſe. *Digby.*
2. Of long duration. *Ayliffe.*

PROLI'XIOUS. *a.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. *Shakſpeare.*

PROLI'XITY. *ſ.* [*prolixité*, French.] Tediouſneſs; tireſome length; want of brevity. *Boyle.*

PROLI'XLY. *ad.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediouſly. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS. *ſ.* [from *prolix.*] Tediouſneſs.

PROLOCU'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] The foreman; the ſpeaker of a convocation. *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE. *ſ.* [πρόλογος.]
1. Preface; introduction to any diſcourſe or performance. *Milton.*
2. Something ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRO'LOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakſpeare.*

To PROLO'NG. *v. a.* [*prolonguer*, French.]
1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.*
2. To put off to a diſtant time. *Shakſpeare.*

PROLONGA'TION. *ſ.* [*prolongation*, French; from *prolong.*]
1. The act of lengthening. *Bacon.*
2. Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*

PROLU'SION. *ſ.* [*prolusio*, Latin.] Entertainments; performance of diverſion. *Hakew.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *ſ.* [*prominentia*, Latin.]
PRO'MINENCY. } Protuberance; extant part. *Addiſon.*

PRO'MINENT. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*

PROMI'SCUOUS. *a.* [*promiſcuus*, Latin.] Mingled; confuſed; undiſtinguiſhed. *Tillot.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *aa.* [from *promiſcuous.*] With confuſed mixture; indiſcriminately. *Sandys.*

PRO'MISE. *ſ.* [*promiſſum*, Latin.]
1. Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred. *Dryden.*
2. Performance of promiſe; grant of the thing promiſed. *Acts.*
3. Hope; expectation. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Latin.] To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred. *Temple.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. n.*
1. To aſſure one by a promiſe. *Dryden.*
2. It is uſed of aſſurance, even of ill. *Shakſ.*

PRO'MISEBREACH. *ſ.* [*breach* and *promiſe.*] Violation of promiſe. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

PRO'MISEBREAKER. *ſ.* [*promiſe* and *break.*] Violator of promiſes. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'MISER. *ſ.* [from *promiſe.*] One who promiſes. *Ben Jonſon.*

PRO'MISSORY. *a.* Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MISSORILY. *ad.* [from *promiſſory.*] By way of promiſe. *Brown.*

PRO'MONT. } *ſ.* [*promontorium*, Lat.]
PRO'MONTORY. } A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the ſea. *Suckling. Pope.*

To PROMO'TE. *v. a.* [*promotus*, Latin.]
1. To forward; to advance. *Milton.*
2. [*promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Milton.*

PROMO'TER. *ſ.* [*promoteur*, French.]
1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Att.*
2. Informer; makebate. Obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

PROMO'TION. *ſ.* [*promotion*, French.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to ſome new honour or rank; preferment. *Mil.*

To PROMO'VE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin.] To forward; to advance; to promote. *Suckling.*

PROMPT. *a.* [*prompt*, French.]
1. Quick; ready; acute; eaſy. *Clarendon.*
2. Quick; petulant. *Dryden.*
3. Ready without heſitation; wanting no new motive. *Dryden.*
4. Ready; told down: as, *prompt* payment.

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.]
1. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction; to help at a loſs. *Aſcham. Stillingfleet.*
2. To dictate. *Addiſon. Pope.*
3. To incite; to inſtigate. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To remind. *Brown.*

PRO'MPTER. *ſ.* [from *prompt.*]
1. One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters. *Sh.*
2. An admoniſher; a reminder. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRO'MPTITUDE. *ſ.* [*promptitude*, French.] Readineſs; quickneſs.

PRO'MPTLY. *ad.* [from *prompt.*] Readily; quickly; expeditiouſly. *Taylor.*

PRO'MPTNESS. *ſ.* [from *prompt.*] Readineſs; quickneſs; alacrity. *South.*

PRO'MPTUARY. *ſ.* [*promptuarium*, Latin.] A ſtorehouſe; a repoſitory; a magazine. *Woodward.*

PRO'MPTURE. *ſ.* [from *prompt.*] Suggeſtion; motion given by another. *Shakſpeare.*

To PROMU'LGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publiſh; to make known by open declaration. *Locke.*

PROMULGA'TION. *ſ.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.] Publication; open exhibition. *South.*

PROMULGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *promulgate.*] Publiſher; open teacher. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROMU'LGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publiſh; to teach openly. *Atterbury.*

PROMU'LGER. *ſ.* [from *promulge.*] Publiſher; promulgator. *Atterbury.*

PRONA'TOR. *ſ.* A muſcle of the radius.

PRONE. *a.* [*pronus*, Latin.]

1. Bending downward; not erect. *Milton.*
2. Lying with the face downward: contrary to *ſupine.* *Brown.*
3. Precipitous; headlong; going downward. *Milton.*
4. Declivous; ſloping. *Blackmore.*
5. Inclined; propenſe; diſpoſed. *South.*

PRO'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *prone.*]

1. The ſtate of bending downward; not erectneſs. *Brown.*
2. The ſtate of lying with the face downwards; not ſupineneſs.
3. Deſcent; declivity.
4. Inclination; propenſion; diſpoſition to ill. *Hooker.*

PRONG. *ſ.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to ſqueeze.] A fork. *Sandys. Hudibras.*

PRO'NITY. *ſ.* [from *prone.*] Proneneſs. *More.*

PRONOU'N. *ſ.* [*pronomen*, Latin.] Words uſed inſtead of nouns or names. *Clarke.*

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, French; *pronuncio*, Latin.]

1. To ſpeak; to utter. *Jeremiah.*
2. To utter ſolemnly; to utter confidently. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech. *Holder.*

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. n.* To ſpeak with confidence or authority. *South.*

PRONOU'NCER. *ſ.* [from *pronounce.*] One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*

PRONUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*pronunciatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.*

PROOF. *ſ.* [from *prove.*]

1. Evidence; teſtimony; convincing token; means of conviction. *Locke.*
2. Teſt; trial; experiment. *Milton.*
3. Firm temper; impenetrability. *Dryden.*
4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shakſpeare.*
5. In printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

PROOF. *a.* Impenetrable; able to reſiſt. *Col.*

PROO'FLESS. *a.* [from *proof.*] Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*

To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſupport by ſomething placed under or againſt. *Milton.*
2. To ſupport by ſtanding under or againſt. *Creech.*
3. To ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Pope.*

PROP. *ſ.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A ſupport; a ſtay; that on which any things reſts. *Davies.*

PRO'PAGABLE. *a.* [from *propagate.*] Such as may be ſpread. *Boyle.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]

1. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production. *Otway.*
2. To extend; to widen. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Newton.*
4. To increaſe; to promote. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To generate. *Clariſſa.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. n.* To have offſpring. *Milton.*

PROPAGA'TION. *ſ.* [*propagatio*, Latin.] Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production. *Wiſdom.*

PROPAGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *propagate.*]

1. One who continues by ſucceſſive production.
2. A ſpreader; a promoter. *Addiſon.*

To PROPE'L. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward. *Harvey.*

To PROPE'ND. *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Latin.] To incline to any part; to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

PROPE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *propendeo*, Lat.]

1. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing.
2. [from *propendo*, Latin, to weigh.] Preconſideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE. *a.* [*propenſus*, Lat.] Inclined; diſpoſed. *Milton.*

PROPE'NSION. } *ſ.* [*propenſio*, Latin; from
PROPE'NSITY. } *propenſe.*]

1. Moral inclination; diſpoſition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers.*
2. Natural tendency. *Digby.*

PRO'PER. *a.* [*proprius*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies.*
2. Noting an individual. *Watts.*
3. One's own. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Natural; original. *Milton.*
5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; ſuitable; qualified. *Dryden.*
6. Exact; accurate; juſt.
7. Not figurative. *Burnet.*
8. It ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to ſignify mere; pure.
9. [*propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Hebr.*
10. Tall; luſty; handſome with bulk. *Sh.*

PRO'PERLY. *ad.* [from *proper.*]

1. Fitly; ſuitably.
2. In a ſtrict ſenſe. *Milton.*

PRO'PERNESS. *ſ.* [from *proper.*]

1. The quality of being proper.
2. Talneſs.

PRO'PERTY. *ſ.* [from *proper.*]

1. Peculiar quality. *Hooker.*
2. Quality; diſpoſition. *South.*
3. Right of poſſeſſion. *Locke.*
4. Poſſeſſion held in one's own right. *Dryden.*
5. The thing poſſeſſed. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Nearneſs or right. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Something uſeful; an appendage. *Dryden.*

To PRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with qualities. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To

2. To ſeize or retain as ſomething owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakſpeare.*

PROPHA'SIS. *ſ.* [προφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diſeaſes.

PRO'PHECY. *ſ.* [προφητεία.] A declaration of ſomething to come; prediction. *Shakſp.*

PRO'PHESIER. *ſ.* [from *propheſy.*] One who propheſies.

To PRO'PHESY. *v. a.*

1. To predict; to foretel; to prognoſticate. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To foreſhow. *Shakſpeare.*

To PRO'PHESY. *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions. *Shakſpeare.*

2. T preach. A ſcriptural ſenſe. *Ezek.*

PRO'PHET. *ſ.* [*prophete*, Fr. προφήτης.]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller. *Dryden.*

2. One of the ſacred writers empowered by God to diſplay futurity. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'PHETESS. *ſ.* [*prophetеſſe*, French.] A woman that foretels future events. *Peacham.*

PROPHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*prophetique*, Fr.]
PROPHE'TICK. } Foretelling or foretelling future events. *Stilling fleet.*

PROPHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prophetical.*] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond.*

To PRO'PHETIZE. *v. n.* To give predictions. Not in uſe. *Daniel.*

PROPHYLA'CTICK. *a.* [προφυλακτικὸς.] Preventive; preſervative. *Watts.*

PROPI'NQUITY. *ſ.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.]

1. Nearneſs; proximity; neighbourhood. *Ray.*

2. Nearneſs of time. *Brown.*

3. Kindred; nearneſs of blood. *Shakſp.*

PROPI'TIABLE. *a.* [from *propitiate.*] Such as may be induced to favour; ſuch as may be made propitious.

To PROPI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Latin.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. *Stilling fleet.*

PROPITIA'TION. *ſ.* [*propitiation*, Fr.]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiouſneſs is obtained. 1 *John.*

PROPITIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *propitiate.*] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY. *a.* [*propitiatoire*, Fr.] Having the power to make propitious. *Still.*

PROPI'TIOUS. *a.* [*propitius*, Lat.] Favourable; kind. *Addiſon.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *propitious.*] Favourably; kindly. *Roſcommon.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ* [from *propitious.*] Favourableneſs; kindneſs. *Temple.*

PROPLA'SM. *ſ.* [πρὸ and πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix. *Woodward.*

PROPLA'STICE. *ſ.* [προπλαστικη.] The art of making moulds for caſting.

PROPO'NENT. *ſ.* [from *proponens*, Latin.] One that makes a propoſal, or lays down a poſition. *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION. *ſ.* [*proportion*, F. *proportio*, L.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio. *Raleigh. Taylor.*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. *Addiſon.*

3. Harmonick degree. *Milton.*

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another. *Addiſon.*

5. Form; ſize. *Davies.*

To PROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr.]

1. To adjuſt by comparative relation. *Addiſ.*

2. To form ſymmetrically. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted by comparative relation; ſuch as is fit. *Tillotſon.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relations. *Rogers.*

PROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* [*proportionel*, Fr.] Having a ſettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with ſomething elſe. *Cocker. Newton.*

PROPORTIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*

PROPO'RTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *proportional.*] In a ſtated degree. *Newton.*

PROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted to ſomething elſe, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Grew.*

To PROPO'RTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjuſt according to ſettled rates to ſomething elſe. *Bentley.*

PROPO'RTIONATENESS. *ſ.* [from *proportionate.*] The ſtate of being by compariſon adjuſted. *Hale.*

PROPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *propoſe.*]

1. Scheme or deſign propounded to conſideration or acceptance. *Addiſon.*

2. Offer; to the mind. *South.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. a.* [*propoſer*, Fr.] To offer to the conſideration. *Watts.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. n.* To lay ſchemes. *Shakſp.*

PROPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *propoſe.*] One that offers any thing to conſideration. *Swift.*

PROPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*propoſition*, Fr. *propoſitio*, Latin.]

1. A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. *Hammond.*

2. Propoſal; offer of terms. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *propoſition.*] Conſidered as a propoſition. *Watts.*

To PROPOUND. *v. a.* [*propono*, Latin.]

1. To offer to conſideration; to propoſe. *Wotton.*

2. To offer; to exhibit. *Shakſpeare.*

PROPOU'NDER. *ſ.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers; propoſer.

PROPRI'ETARY. *ſ.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Poſſeſſor in his own right. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROPRI'ETARY. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*

PROPRI'ETOR. *ſ.* [from *proprius*, Latin.] A poſſeſſor in his own right. *Rogers.*

PROPRI'ETRESS. *ſ.* [from *proprietor.*] A female poſſeſſor in her own right. *L'Eſtr.*

PROPRI'ETY. *ſ.* [*proprietas*, Lat.]

1. Peculiarity of poſſeſſion; excluſive right. *Suckling.*

2. Accuracy; juſtneſs. *Locke.*

PROPT. for *propped*. [from *prop*.] Suſtained by ſome prop. *Pope.*

To PROPU'GN. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate. *Hammond.*

PROPUGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence. *Shakſpeare.*

PROPU'GNER. *ſ.* [from *propugn*.] A defender. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*propulſus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

PRORE. *ſ.* [*prora*, Latin.] The prow; the forepart of a ſhip. *Pope.*

PROROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*prorogatio*, Latin.]

1. Continuance; ſtate of lengthening out to a diſtant time; prolongation. *South.*
2. Interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift.*

To PRORO'GUE. *v. a.* [from *prorogo*, Lat.]

1. To protract; to prolong. *Dryden.*
2. To put off; to delay. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament. *Bacon.*

PRORU'PTION. *ſ.* [*proruptus*, Lat.] The act of burſting out. *Brown.*

PROSA'ICK. *a.* [*proſaique*, Fr.] Belonging to proſe; reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*proſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To cenſure capitally; to doom to deſtruction. *Roſcommon.*
2. To interdict. Not in uſe. *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *proſcribe*.] One that dooms to deſtruction. *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*proſcriptio*, Latin.] Doom to death or confiſcation. *Ben Jonſon.*

PROSE. *ſ.* [*proſa*, Lat.] Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables. *Swift.*

To PRO'SECUTE. *v. a.* [*proſecutus*, Lat.]

1. To purſue; to continue endeavours after any thing. *Milton.*
2. To continue; to carry on. *Hayward.*
3. To proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing. *Holder.*
4. To purſue by law; to ſue criminally.

PROSECU'TION. *ſ.* [from *proſecute*.]

1. Purſuit; endeavour to carry on. *South.*
2. Suit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

PRO'SECUTOR. *ſ.* [from *proſecute*.] One that carries on any thing; a purſuer of any purpoſe; one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PRO'SELYTE. *ſ.* [προσήλυτος.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion. *Cleaveland.*

To PRO'SELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROSEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*proſeminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by ſeed. *Hale.*

PROSO'DIAN. *ſ.* [from *proſody*.] One ſkilled in metre or proſody. *Brown.*

PRO'SODY. *ſ.* [προσῳδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPOE'IA. *ſ.* [προσωποποιία.] Perſonification; figure by which things are made perſons. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPECT. *ſ.* [*proſpectus*, Latin.]

1. View of ſomething diſtant. *Milton.*
2. Place which affords an extended view. *Mil.*
3. Series of objects open to the eye. *Addiſon.*
4. Object of view. *Prior.*
5. View delineated; a pictureſque delineation of a landſcape. *Reynolds.*
6. View into futurity: oppoſed to *retroſpect*. *Smith.*
7. Regard to ſomething future. *Tillotſon.*

To PROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*proſpectus*, Latin.] To look forward. *Dict.*

PROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *proſpect*.]

1. Viewing at a diſtance.
2. Acting with foreſight. *Child.*

To PRO'SPER. *v. a.* [*proſpero*, Latin.] To make happy; to favour. *Dryden.*

To PRO'SPER. *v. n.* [*proſperer*, French.]

1. To be proſperous; to be ſucceſsful. *Iſaiah.*
2. To thrive; to come forward. *Cowley.*

PROSPE'RITY. *ſ.* [*proſperitas*, Lat.] Succeſs; attainment of wiſhes; good fortune. *Hooker.*

PRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*proſperus*, Latin.] Succeſsful; fortunate. *Milton.*

PRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *proſperous*.] Succeſsfully; fortunately. *Bacon.*

PRO'SPEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *proſperous*.] Proſperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE. *ſ.* [from *proſpicio*, Latin.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *proſterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depreſſion; ſtate of being caſt down. Not to be adopted. *Wiſeman.*

To PRO'STITUTE. *v. a.* [*proſtituo*, Lat.]

1. To ſell to wickedneſs; to expoſe to crimes for a reward. *Addiſon.*
2. To expoſe upon vile terms. *Tillotſon.*

PRO'STITUTE. *a.* [*proſtitutus*, Latin.] Vicious for hire; ſold to infamy or wickedneſs; ſold to whoredom. *Prior.*

PRO'STITUTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is ſet to ſale. *Dryden.*
2. A publick ſtrumpet. *Dryden.*

PROSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*proſtitution*, French; from *proſtitute*.]

1. The act of ſetting to ſale; the ſtate of being ſet to ſale.
2. The life of a publick ſtrumpet. *Addiſon.*

PROSTRA'TE. *a.* [*proſtratus*, Latin.]

1. Lying at length. *Fairfax.*
2. Lying at mercy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Thrown down in humbleſt adoration. *Hale.*

To PROSTRA'TE. *v. a.* [*proſtratus*, Lat.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down. *Haywood.*
2. To throw down in adoration. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *proſtrate*.]

1. The act of falling down in adoration. *South.*
2. Dejection; depreſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

PROSTY'LE. *ſ.* [πρόστυλος.] A building that has only pillars in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM. *ſ.* [*pro* and *ſyllogiſm*.] A *proſyllogiſm* is when two or more ſyllogiſms are connected together. *Watts.*

PROTA'SIS. *ſ.* [πρότασις.]

1. A maxim or propoſition.
2. In the ancient drama, the firſt part of a comedy

comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

PROTA'TICK. *a.* [*protatique*, Fr. πρωταικὸς.] Previous. *Dryden.*

To PROTE'CT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Latin.] To defend; to cover from evil; to ſhield. *Milton.*

PROTE'CTION. *ſ.* [*protection*. French.]

1. Defence; ſhelter from evil. *Swift.*

2. A paſſport; exemption from being moleſted. *Kettleweil.*

PROTE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *protect.*] Defenſive; ſheltering. *Thomſon.*

PROTE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*protecteur*, French.]

1. Defender; ſhelterer; ſupporter. *Waller.*

2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakſp.*

PROTE'CTRESS. *ſ.* [*protectrice*, French.] A woman that protects. *Bacon.*

To PROTE'ND. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to ſtretch forth. *Dryden.*

PROTE'RVITY. *ſ.* [*proterva*, Latin.] Peeviſhneſs; petulance.

To PROTE'ST. *v. n.* [*proteſtor*, Latin.] To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution. *Denham.*

To PROTE'ST. *v. a.*

1. To prove; to ſhow; to give evidence of. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To call as a witneſs. *Milton.*

PROTE'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

PRO'TESTANT. *a.* [from *proteſt.*] Belonging to proteſtants. *Addiſon.*

PRO'TESTANT. *ſ.* [*proteſtant*, Fr.] One of thoſe who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, proteſted againſt the church of Rome. *King Charles.*

PROTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [*proteſtation*, French.] A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact, or opinion. *Hooker.*

PROTE'STER. *ſ.* One who proteſts; one who utters a ſolemn declaration. *Atterbury.*

PROTHO'NOTARY. *ſ.* [*protonotarius*, Lat.] The head regiſter. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP. *ſ.* The office or dignity of the principal regiſter. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL. *ſ.* [from πρῶτος and κολλᾶν.] The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMA'RTYR. *ſ.* [from πρῶτος and μάρτυς.] The firſt martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PRO'TOPLAST. *ſ.* [πρῶτος and πλαστὸς.] Original; thing firſt formed. *Harvey.*

PRO'TOTYPE. *ſ.* [πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Still.*

To PROTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Latin.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to ſpin to length. *Knolles.*

PROTRA'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance. *Spenſer.*

PROTRA'CTER. *ſ.* [from *protract.*]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. A mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*

PROTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; ſpinning to length. *Shakſ.*

PROTRE'PTICAL. *a.* [προτρεπτικὸς.] Hortatory; ſuaſory. *Ward.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt forward. *Woodward.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. n.* To thruſt itſelf forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*protruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting forward; thruſt; puſh. *Locke.*

PROTU'BERANCE. *ſ.* [*protubero*, Latin.] Something ſwelling above the reſt; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTU'BERANT. *a.* [from *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent. *Ray.*

To PROTU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Latin.] To ſwell forward; to ſwell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*

PROUD. *a.* [ppude, Saxon.]

1. Too much pleaſed with himſelf. *Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing himſelf. *Dryden.*

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milton.*

4. Daring; preſumptuous. *Drayton.*

5. Lofty of mien; grand of perſon. *Milton.*

6. Grand; lofty; ſplendid; magnificent. *Bacon.*

7. Oſtentatious; ſpacious; grand. *Shakſp.*

8. Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.*

9. Fungous; exuberant. *Arbuthnot.*

PROU'DLY. *ad.* [from *proud.*] Arrogantly; oſtentatiouſly; in a proud manner. *Dryden.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin; *prouver*, Fr.]

1. To evince; to ſhow by argument or teſtimony. *Atterbury.*

2. To try; to bring to the teſt. *Milton.*

3. To experience. *Davies.*

To PROVE. *v. n.*

1. To make trial. *Bacon.*

2. To be found by experience. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To ſucceed. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event. *Waller.*

PRO'VEABLE. *a.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.

PROVE'DITOR. } *ſ.* [*proveditore*, Italian.]
PROVEDO'RE. } One who undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army.

PRO'VENDER. *ſ.* [*provende*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'VERB. *ſ.* [*proverbium*, Latin.]

1. A ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people; a ſaw; an adage. *Addiſon.*

2. A word, name, or obſervation commonly received or uttered. *Tobit.*

To PRO'VERB. *v. a.* [Not a good word.]

1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakſpeare.*

PROVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*proverbiel*, French.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.*

2. Reſembling a proverb; ſuitable to a proverb. *Brown.*

3. Compriſed in a proverb. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALLY. *ad.* [from *proverbial.*] In a proverb. *Brown.*

To PROVI'DE. *v. a.* [*provideo*, Latin.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Milton.*

2. To furniſh; to ſupply. *Bacon.*

3. To ſtipulate; to make a conditional limitation.

4. *To* PROVIDE *againſt*. To take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill. *Hale.*

5. *To* PROVIDE *for*. To take care of beforehand. *Shakſpeare.*

PROVI'DED *that*. Upon theſe terms; this ſtipulation being made. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRO'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [*providentia*, Latin.]

1. Foreſight; timely care; forecaſt; the act of providing. *Sidney.*

2. The care of God over created beings; divine ſuperintendence. *Raleigh.*

3. Prudence; frugality; reaſonable and moderate care of expence. *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT. *a.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecaſting; cautious; prudent with reſpect to futurity. *Woller.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *providence.*] Effected by providence; referrible to providence. *Woodward.*

PROVIDE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *providential.*] By the care of providence. *Addiſon.*

PRO'VIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *provident.*] With foreſight; with wiſe precaution. *Boyle.*

PROVI'DER. *ſ.* [from *provide.*] He who provides or procures. *Shakſpeare.*

PRO'VINCE. *ſ.* [*provincia*, Latin.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple.*

2. The proper office or buſineſs of any one. *Otway.*

3. A region; a tract. *Watts.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*provincial*, French.]

1. Relating to a province. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Appendant to the principal country. *Br.*

3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpoliſhed. *Dryden.*

4. Belonging only to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction; not oecumenical. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *ſ.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province.*] A ſpiritual governour. *Stilling fleet.*

To PROVI'NCIATE. *v. a.* [from *province.*] To turn to a province. Not in uſe. *Howel.*

To PROVI'NE. *v. n.* [*provigner*, French.] To lay a ſtock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increaſe.

PROVI'SION. *ſ.* [*proviſion*, French; *proviſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of providing beforehand. *Sidney.*

2. Meaſures taken beforehand. *Tillotſon.*

3. Accumulation of ſtores beforehand; ſtock collected. *Knolles.*

4. Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.*

5. Terms ſettled; care taken. *Davies.*

PROVI'SIONAL. *a.* [*proviſionel*, French; from *proviſion.*] Temporarily eſtabliſhed; provided for preſent need. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'SIONALLY. *ad.* [from *proviſional.*] By way of proviſion. *Locke.*

PROVI'SO. ſ. Stipulation; caution; proviſional condition. *Spenſer.*

PROVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*provocatio*, Latin.]

1. An act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed. *Smith.*

2. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*

PROVO'CATIVE. *ſ.* [from *provoke.*] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addiſon.*

PROVO'CATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *provocative.*] The quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE. *v. a.* [*provoco*, Latin.]

1. To rouſe; to excite by ſomething. *Dryd.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incenſe. *Clarendon.*

3. To cauſe; to promote. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To challenge. *Dryden.*

5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet.*

To PROVO'KE. *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A Latiniſm. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger. *Taylor.*

PROVO'KER. *ſ.* [from *provoke.*]

1. One that raiſes anger. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Cauſer; promoter. *Shakſpeare.*

PROVO'KINGLY. *ad.* [from *provoking.*] In ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger. *Dec. of P.*

PRO'VOST. *ſ.* [ꝑnapaꝛꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The chief of any body: as, *the* provoſt *of a college.*

2. The executioner of an army. *Hayward.*

PRO'VOSTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *provoſt.*] The office of a provoſt. *Hakewill.*

PROW. *ſ.* [*proue*, French; *prora*, Latin.] The head or forepart of a ſhip. *Peacham.*

PROW. *a.* Valiant. *Spenſer.*

PRO'WESS. *ſ.* [*proueſſe*, French.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney.*

PRO'WEST. *a.* [from *prow*, adjective.]

1. Braveſt; moſt valiant. *Spenſer.*

2. Brave; valiant. [from *proweſs.*] *Milton.*

To PROWL. *v. a.* To rove over. *Sidney.*

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tuſſer.*

PRO'WLER. *ſ.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey. *Thomſon.*

PRO'XIMATE. *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the ſeries of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet.*

PRO'XIMATELY. *ad.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley.*

PRO'XIME. *a.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next; immediate. *Watts.*

PROXI'MITY. *ſ.* [*proximitas*, Lat.] Nearneſs. *Hayward.*

PRO'XY. *ſ.* [By contraction from *procuracy.*]

1. The agency of another.

2. The ſubſtitution of another; the agency of a ſubſtitute. *South.*

3. The perſon ſubſtituted or deputed. *L'Eſt.*

PRUCE. *ſ.* Pruſſian leather. *Dryden.*

PRUDE. *ſ.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over-nice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation. *Sw.*

PRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] Wiſdom applied to practice. *Hale.*

PRU'DENT. *a.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]

1. Practically wiſe. *Milton.*

2. Foreſeeing by natural inſtinct. *Milton.*

PRUDE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *prudent.*] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Tillotſon. Rogers.*

PRUDE'NTIALS. *ſ.* Maxims of prudence or practical wiſdom. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Brown.*

PRUDE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence. *South.*

PRU'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *prudent.*] Diſcreetly; judiciouſly. *Bacon.*

PRU'DERY. *ſ.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH. *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to diveſt trees of their ſuperfluities. *Davies.*

2. To clear from excreſcences; to trim. *Bacon.*

To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dreſs; to prink. A ludicrous word. *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *ſ.* A dried plum. *Bacon.*

PRU'NEL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PRUNE'LLO. *ſ.*

1. A kind of ſtuff of which the clergymens gowns are made. *Pope.*

2. A kind of plum. *Ainſworth.*

PRU'NER. *ſ.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees. *Denham.*

PRUNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plum-bearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK. } *ſ.* A hook or knife
PRU'NINGKNIFE. } uſed in lopping trees. *Philips.*

PRU'RIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *prurio*, Latin.]
PRU'RIENCY. } An itching or a great deſire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRU'RIENT. *a.* [*pruriens*, Latin.] Itching.

PRURI'GINOUS. *a.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.

To PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly. *Shakſpeare.*

PSALM. *ſ.* [ψαλμὸς.] A holy ſong. *Peacham.*

PSA'LMIST. *ſ.* [from *pſalm.*] A writer of holy ſongs. *Addiſon.*

PSA'LMODY. *ſ.* [ψαλμῳδία.] The act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs.

PSALMO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ψαλμὸς and γρἀφω.] The act of writing pſalms.

PSA'LTER. *ſ.* [ψαλτήριον.] The volume of pſalms; a pſalm-book.

PSA'LTERY. *ſ.* A kind of harp beaten with ſticks. *Sandys.*

PSEU'DO. *ſ.* [from ψεῦδος.] A prefix, which being put before words, ſignifies falſe or counterfeit: as, *pſeudoapoſtle*, a counterfeit apoſtle.

PSEU'DOGRAPHY. *ſ.* Falſe writing.

PSEU'DOLOGY. *ſ.* [ψευδολογία.] Falſehood of ſpeech. *Arbuthnot.*

PSHAW. *interj.* An expreſſion of contempt. *Spectator.*

PTI'SAN. *ſ.* [πτισανη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raiſins and licuorice. *Garth.*

PTY'ALISM. *ſ.* [πτυελισμὸς.] Salivation; effuſion of ſpittle.

PTY'SMAGOGUE. *ſ.* [πτύσμα and ἄγω.] A medicine which diſcharges ſpittle.

PU'BERTY. *ſ.* [*pubertas*, Latin.] The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted. *Bentley.*

PUBE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *pubeſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*pubeſcens*, Latin.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PU'BLICAN. *ſ.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]

1. A toll gatherer. *Matthew.*

2. A man that keeps a houſe of general entertainment.

PUBLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *publico*, Lat.]

1. The act of publiſhing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation. *Hooker.*

2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick. *Pope.*

PU'BLICK. *a.* [*publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a ſtate or nation; not private. *Hooker.*

2. Open; notorious; generally known. *Matthew.*

3. General; done by many. *Milton.*

3. Regarding not private intereſt but the good of the community. *Clarendon.*

5. Open for general entertainment. *Addiſon.*

PU'BLICK. *ſ.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation; the people. *Addiſon.*

2. Open view; general notice. *Locke.*

PU'BLICKLY. *ad.* [from *publick.*]

1. In the name of the community. *Addiſon.*

2. Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*

PU'BLICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *publick.*]

1. State of belonging to the community. *Boyle.*

2. Openneſs; ſtate of being generally known or publick.

PU'BLICKSPIRITED. *a.* [*publick* and *ſpirit.*] Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden.*

To PU'BLISH. *v. a.* [*publier*, French.]

1. To diſcover to mankind; to make generally and openly known. *Milton.*

2. To put forth a book into the world. *Digby.*

PU'BLISHER. *ſ.* [from *publiſh.*]

1. One who makes publick or generally known. *Atterbury.*

2. One who puts out a book into the world. *Prior.*

PU'CELAGE. ſ. [Fr.] A ſtate of virginity.

PUCK. *ſ.* [perhaps the ſame with *pug.*] Some ſprite among the fairies, common in romances. *Corbet.*

PU'CKBALL, or *puckfiſt. ſ.* A kind of muſhroom full of duſt.

To PU'CKER. *v. a.* To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Spectator.*

PU'DDER. *ſ.* [*fudur*, Iſlandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular buſtle. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a buſtle. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to diſturb; to confound. *Locke.*

PU'DDING. *ſ.* [*puding*, Swediſh.]

1. A kind of food very variouſly compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. *Prior.*

2. The gut of an animal. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients. *Prior.*

PU'DDINGPIE. *ſ.* [*pudding* and *pie.*] A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *ſ.* [*pudding* and *time.*]

1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table.
2. Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDLE. *ſ.* [hence *poſſ.*] A ſmall muddy lake; a dirty plaſh. *Hall.*

To PU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*

PU'DDLY. *a.* [from *puddle.*] Muddy; dirty; miry. *Carew.*

PU'DDOCK or *purrock. ſ.* [for *paddock* or *parrock.*] A provincial word for a ſmall incloſure.

PU'DENCY. *ſ.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modeſty; ſhamefacedneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

PUDI'CITY. *ſ.* [*pudicité*, French; from *pudicitia*, Latin.] Modeſty; chaſtity.

PU'EFELLOW. *ſ.* A partner. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'ERILE. *a.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childiſh; boyiſh. *Pope.*

PUERI'LITY. *ſ.* [*puerilitas*, Lat.] Childiſhneſs; boyiſhneſs. *Dryden.*

PU'ET. *ſ.* A kind of waterfowl. *Walton.*

PUFF. *ſ.* [*poſ*, Dutch.]
1. A quick blaſt with the mouth. *Philips.*
2. A ſmall blaſt of wind. *Raleigh.*
3. A fungus ball filled with duſt.
4. Any thing light and porous: as, *puff* paſte.
5. Something to ſprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainſworth.*

To PUFF. *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſwell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blaſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To blow with ſcornfulneſs. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Herbert.*
6. To ſwell with the wind. *Boyle.*

To PUFF. *v. a.*
1. To ſwell as with wind. *Ray.*
2. To drive or agitate with blaſts of wind. *Sb.*
3. To drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully. *Dryden.*
4. To ſwell or blow up with praiſe. *Bacon.*
5. To ſwell or elate with pride. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'FFER. *ſ.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.

PU'FFIN. *ſ.* [*puffino*, Italian.]
1. A waterfowl. *Carew.*
2. A kind of fiſh.
3. A kind of fungus filled with duſt.

PU'FFINAPPLE. *ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Ainſw.*

PU'FFINGLY. *ad.* [from *puffing.*]
1. Tumidly; with ſwell.
2. With ſhortneſs of breath.

PU'FFY. *a.* [from *puff.*]
1. Windy; flatulent. *Wiſeman.*
2. Tumid; turgid. *Dryden.*

PUG. *ſ.* [piga, Saxon.] A kind name of a monkey or any thing tenderly loved. *Addiſon.*

PU'GGERED. *a.* Crowded; complicated.

PUGH. *interj.* A word of contempt.

PU'GIL. *ſ.* [*pugille*, French.] What is taken up between the thumb and two firſt fingers. *Bacon.*

PUGNA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pugnax*, Latin.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelſome; fighting.

PUGNA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *pugnax*, Latin.] Quarrelſomeneſs; inclination to fight.

PUI'SNE. *a.* [*puis né*, French.]
1. Young; younger; later in time. *Hale.*
2. Inferiour; lower in rank. *Bacon.*
3. Petty; inconſiderable; ſmall. *Shakſpeare.*

PUI'SSANCE. *ſ.* [*puiſſance*, French.] Power; ſtrength; force. *Deſtruction of Troy.*

PUI'SSANT. *a.* [*puiſſant*, French.] Powerful; ſtrong; forcible. *Raleigh.*

PUI'SSANTLY. *ad.* [from *puiſſant.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *ſ.* Vomit; medicine cauſing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To ſpew; to vomit. *Shak.*

PU'KER. *ſ.* [from *puke.*] Medicine cauſing vomit. *Garth.*

PU'LCHRITUDE. *ſ.* [*pulchritudo*, Latin.] Beauty; grace; handſomeneſs. *More.*

To PULE. *v. n.* [*piauler*, French.]
1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke.*

PU'LICK. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PU'LICOSE. *a.* [*pulicoſus*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas.

PU'LIOL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To PULL. *v. a.* [pullan, Saxon.]
1. To draw violently toward one: oppoſed to *puſh*, or to drive from one. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To draw forcibly. *Hayward.*
3. To pluck; to gather. *Mortimer.*
4. To tear; to rend. *Lamentations.*
5. *To* PULL *down.* To ſubvert; to demoliſh. *Howel.*
6. *To* PULL *down.* To degrade. *Roſcom.*
7. *To* PULL *up.* To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke.*

PULL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of pulling. *Swift.*
2. Conteſt; ſtruggle. *Carew.*
3. Pluck; violence ſuffered. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *pull.*] One that pulls. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'LLEN. *ſ.* Poultry. *Bailey.*

PU'LLET. *ſ.* [*poulet*, French.] A young hen. *Brown.*

PU'LLEY. *ſ.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outſide, in which a rope runs. *Swift.*

To PU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Latin; *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

PU'LMONARY. } *a.* [from *pulmo*, Latin.]
PULMO'NICK. } Belonging to the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'LMONARY. *ſ.* [*pulmonaire*, French.] The herb lungwort. *Ainſworth.*

PULP. *ſ.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]
1. Any ſoft maſs. *Bacon.*
2. The ſoft part of fruit. *Ray.*

PU'LPIT. *ſ.* [*pulpitum*, Latin.]
1. A place raiſed on high where a ſpeaker ſtands. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*

PU'LPOUS. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft. *Philips.*

PU'LPOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy. *Arb.*

PULSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *pulſatio*, Lat.] The act of moving or beating with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing. *Harvey.*

PULSA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *pulſo*, Latin.] A ſtriker, a beater.

PULSE. *ſ.* [*pulſus*, Latin.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch. *Quincy.*
2. Oſcillation; vibration. *Newton.*
3. *To feel one's* PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.
4. [from *pull.*] Leguminous plants. *Milt.*

To PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulſe. *Ray.*

PU'LSION. *ſ.* [from *pulſus*, Latin.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in oppoſition to ſuction or traction. *More.*

PU'LVERABLE. *a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin.] Poſſible to be reduced to duſt. *Boyle.*

PULVERIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to duſt or powder.

To PU'LVERIZE. *v. n.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to duſt. *Boyle.*

PU'LVERULENCE. *ſ.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Duſtineſs; abundance of duſt.

PU'LVIL. *ſ.* [*pulvillum*, Latin.] Sweet ſcented powder. *Gay.*

To PU'LVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Congreve.*

PU'MICE. *ſ.* A ſlag or cinder of ſome foſſil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this ſtate by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and ſpungy matter full of little pores and cavities, and of a pale, whitiſh, grey colour: the *pumice* is found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill.*

PU'MMEL. *ſ.* See POMMEL.

PUMP. *ſ.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the preſſure of the air.
2. A ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel. *Shakſ.*

To PUMP. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decay of Piety.*

To PUMP. *v. a.*

1. To raiſe or throw out as by means of a pump. *Blackmore.*
2. To examine artfully by ſly interrogatories. *Otway.*

PU'MPER. *ſ.* [from *pump.*] The perſon or the inſtrument that pumps. *Boyle.*

PU'MPION. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

PUN. *ſ.* An equivocation; a quibble; an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings. *Addiſon.*

To PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes. *Dryden. Tatler.*

To PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument. *Wiſeman.*

PUNCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Moxon.*
2. A liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons. *Swift.*
3. The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow. *Gay.*
4. In contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

PU'NCHEON. *ſ.* [*poinçon*, French.]

1. An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion. *Camden.*
2. A meaſure of liquids.

PU'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *punch.*] An inſtrument that makes an impreſſion or hole. *Grew.*

PUNCTI'LIO. *ſ.* A ſmall nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactneſs. *Addiſon.*

PUNCTI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *punctilio.*] Nice; exact; punctual to ſuperſtition. *Rogers.*

PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *punctilious.*] Nicety; exactneſs of behaviour.

PU'NCTO. *ſ.* [*punto*, Spaniſh.]

1. Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon.*
2. The point in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'NCTUAL. *a.* [*ponctuel*, French.]

1. Compriſed in a point; conſiſting in a point. *Milton.*
2. Exact; nice; punctilious. *Atterbury.*

PUNCTUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *punctual.*] Nicety; ſcrupulous exactneſs. *Howel.*

PU'NCTUALLY. *ad.* [from *punctual.*] Nicely; exactly; ſcrupulouſly. *Ray.*

PU'NCTUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *punctual.*] Exactneſs; nicety. *Felton.*

PUNCTUA'TION. *ſ.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing. *Addiſon.*

To PU'NCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with ſmall ſpots. *Woodward.*

PU'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*punctus*, Latin.] A ſmall prick; a hole made with a very ſharp point. *Br.*

PU'NDLE. *ſ.* A ſhort and fat woman. *Ainſ.*

PU'NGAR. *ſ.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſ.*

PU'NGENCY. *ſ.* [from *pungent.*]

1. Power of pricking. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Heat on the tongue; acridneſs.
3. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond.*
4. Acrimoniouſneſs; keenneſs. *Stilling fl.*

PU'NGENT. *a.* [*pungens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking. *Pope.*
2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid. *Newton.*
3. Piercing; ſharp. *Swift.*
4. Acrimonious; biting. *Dryden.*

PU'NICE. *ſ.* A wall louſe; a bug. *Ainſw.*

PUNI'CEOUS. *a.* [*puniceus*, Latin.] Purple.

PU'NINESS. *ſ.* [from *puny.*] Pettineſs; ſmallneſs.

To PU'NISH. *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]

1. To chaſtiſe; to afflict with penalties or death for a crime. *Leviticus.*
2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

PU'NISHABLE. *a.* [*puniſſable*, French; from *puniſh.*] Worthy of puniſhment; capable of puniſhment. *Hooker. Taylor.*

PU'NISHABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *puniſhable.*] The quality of deſerving or admitting puniſhment.

PU'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *puniſh.*] One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton.*

PU'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [*puniſſement*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain impoſed in vengeance of a crime. *Job. Locke.*

PUNI'TION. *ſ.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Puniſhment. *Ainſworth.*

PU'NITIVE. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting puniſhment. *Hammond.*

PU'NITORY. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Puniſhing; tending to puniſhment.

PUNK. *ſ.* A whore; a common proſtitute. *Hud.*

PU'NSTER. *ſ.* [from *pun.*] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *Arbuthnot. Addiſon.*

To PUNT. *v. a.* To play at baſſet and ombre. *Addiſon. Pope.*

PU'NY. *a.* [*puis né*, French.]

1. Young.
2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate. *Shak.*

PU'NY. *ſ.* A young unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch. *South.*

To PUP. *v. n.* [from *puppy.*] To bring forth whelps: uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PU'PIL. *ſ.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]

1. The apple of the eye. *Bacon. Ray.*
2. [*pupillus*, Lat.] A ſcholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Fairfax. Locke.*
3. A ward; one under the care of a guardian. *Dryden. Tickell.*

PU'PILAGE. *ſ.* [from *pupil.*]

1. State of being a ſcholar. *Locke.*
2. Wardſhip; minority. *Spenſer.*

PU'PILARY. *a.* [*pupillaris*, Lat. from *pupil.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PU'PPET. *ſ.* [*poupée*, French, *pupus*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.*
2. A word of contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'PPETMAN. *ſ.* [*puppet* and *man.*] Maſter of a puppetſhow. *Swift.*

PU'PPETSHOW. *ſ.* [*puppet* and *ſhow.*] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift. Arbuthnot.*

PU'PPY. *ſ.* [*poupée*, French.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Gay.*
2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakſpeare.*

To PU'PPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLI'ND. *a.* [corrupted from *poreblind.*] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted. *Shakſp.*

PURBLI'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *purblind.*] Shortneſs of ſight.

PU'RCHASABLE. *a.* [from *purchaſe.*] That may be purchaſed or bought. *Locke.*

To PU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*pourchaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To buy for a price. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger. *Milton.*
3. To expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'RCHASE. *ſ.* [*pourchas*, old French.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Lo.*
2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken. *Sh.*

PU'RCHASER. *ſ.* [from *purchaſe.*] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Addiſon.*

PURE. *a.* [*pur*, *pure*, French; *purus*, Latin.]

1. Not filthy; not ſullied. *Proverbs.*
2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.*
3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures. *Tayl.*
4. Genuine; real; unadulterated. *James.*
5. Not connected with any thing extrinſick: as, *pure* mathematicks. *Watts.*
6. Free; clear. *Philips.*
7. Free from guilt; guiltleſs; innocent. *Mil.*
8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tickell.*
9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech. *Aſcham.*
10. Mere: as, *a* pure *villain.* *Clarendon.*
11. Chaſte; modeſt: as, a *pure* virgin.

PU'RELY. *ad.* [from *pure.*]

1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Iſaiah.*
2. Innocently; without guilt.
3. Merely; completely. *Clarendon.*

PU'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *pure.*]

1. Clearneſs; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Sidney. Temple.*
2. Simplicity; not compoſition. *Dryden.*
3. Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Com. Pr.*
4. Freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech. *Aſc.*

PU'RFILE. *ſ.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A ſort of ancient trimming for womens gowns. *Bailey.*

To PU'RFLE. *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *profilare*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Spenſer.*

PU'RFLE. } *ſ.* [*pourfilée*, French.] A
PU'RFLEW. } border of embroidery.

PURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*purgation*, French.]

1. The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burnet.*
2. The act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.*
3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PU'RGATIVE. *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cauſe evacuations downward. *Bacon. Donne.*

PU'RGATORY. *ſ.* [*purgatorium*, Latin.] A place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed by the papiſts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Stillingfl.*

To PURGE. *v. a.* [*purgo*, Latin.]

1. To cleanſe; to clear. *Bacon.*
2. To clear from impurities. *Woodward.*
3. To clear from guilt. *Hebrews.*
4. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Sha.*
5. To ſweep or put away impurities. *D. of P.*
6. To evacuate the body by ſtool. *Camden.*
7. To clarify; to defecate.

To PURGE. *v. n.*

1. To grow pure by clarification.
2. To have frequent ſtools.

PURGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool. *Shakſpeare. Arbuthnot.*

PU'RGER. *ſ.* [from *purge.*]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious. *Sh.*
2. Purge; cathartick. *Bacon.*

PURIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*purification*, French; *purificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making pure. *Boyle.*
2. The act of cleanſing from guilt. *Taylor.*
3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PU'RIFICATIVE. } *a.* [from *purify.*]
PU'RIFICATORY. } Having power or tendency to make pure.

PU'.

PU'RIFIER. *ſ.* [from *purify.*] Cleanſer; refiner. *Malachi.*

To PU'RIFY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.]
1. To make pure.
2. To free from any extraneous admixture. *Burnet. Dryden.*
3. To make clear. *Sidney.*
4. To free from guilt or corruption. *South.*
5. To free from pollution, as by luſtration. *Job.*
6. To clear from barbariſms or impropriet'es. *Spratt.*

To PU'RIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure. *Burnet.*

PU'RIST. *ſ.* [*puriſte*, Fr.] One ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words.

PU'RITAN. *ſ.* [from *pure.*] A ſectary pretending to eminent ſanctity of religion. *Sand.*

PURITA'NICAL. *a.* [from *puritan.*] Relating to puritans. *Walton.*

PU'RITANISM. *ſ.* [from *puritan.*] The notions of a puritan. *Wotton.*

PU'RITY. *ſ.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Latin.]
1. Cleanneſs; freedom from foulneſs or dirt. *Prior. Thomſon.*
2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake.*
3. Chaſtity; freedom from contamination of ſexes. *Shakſpeare.*

PURL. *ſ.* [from *purfle.*]
1. An embroidered and puckered border. *Bac.*
2. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

To PURL. *v. n.* To murmur; to flow with a gentle noiſe. *Bacon. Milton.*

To PURL. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *Ben Jonſon.*

PU'RLIEU. *ſ.* The grounds on the borders of a foreſt; border; encloſure; diſtrict. *Spect.*

PU'RLINS. *ſ.* In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide to keep them from ſinking in the middle. *Bai.*

To PURLOI'N. *v. a.* To ſteal; to take by theft. *Milton. Denham.*

PURLOI'NER. *ſ.* [from *purloin.*] A thief; one that ſteals clandeſtinely. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'RPARTY. *ſ.* [*pour* and *parti*, French.] Share; part in diviſion. *Davies.*

PU'RPLE. *a.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Latin.]
1. Red tinctured with blue. *Wotton.*
2. In poetry, red. *Dryden.*

To PU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple. *Milton.*

PU'RPLES. *ſ.* [without a ſingular.] Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PU'RPLISH. *a.* [from *purple.*] Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

PU'RPORT. *ſ.* [*purporte*, French.] Deſign; tendency of a writing or diſcourſe. *Norris.*

To PU'RPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to ſhow. *Bacon. Rowe.*

PU'RPOSE. *ſ.* [*propos*, Fr. *propoſitum*, Latin.]
1. Intention; deſign. *Knolles.*
2. Effect; conſequence. *Baker.*
3. Inſtance; example. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PU'RPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to deſign; to reſolve. *Hooker. Prior.*

PU'RPOSELY. *ad.* [from *purpoſe.*] By deſign; by intention. *Hooker. Prior.*

PU'RPRISE. *ſ.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purpriſum*, law Latin.] A cloſe or encloſure; as alſo the whole compaſs of a manor. *Bacon.*

PURR. *ſ.* A ſea lark. *Ainſworth.*

To PURR. *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE. *ſ.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *pwrs*, Welſh.] A ſmall bag in which money is contained. *Shakſ.*

To PURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a purſe. *Dryden.*
2. To contract as a purſe. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'RSENET. *ſ.* [*purſe* and *net.*] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring. *Mortimer.*

PU'RSEPROUD. *a.* [*purſe* and *proud.*] Puffed up with money.

PU'RSER. *ſ.* [from *purſe.*] The paymaſter of a ſhip.

PU'RSINESS. } *ſ.* [from *purſy.*] Short-
PU'RSIVENESS. } neſs of breath.

PU'RSLAIN. *ſ.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant. *Wiſ.*

PURSU'ABLE. *a.* [from *purſue.*] What may be purſued.

PURSU'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *purſue.*] Proſecution; proceſs.

PURSU'ANT. *a.* [from *purſue.*] Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To PURSU'E. *v. a.* [*pourſuivre*, French.]
1. To chace; to follow in hoſtility. *Shak.*
2. To proſecute; to continue. *Proverbs.*
3. To imitate; to follow as an example. *Dry.*
4. To endeavour to attain. *Prior.*

To PURSU'E. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed. A gallicism. *Boyle.*

PURSU'ER *ſ.* [from *purſue.*] One who follows in hoſtility. *Milton. Denham.*

PURSU'IT. *ſ.* [*pourſuite*, French.]
1. The act of following with hoſtile intention. *Milton.*
2. Endeavour to attain. *Dryden.*
3. Proſecution. *Clarendon.*

PU'RSUIVANT. *ſ.* [*pourſuivant*, Fr.] A ſtate meſſenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Dry.*

PU'RSY. *a.* [*pouſſif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. *Shakſpeare.*

PU'RTENANCE. *ſ.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. *Exodus.*

To PURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, French.]
1. To provide with conveniencies. *Spenſer.*
2. To procure. *Thomſon.*

To PURVE'Y. *v. n.* To buy in proviſions. *Milt.*

PURVE'YANCE. *ſ.* [from *purvey.*]
1. Proviſion. *Spenſer.*
2. Procurement of victuals. *Bacon.*

PURVE'YOR. *ſ.* [from *purvey.*]
1. One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.*
2. A procurer; a pimp. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

PU'RVIEW. *ſ.* [from *pourvieu*, Fr.] Proviſo; providing clauſe. *Hale.*

PU'RULENCE. } *ſ.* [from *purulent.*] Gene-
PU'RULENCY. } ration of pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'RULENT. *a.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of pus or the running of wounds. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

PUS. ſ. [Latin] The matter of a well-digeſted ſore. *Arbuthnot.*

To

To PUSH. *v. a.* [*pouſſer*, French.]
1. To ſtrike with a thruſt. *Exodus.*
2. To force or drive by impulſe of any thing. *Job.*
3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. *Shakſpeare. Pſalms.*
4. To preſs forward: as, to *puſh* a proſecution. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
5. To urge; to drive: as, *rage* puſhed *him to miſchief.* *Addiſon.*
6. To enforce; to drive to a concluſion. *Swift.*
7. To importune; to teaze.

To PUSH. *v. n.*
1. To make a thruſt. *Addiſon.*
2. To make an effort. *Dryden.*
3. To make an attack. *Daniel.*
4. To burſt out with violence.

PUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Thruſt; the act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument. *Knolles.*
2. An impulſe; force impreſſed. *Addiſon.*
3. Aſſault; attack. *Watts.*
4. A forcible onſet; a ſtrong effort. *Shakſp.*
5. Exigence; trial. *Atterbury.*
6. A ſudden emergence. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. *Bac.*

PU'SHER. *ſ.* [from *puſh.*] He who puſhes forward.

PU'SHING. *a.* [from *puſh.*] Enterpriſing; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN. *ſ.* [*puſh* and *pin.*] A child's play, in which pins are puſhed alternately. *L'Eſtr.*

PUSILLANI'MITY. *ſ.* [*puſillanimité*, Fr.] Cowardice; meanneſs of ſpirit. *South.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*puſillanime*, Fr.] Meanſpirited; narrowminded; cowardly. *Bac.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *puſillanimous.*] Meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSS. *ſ.*
1. The fondling name of a cat. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The ſportſman's term for a hare. *Gay.*

PU'STULE. *ſ.* [*puſtule*, Fr. *puſtula*, Latin.] A ſmall ſwelling; a pimple; a puſh; an efflorescence. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'STULOUS. *a.* [from *puſtule.*] Full of puſtules; pimply.

To PUT. *v. a.*
1. To lay or repoſit in any place. *Milton.*
2. To place in any ſituation. *L'Eſtr.*
3. To place in any ſtate or condition. *Shakſp.*
4. To repoſe. *Chronicles.*
5. To truſt; to give up.
6. To expoſe; to apply to any thing. *Locke.*
7. To puſh into action. *Swift.*
8. To apply. *Dryden.*
9. To uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed. *Wake.*
10. To cauſe; to produce. *Locke.*
11. To compriſe; to conſign to writing. *2 Ch.*
12. To add. *Ecclus.*
13. To place in a reckoning. *Locke.*
14. To reduce to any ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To oblige; to urge. *Boyle.*
16. To incite; to inſtigate; to exhort; to urge by influence. *Addiſon.*
17. To propoſe; to ſtate. *Swift.*
18. To form; to regulate.
19. To reach to another. *Habakkuk.*
20. To bring into any ſtate of mind or temper. *Knolles. Locke.*
21. To offer; to advance. *Dryden. Atterb.*
22. To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Locke.*
23. *To* PUT *by.* To turn off; to divert. *Tay.*
24. *To* PUT *by.* To thruſt aſide. *Sidney.*
25. *To* PUT *down.* To baffle; to repreſs; to cruſh. *Shakſpeare.*
26. *To* PUT *down.* To degrade. *Spenſer.*
27. *To* PUT *down.* To bring into diſuſe. *Dr.*
28. *To* PUT *down.* To confute. *Shakſp.*
29. *To* PUT *forth.* To propoſe. *Judges.*
30. *To* PUT *forth.* To extend. *Geneſis.*
31. *To* PUT *forth.* To emit, as a ſprouting plant. *Bacon.*
32. *To* PUT *forth.* To exert. *Taylor.*
33. *To* PUT *in.* To interpoſe. *Collier.*
34. *To* PUT *in.* To drive to harbour. *Chap.*
35. *To* PUT *in practice.* To uſe; to exerciſe. *Dryden.*
36. *To* PUT *off.* To diveſt; to lay aſide. *Ad.*
37. *To* PUT *off.* To defeat or delay with ſome artifice or excuſe. *Bacon. Boyle.*
38. *To* PUT *off.* To delay; to defer; to procraſtinate. *Wake.*
39. *To* PUT *off.* To offer fallaciouſly. *Sw.*
40. *To* PUT *off.* To diſcard. *Shakſp.*
41. *To* PUT *off.* To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon. Swift.*
42. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impute; to charge.
43. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To inveſt with, as clothes or covering. *Ben Jonſon.*
44. *To* PUT *on.* To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shakſpeare.*
45. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impoſe; to inflict. *L'Eſtrange.*
46. *To* PUT *on.* To aſſume; to take. *Shak.*
47. *To* PUT *over.* To refer. *Shakſp.*
48. *To* PUT *out.* To place at uſury. *Pſal.*
49. *To* PUT *out.* To extinguiſh. *Milton.*
50. *To* PUT *out.* To emit, as a plant. *Bac.*
51. *To* PUT *out.* To extend; to protrude. *Geneſis.*
52. *To* PUT *out.* To expel; to drive from. *Sp.*
53. *To* PUT *out.* To make publick. *Dryden.*
54. *To* PUT *out.* To diſconcert. *Bacon.*
55. *To* PUT *to.* To kill by; to puniſh by. *Bac.*
56. *To* PUT *to.* To refer to; to expoſe. *Bacon.*
57. *To* PUT *to it.* To diſtreſs; to perplex; to preſs hard. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
58. *To* PUT *to.* To aſſiſt with. *Sidney.*
59. *To* PUT *to death.* To kill. *Bacon.*
60. *To* PUT *together.* To accumulate into one ſum or maſs. *Burnet.*
61. *To* PUT *up.* To paſs unrevenged. *L'Eſt.*
62. *To* PUT *up.* To emit; to cauſe to germinate, as plants. *Bacon.*
63. *To* PUT *up.* To expoſe publickly: as, theſe goods are *put up* to ſale.
64. *To* PUT *up.* To ſtart from a cover. *Add.*
65. *To* PUT *up.* To hoard. *Spelman.*
66. *To* PUT *up.* To hide. *Shakſpeare.*
67. *To* PUT *upon.* To impoſe; to lay upon. *Shakſpeare.*
68. *To* PUT *upon trial.* To expoſe or ſummon to a ſolemn and judicial examination. *Arb.*

To PUT. *v. n.*

1. To go or move. *Bacon.*
2. To ſteer a veſſel. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſhoot or germinate. *Bacon.*
4. *To* PUT *forth.* To leave a port. *Shak.*
5. *To* PUT *forth.* To germinate; to bud; to ſhoot out. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*
6. *To* PUT *in.* To enter a haven. *Pope.*
7. *To* PUT *in for.* To claim; to ſtand candidate for. *Locke.*
8. *To* PUT *in.* To offer a claim. *Shakſpeare.*
9. *To* PUT *off.* To leave land. *Addiſon.*
10. *To* PUT *over.* To ſail croſs. *Abbot.*
11. *To* PUT *to ſea.* To ſet ſail; to begin the courſe. *Bacon.*
12. *To* PUT *up.* To offer one's ſelf a candidate. *L'Eſtrange.*
13. *To* PUT *up.* To advance to; to bring one's ſelf forward. *Swift.*
14. *To* PUT *up with.* To ſuffer without reſentment.

PUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An action of diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A ruſtick; a clown. *Bramſton.*
3. A game at cards.
4. PUT *off.* Excuſe; ſhift. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'TAGE. *ſ.* [*putain*, French.] In law, proſtitution on the woman's part.

PU'TANISM. *ſ.* [*putaniſme*, French.] The manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute. *Dict.*

PU'TATIVE. *a.* [*putatif*, French; from *puto*, Lat.] Suppoſed; reputed. *Ayliffe.*

PU'TID. *a.* [*putidus*, Latin.] Mean; low; worthleſs.

PU'TIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *putid.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs.

PU'TLOG. *ſ.* *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or ſhort poles about ſeven feet long, to bear the boards they ſtand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*

PUTRE'DINOUS. *a.* [from *putredo*, Latin.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*

PUTREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*putrefaction*, French.] The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy. Thomſon.*

PUTREFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten. *Brown. Wiſeman.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. a.* [*putrifier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Latin.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenneſs. *Bacon. Temple.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. n.* To rot. *Bacon.*

PUTRE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *putreſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of rotting. *Brown.*

PU'TRESCENT. *a.* [*putreſcens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'TRID. *a.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Latin.] Rotten; corrupt. *Waller.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have ſo little circulatory motion, that they fall into an inteſtine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the caſe after great evacuations, great or exceſſive heat. *Quincy.*

PUTRIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *putrid.*] Rottenneſs. *Floyer.*

PU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *put.*]

1. One who puts. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. PUTTER on. Inciter; inſtigator. *Shak.*

PU'TTINGSTONE. *ſ.* In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call *puttingſtones*, for trials of ſtrength. *Pope.*

PU'TTOCK. *ſ.* [derived, by *Minſheu*, from *buteo*, Latin.] A buzzard. *Peacham.*

PU'TTY. *ſ.*

1. A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground. *Newton.*
2. A kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To PU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [for *poſtle*, from *poſe*. *Skinner.*]

1. To perplex; to confound; to embarraſs; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand; to teaze. *Shakſpeare. Clarendon.*
2. To make intricate; to entangle. *Addiſon.*

To PU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'ZZLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Embarraſſment; perplexity. *Bacon.*

PU'ZZLER. *ſ.* [from *puzzle.*] He who puzzles.

PY'GARG. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

PYGME'AN. *a.* [from *pigmy.*] Belonging to a pigmy. *Milton.*

PY'GMY. *ſ.* [*pygmée*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes. *Bentley.*

PYLO'RUS. *ſ.* [πυλωρὸς.] The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PY'POWDER. See PIEPOWDER.

PY'RAMID. *ſ.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πύραμις.] In geometry, is a ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one. *Harris.*

PYRA'MIDAL. } *a.* [from *pyramid.*]
PYRAMI'DICAL. } Having the form of a pyramid. *Locke.*

PYRAMI'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *pyramidical.*] In form of a pyramid. *Browne.*

PY'RAMIS. *ſ.* A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYRE. *ſ.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile on which the dead are burnt. *Dryden. Pope.*

PYRI'TES. *ſ.* [from πῦρ.] Fireſtone. *Woodw.*

PY'ROMANCY. *ſ.* [πυρομαντεία.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*

PYROTE'CHNICAL. *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks.*] Engaged or ſkilful in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICKS. *ſ.* [πῦρ and τεχνὴ.] The art of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNY. *ſ.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*

PY'RRHONISM. *ſ.* [from *Pyrrho.*] Scepticiſm; univerſal doubt.

PYX. *ſ.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt.

Q.

Q is a conſonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which the Saxons generally uſed cp; the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail: its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

To QUACK. *v. a.* [*quacken*, Dutch.]

1. To cry like a duck. *King.*
2. To chatter boaſtingly; to brag loudly; to talk oſtentatiouſly. *Hudibras.*

QUACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaſted pretender to arts which he does not underſtand. *Felton.*
2. A vain boaſtful pretender to phyſick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addiſon.*
3. An artful tricking practitioner in phyſick. *Pope.*

QUA'CKERY. *ſ* [from *quack.*] Mean or bad acts in phyſick; falſe pretenſions to any art.

QUA'CKSALVER. *ſ.* [*quack* and *ſalve.*] One who brags of medicines or ſalves; a medicaſter; a charlatan. *Burton.*

QUADRAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [*quadrageſimal*, Fr. *quadrageſima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to lent. *Sanderſon.*

QUA'DRANGLE. *ſ.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A ſquare; a ſurface with four right angles. *Howel.*

QUADRA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *quadrangle.*] Square; having four right angles. *Woodw.*

QUA'DRANT. *ſ.* [*quadrans*, Latin.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*
2. The quarter of a circle. *Holder.*
3. An inſtrument with which latitudes are taken. *Gay.*

QUADRA'NTAL. *a.* [from *quadrant.*] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*

QUA'DRATE. *a.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel ſides.
2. Diviſible into four equal parts. *Hakewill.*
3. [*quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harv.*

QUA'DRATE. *ſ.* A ſquare; a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides. *Spenſer.*

To QUA'DRATE. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Latin; *quadrer*, Fr.] To ſuit; to be accommodated. *Add.*

QUA'DRATICK. *a.* Four ſquare; belonging to a ſquare. *Dict.*

QUA'DRATICK *equations.* Such as retain, on the unknown ſide, the ſquare of the root, or the number ſought. *Harris.*

QUA'DRATURE. *ſ.* [*quadrature*, French.]

1. The act of ſquaring. *Watts.*
2. The firſt and laſt quarter of the moon. *Loc.*
3. The ſtate of being ſquare; a quadrate; a ſquare. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. *a.* [*quadrennium*, Lat.]

1. Compriſing four years.
2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *a.* [from *quadro*, Lat.] That may be ſquared. *Derham.*

QUADRI'FID. *a.* [*quadrifidus*, Lat.] Cloven into four diviſions.

QUADRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*quatuor* and *latus*, Latin.] Having four ſides. *Woodward.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *ſ.* [from *quadrilateral.*] The property of having four right-lined ſides. *Dict.*

QUADRI'LLE. *ſ.* A game at cards.

QUA'DRIN. *ſ.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a ſmall piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bail.*

QUADRINO'MICAL. *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Conſiſting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUADRIPA'RTITE. *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parts; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITELY. *ad.* [from *quadripartite.*] In a quadripartite diſtribution.

QUADRIPARTI'TION. *ſ.* A diviſion by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS. *a.* [*quatuor* and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME. *ſ.* [*quadriremis*, Latin.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISSY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [*quatuor* and *ſyllable.*] A word of four ſyllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES. *ſ.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Latin.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL. *a.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUA'DRUPED. *ſ.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

QUA'DRUPED. *a.* Having four feet. *Watts.*

QUA'DRUPLE. *a.* [*quadruplus*, Latin.] Fourfold; four times told. *Raleigh.*

To QUADRU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *quadruplicate.*] The taking a thing four times.

QUA'DRUPLY. *ad.* [from *quadruple.*] To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*

QUÆ'RE. [Latin.] Inquire; ſeek.

To QUAFF. *v. a.* [from *coëffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to ſwallow in large draughts. *Sb.*

To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriouſly. *Sb.*

QUA'FFER. *ſ.* [from *quaff.*] He who quaffs.

To QUA'FFER. *v. a.* To feel out. *Derham.*

QUA'GGY. *a.* Boggy; ſoft; not ſolid. *Ainſw.*

QUA'GMIRE. *ſ.* [that is, *quakemire.*] A ſhaking marſh; a bog that trembles under the feet. *More.*

QUAID. *part.* Cruſhed; dejected; depreſſed. *Sp.*

To QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.]

1. To languiſh; to ſink into dejection. *Herb.*
2. To fade; to decline. *Hakewill.*

To QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to quell. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

QUAIL. *ſ.* [*quaglia*, Ital.] A bird of game. *Ray.*

QUAILPI'PE. *ſ.* [*quail* and *pipe.*] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addiſon.*

QUAINT. *a.* [*coint*, French.]

1. Nice;

1. Nice; ſcrupulouſly, minutely, ſuperfluouſly exact. *Sidney.*
2. Subtile; artful. Obſolete. *Chaucer.*
3. Neat; pretty; exact. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Subtly excogitated; fineſpun. *Milton.*
5. Affected; foppiſh. *Swift.*

QUAI'NTLY. *ad.* [from *quaint.*]
1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *B. J.*
2. Artfully. *Shakſpeare.*

QUAI'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope.*

To QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Ez.*
2. To ſhake; not to be ſolid or firm. *Pope.*

QUAKE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

QUA'KING-GRASS. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

QUALIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*qualification*, Fr.]
1. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing. *Swift.*
2. Accompliſhment. *Atterbury.*
3. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*

To QUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*qualifier*, French.]
1. To fit for any thing. *Swift.*
2. To furniſh with qualifications; to accompliſh. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game.
4. To abate; to ſoften; to diminiſh. *Ral.*
5. To eaſe; to aſſuage. *Spenſer.*
6. To modify; to regulate. *Brown.*

QUA'LITY. *ſ.* [*qualitas*, Latin.]
1. Nature relatively conſidered. *Hooker.*
2. Property; accident. *Bentley.*
3. Particular efficacy. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Diſpoſition; temper. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Virtue or vice. *Dryden.*
6. Accompliſhment; qualification. *Clarend.*
7. Character. *Bacon.*
8. Comparative or relative rank. *Temple.*
9. Rank; ſuperiority of birth or ſtation. *Sh.*
10. Perſons of high rank. *Pope.*

QUALM. *ſ.* [cpealm, Saxon.] A ſudden fit of ſickneſs; a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languor. *Donne. Calamy.*

QUA'LMISH. *a.* [from *qualm.*] Seized with ſickly languor. *Dryden.*

QUANDA'RY. *ſ.* [*qu'en dirai je*, French. *Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty.

QUA'NTITIVE. *a.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] Eſtimable according to quantity. *Digby.*

QUA'NTITY. *ſ.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]
1. That property of any thing which may be encreaſed or diminiſhed. *Cheyne.*
2. Any indeterminate weight or meaſure.
3. Bulk or weight. *Dryden.*
4. A portion; a part. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A large portion. *Arbuthnot.*
6. The meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable. *Holder.*

QUA'NTUM. ſ. [Latin.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift.*

QUA'RANTAIN. } *ſ.* [*quarantain*, French.]
QUA'RANTINE. } The ſpace of forty days, being the time which a ſhip, ſuſpected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce. *Swift.*

QUA'RREL. *ſ.* [*querelle*, French.]
1. A brawl; a petty fight; a ſcuffle. *Shakſp.*
2. A diſpute; a conteſt. *Hooker.*
3. A cauſe of debate. *Fairfax.*
4. Something that gives a right to miſchief or repriſal. *Bacon.*
5. Objection; ill will. *Felton.*
6. In *Shakſpeare*, it ſeems to ſignify any one peeviſh or malicious.
7. [*quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a ſquare head. *Camden.*

To QUA'RREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, French.]
1. To debate; to ſcuffle; to ſquabble. *Sh.*
2. To fall into variance. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fight; to combat. *Dryden.*
4. To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramh.*

QUA'RRELLER. *ſ.* [from *quarrel.*] He who quarrels.

QUA'RRELOUS. *a.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; eaſily provoked to enmity. *Shakſpeare.*

QUA'RRELSOME. *a.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; eaſily irritated; iraſcible; cholerick; petulant. *Bacon. L'Eſtrange.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY. *ad.* In a quarrelſome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *quarrelſome.*] Cholerickneſs; petulance.

QUA'RRY. *ſ.* [*quarré*, French.]
1. A ſquare. *Mortimer.*
2. [*quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a ſquare head. *Sandys.*
3. Game flown at by a hawk. *Sandys.*
4. A ſtone mine; a place where they dig ſtones. *Cleaveland.*

To QUA'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUA'RRYMAN. *ſ.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward.*

QUART. *ſ.* [*quart*, French.]
1. The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenſer.*
2. The fourth part of a gallon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [*quarte*, Fr.] The veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed. *Shakſpeare.*

QUA'RTAN. *ſ.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.] The fourth day ague. *Brown. Cleaveland.*

QUARTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *quartus*, Latin.] A chymical operation. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTER. *ſ.* [*quart*, *quartier*, French.]
1. A fourth part. *Burnet.*
2. A region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card. *Addiſon.*
3. A particular region of a town or country. *Spr.*
4. The place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed. *Spectator.*
5. Proper ſtation. *Milton.*
6. Remiſſion of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon.*
7. Treatment ſhown by an enemy. *Collier.*
8. Friendſhip; amity; concord. *Shakſpeare.*
9. A meaſure of eight buſhels. *Mortimer.*
10. Falſe *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horſe's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide into four parts. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To divide; to break by force. *Shakſ.*
3. To divide into diſtinct regions. *Dryden.*
4. To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers. *Dryden.*

5. To

5. To lodge; to fix in a temporary dwelling. *Sh.*
6. To diet. *Hudibras.*
7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham.*

QUA'RTERAGE. *ſ.* [from *quarter.*] A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUA'RTERDAY. *ſ.* [*quarter* and *day.*] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or intereſt is paid. *Addiſon.*

QUA'RTERDECK. *ſ.* [*quarter* and *deck.*] The ſhort upper deck.

QUA'RTERLY. *a.* [from *quarter.*] Containing a fourth part. *Holder.*

QUA'RTERLY. *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER. *ſ.* [*quarter* and *maſter.*] One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers. *Tat.*

QUA'RTERN. *ſ.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF. *ſ.* A ſtaff of defence. *Dry.*

QUA'RTILE. *ſ.* An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other. *Harris.*

QUA'RTO. *ſ.* [*quartus*, Latin.] A book in which every ſheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts.*

To QUASH. *v. a.* [*quaſſen*, Dutch.]
1. To cruſh; to ſqueeze. *Waller.*
2. To ſubdue ſuddenly. *Roſcommon.*
3. To annul; to nullify; to make void.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be ſhaken with a noiſe. *Ray.*

QUASH. *ſ.* A pompion. *Ainſworth.*

QUA'TERCOUSINS. *ſ.* Friends. *Skinner.*

QUATE'RNARY. *ſ.* [*quaternarius*, Latin.] The number four. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNION. *ſ.* [*quaternio*, Latin.] The number four. *Holder.*

QUATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] The number four. *Brown.*

QUA'TRAIN. *ſ.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*

To QUA'VER. *v. n.* [cpavan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhake the voice; to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice. *Bacon.*
2. To tremble; to vibrate. *Newton.*

QUAY. *ſ.* [*quai*, French.] A key; an artificial bank to the ſea or river.

QUEAN. *ſ.* [cpean, Saxon.] A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet. *Dryden.*

QUE'ASINESS. *ſ.* [from *queaſy.*] The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUE'ASY. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. Sick with nauſea. *Donne.*
2. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh. *Dryden.*
3. Cauſing nauſeouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To QUECK. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſhow pain. *Bac.*

QUEEN. *ſ.* [cpen, Saxon.] The wife of a king. *Shakſpeare.*

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shakſp.*

QUEEN APPLE. *ſ* A ſpecies of apple. *Mort.*

QUEE'NING. *ſ.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEER. *a.* Odd; ſtrange; original; particular; awkward. *Spectator.*

QUEE'RLY. *ad.* [from *queer.*] Particularly; oddly; awkwardly.

QUEE'RNESS. *ſ.* [from *queer.*] Oddneſs; particularity.

QUEE'ST. *ſ.* [from *queſtus*, Latin. *Skinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to ſubdue; originally, to kill. *Atterbury.*

To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenſer.*

QUELL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

QUE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *quell.*] One that cruſhes or ſubdues. *Milton.*

*QUE'LQUECHOSE. *ſ.* [French.] A trifle; a kickſhaw. *Donne.*

To QUEME. *v. n.* To pleaſe. Obſolete.

To QUENCH. *v. a.*
1. To extinguiſh fire. *Sidney.*
2. To ſtill any paſſion or commotion. *Shak.*
3. To allay thirſt. *South.*
4. To deſtroy. *Davies.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Sh.*

QUE'NCHABLE. *a.* [from *quench.*] That may be quenched.

QUE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *quench.*] Extinguiſher.

QUE'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *quench.*] Unextinguiſhable. *Craſhaw.*

QUE'RELE. *ſ.* [*querela*, Latin; *querele*, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT. *ſ.* [*querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *querimonious.*] Querulouſly; with complaint. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *querimonious.*] Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST. *ſ.* [from *quæro*, Latin.] An inquirer; an aſker of queſtions. *Swift.*

QUERN. *ſ.* [cpeopn, Saxon.] A handmill. *Sh.*

QUE'RPO. *ſ.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Span.] A dreſs cloſe to the body; a waiſtcoat. *Dry.*

QUE'RRY, for *equerry.* *ſ.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables. *Bailey.*

QUE'RULOUS. *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Howel.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *querulous.*] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY. *ſ.* [from *quære*, Latin.] A queſtion; an inquiry to be reſolved. *Newton.*

To QUE'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To aſk queſtions. *Pope.*

QUEST. *ſ.* [*queſte*, French.]
1. Search; act of ſeeking. *Milton.*
2. An empanelled jury. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Searchers. Collectively. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Inquiry; examination. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Requeſt; deſire; ſolicitation. *Herbert.*

To QUEST. *v. n.* [*querer*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in ſearch.

QUE'STANT. *ſ.* [from *queſter*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Spenſer.*

QUE'STION. *ſ.* [*queſtio*, Latin.]
1. Interrogatory; any thing inquired. *Bacon.*
2. Inquiry; diſquiſition. *Bacon.*
3. A diſpute; a ſubject of debate. *John.*
4. Affair to be examined. *Swift.*
5. Doubt; controverſy; diſpute. *Tillotſon.*
6. Judicial trial. *Hooker.*
7. Examination by torture. *Ayliffe.*

8. State of being the subject of present inquiry. *Hooker.*
9. Endeavour; search. Not used. *Shakſp.*

To QUE'STION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To inquire. *Bacon.*
2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shakſpeare.*

To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [*queſtionner*, Fr.]
1. To examine one by queſtions. *Brown.*
2. To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior.*
3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be truſted. *South.*

QUE'STIONABLE. *a.* [from *queſtion.*]
1. Doubtful; diſputable. *Baker.*
2. Suſpicious; liable to ſuſpicion; liable to queſtion. *Shakſpeare.*

QUE'STIONARY. *a.* [from *queſtion.*] Inquiring; aſking queſtions. *Pope.*

QUE'STIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *queſtion.*] The quality of being queſtionable.

QUE'STIONER. *ſ.* [from *queſtion.*] An inquirer.

QUE'STIONLESS. *ad.* [from *queſtion.*] Certainly; without doubt. *South.*

QUE'STMAN. } *ſ.* Starter of lawſuits
QUE'STMONGER. } or proſecutions. *Bacon.*

QUE'STRIST. *ſ.* [from *queſt.*] Seeker; purſuer. *Shakſpeare.*

QUE'STUARY. *a.* [from *quæſtus*, Latin.] Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUIB. *ſ.* A ſarcaſm; a bitter taunt. *Ainſw.*

QUI'BBLE. *ſ.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A low conceit depending on the ſound of words; a pun. *Watts.*

To QUI'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the ſound of words. *L'Eſtr.*

QUI'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *quibble.*] A punſter.

QUICK. *a.* [cpic, Saxon.]
1. Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.*
2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.*
3. Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.*
4. Active; ſpritely; ready. *Clarendon.*

QUICK. *ad.* Nimbly; ſpeedily; readily. *Drayt.*

QUICK. *ſ.*
1 A living animal. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*
2. The living fleſh; ſenſible parts. *Sharp.*
3. Living plants. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKBEAM, or *Quickentree.* *ſ.* A ſpecies of wild aſh. *Mortimer.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [cpiccan, Saxon.]
1. To make alive. *Pſalms.*
2. To haſten; to accelerate. *Hayward.*
3. To ſharpen; to actuate; to excite. *South.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To become alive: as, *a woman* quickens *with child.* *Sandys.*
2. To move with activity. *Pope.*

QUI'CKENER. *ſ.* [from *quicken.*]
1. One who makes alive.
2. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *More.*

QUI'CKLIME. *ſ.* [*calx viva*, Latin; *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unquenched. *Hill.*

QUI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *quick.*] Nimbly; ſpeedily; actively. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *quick.*]
1. Speed; velocity; celerity. *South.*
2. Activity; briſkneſs. *Wotton.*
3. Keen ſenſibility. *Locke.*
4. Sharpneſs; pungency. *Dryden.*

QUI'CKSAND. *ſ.* [*quick* and *ſand.*] Moving ſand; unſolid ground. *Dryden.*

To QUI'CKSET. *v. a.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] To plant with living plants. *Tuſſer.*

QUI'CKSET. *ſ.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] Living plant ſet to grow. *Evelyn.*

QUICKSI'GHTED. *a.* [*quick* and *ſight.*] Having a ſharp ſight. *Bentley.*

QUICKSI'GHTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *quick-ſighted.*] Sharpneſs of ſight. *Locke.*

QUI'CKSILVER. *ſ.* [*quick* and *ſilver.*] *Quickſilver*, called mercury by the chymiſts, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heavieſt of all known bodies next to gold; and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water; it is the leaſt tenacious of all bodies, and every ſmaller drop may be again divided by the lighteſt touch into a multitude of others: the ſpecifick gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000: the ancients all eſteemed *quickſilver* a poiſon, nor was it brought into infernal uſe till about two hundred and twenty years ago, by the ſhepherds, who ventured to give it their ſheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt, it was ſoon concluded, that men might take it ſafely: in time the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, ſwallowed it in vaſt quantities, in order to ſell it privately, when they had voided it by ſtool; but the miners ſeldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally ſeized with paralytick diſorders. *Hill.*

QUI'CKSILVERED. *a.* [from *quickſilver.*] Overlaid with quickſilver. *Newton.*

QUI'DAM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Somebody. *Spenſer.*

QUI'DDANY. *ſ.* [*quitten*, Germ. a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with ſugar.

QUI'DDIT. *ſ.* A ſubtilty; an equivocation.

QUI'DDITY. *ſ.*
1. Eſſence; that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion, *quid eſt?* a ſcholaſtick term. *Hud.*
2. A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Camden.*

QUIE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *quieſco*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe. *Glanville.*

QUIE'SCENT. *a.* [*quieſcens*, Latin.] Reſting; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repoſe. *Holder.*

QUI'ET. *a.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Latin.]
1. Still; free from diſturbance. *Spenſer.*
2. Peaceable; not turbulent. *1 Peter.*
3. Still; not in motion. *Judges.*
4. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'ET. *ſ.* [*quies*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity. *Hughes.*

To QUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to reſt. *Forbes.*
2. To ſtill. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER. *ſ.* [from *quiet.*] The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM. *ſ.* Tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

QUI'ETLY. *ad.* [from *quiet.*]
1. Calmly; without violent emotion. *Taylor.*
2. Peaceably; without offence. *Bacon.*
3. At reſt; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS. *ſ.* [from *quiet.*]
1. Coolneſs of temper. *Sidney.*
2. Peace; tranquillity. *Hayward.*
3. Stillneſs; calmneſs. *Reynolds.*

QUI'ETSOME. *a.* [from *quiet.*] Calm; ſtill; undiſturbed. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

QUI'ETUDE. *ſ.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet.*] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity. *Wotton.*

QUILL. *ſ.*
1. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.*
2. The inſtrument of writing. *Garth.*
3. Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenſer.*
5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings. *Dryden.*

QUI'LLET. *ſ.* [*quidlibet*, Latin.] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent diſtinction. *Digby.*

QUILT. *ſ.* [*kulckt*, Dutch; *culcitra*, Latin.] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them. *Pope.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them. *Spenſer.*

QUI'NARY. *a.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *ſ.* [*quitten*, German.]
1. The tree. *Miller.*
2. The fruit. *Peacham.*

To QUINCH. *v. n.* To ſtir; to flounce as in reſentment or pain. *Spenſer.*

QUINCU'NCIAL. *a.* [from *quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUI'NCUNX. ſ. [Latin.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderneſs.

QUINQUAGE'SIMA. ſ. [Latin.] *Quinquageſima* Sunday, ſo called, becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove-Sunday. *Dict.*

QUINQUA'NGULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners. *Woodward.*

QUINQUARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five articles. *Sand.*

QUI'NQUEFID. *a.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED. *a.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Latin.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL. *a.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Laſting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ſquinancy.*] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden.*

QUINT. *ſ.* [*quint*, Fr.] A ſet of five. *Hud.*

QUI'NTAIN. *ſ.* [*quintain*, Fr.] A poſt with a turning top. See QUINTIN. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'NTAL. *ſ.* [*centupondium*, Lat.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUINTE'SSENCE. *ſ.* [*quinta eſſentia*, Lat.]
1. A fifth being. *Watts.*
2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity. *Donne. Boyle.*

QUINTESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *quinteſſence.*] Conſiſting of quinteſſence. *Hakewill.*

QUI'NTIN. *ſ.* An upright poſt, on the top of which a croſs poſt turned upon a pin; at one end of the croſs poſt was a broad board, and at the other a heavy ſand bag; the play was to ride againſt the broad end with a lance, and paſs by before the ſand bag ſhould ſtrike the tilter on the back. *Ben Jonſon.*

QUI'NTUPLE. *ſ.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold.

QUIP. *ſ.* A ſharp jeſt; a taunt; a ſarcaſm. *Milt.*

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter ſarcaſms.

QUIRE. *ſ.* [*chœur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]
1. A body of ſingers; a chorus. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The parts of the church where the ſervice is ſung. *Claveland.*
3. [*cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſing in concert. *Shakſpeare.*

QUI'RISTER. *ſ.* [from *quire.*] Choriſter; one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice. *Thomſon.*

QUIRK. *ſ.*
1. Quick ſtroke; ſharp fit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Smart taunt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Subtilty; nicety; artful diſtinction. *L'Eſt.*
4. Looſe light tune. *Pope.*

To QUIT. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *quit*; pret. *I have quit* or *quitted.* [*quiter*, French.]
1. To diſcharge an obligation; to make even. *Denham.*
2. To ſet free. *Taylor.*
3. To carry through; to diſcharge; to perform. *Daniel.*
4. To clear himſelf of an affair. *Milton.*
5. To repay; to requite. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To vacate obligations. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. To pay an obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple.*
8. [Contracted from *acquit.*] To reſolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.*
9. To abandon; to forſake. *Ben Jonſon.*
10. To reſign; to give up. *Priv.*

QUI'TCHGRASS. *ſ.* [cpice, Saxon.] Dog graſs. *Mortimer.*

QUITE. *ad.* Completely; perfectly. *Hooker.*

QUI'TRENT. *ſ.* [*quit* and *rent.*] Small rent reſerved. *Temple.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit.*] An exclamation uſed when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

QUI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [*quitance*, French.]
1. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Recompenſe; return; repayment. *Shakſp.*

To QUI'TTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompence. Not uſed. *Shakſ.*

QUI'TTER. *ſ.* A deliverer. *Ainſworth.*

QUI'TTERBONE. *ſ.* A hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUI'VER. *ſ.* [*couvrir*, French, *to cover.*] A caſe for arrows. *Spenſer.*

QUI-

QUI'VER. *a.* Nimble; active. Not uſed. *Sh.*

To QUI'VER. *v. n.*

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Gay.*
2. To ſhiver; to ſhudder. *Sidney.*

QUI'VERED. *a.* [from *quiver.*]

1. Furniſhed with a quiver. *Milton.*
2. Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*

To QUOB. *v. n.* To move as the embryo does in the womb.

QUODLIBET. *ſ.* [Latin.] A nice point; a ſubtilty. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN. *ſ.* [*quodlibet*, Latin.] One who talks or diſputes on any ſubject.

QUODLIBE'TICAL. *a.* [*quodlibet*, Latin.] Not reſtrained to a particular ſubject. *Dict.*

QUOIF. *ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The cap of a ſerjeant at law.

To QUOIF. *v. n.* [*coeffer*, French.] To cap; to dreſs with a headdreſs. *Addiſon.*

QUO'IFFURE. *ſ.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Headdreſs. *Ad.*

QUOIL. *ſ.* See COIL.

QUOIN. *ſ.* [*coin*, Fr.] Corner. *Sandys.*

QUOIT. *ſ.* [*coete*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh *quoit*, but improperly.

To QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

To QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw. *Shakſpeare.*

QUO'NDAM. [Lat.] Having been formerly. *Sh.*

QUOOK. pret. of *quake.* Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

QUO'RUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] A bench of juſtices; ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

QUO'TA. *ſ.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A ſhare; a proportion as aſſigned to each. *Addiſon.*

QUOTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *quote.*]

1. The act of quoting; citation.
2. Paſſage adduced out of an author as evidence or illuſtration. *Locke.*

To QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitg.*

QUO'TER. *ſ.* [from *quote.*] Citer; he that quotes. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH. *verb imperfect.* [cpoðan, Saxon.] *Quoth I*, ſay I, or ſaid I; *quoth he*, ſays he, or ſaid he. *Hudibras.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *a.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *ſ.* [*febris quotidiana*, Latin.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakſpeare.*

QUO'TIENT. *ſ.* [*quoties*, Lat.] In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the diviſion of the two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker.*

R.

R Is called the canine letter, becauſe it is uttered with ſome reſemblance to the growl or ſnarl of a cur; it has one conſtant ſound in Engliſh: as *red*, *roſe*, *more*, *muriatick*: in words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapſody*.

To RA'BATE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again. *Ainſw.*

To RA'BBET. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBET. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBI. } *ſ.* A doctor among the Jews.
RA'BBIN. } *Camden.*

RA'BBIT. *ſ.* [*roobbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*rabula*, Latin.] A tumultuous crowd; an aſſembly of low people. *Raleigh.*

RA'BBLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *rabble.*] Crowd; tumultuous aſſembly of mean people. *Spenſer.*

RA'BID. *a.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RA'BINET. *ſ.* A kind of ſmaller ordnance. *Ainſ.*

RACE. *ſ.* [*race*, Fr. from *radico*, Latin.]

1. A family aſcending.
2. A family deſcending. *Milton.*
3. A generation; a collective family. *Shakſp.*
4. A particular breed. *Milton.*
5. RACE *of ginger.* A root or ſprig of ginger.
6. A particular ſtrength or taſte of wine. *Tem.*
7. Conteſt in running. *Milton.*
8. Courſe on the feet. *Bacon.*
9. Progreſs; courſe. *Milton.*
10. Train; proceſs. *Milton.*

RA'CEHORSE. *ſ.* [*race* and *horſe.*] Horſe bred to run for prizes. *Addiſon.*

RACEMA'TION. *ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat.] State of growing in a cluſter like that of grapes. *Brown.*

RACEMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing cluſters.

RA'CER. *ſ.* [from *race.*] Runner; one that contends in ſpeed. *Dorſet.*

RA'CINESS. *ſ.* [from *racy.*] The quality of being racy.

RACK. *ſ.* [*rake*, Dut. from *racken*, to ſtretch.]

1. An engine to torture. *Taylor.*
2. Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.*
3. Any inſtrument by which extenſion is performed. *Wilkins.*
4. A diſtaff; commonly a portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin by twirling a ball; often called a rock. *Dryden.*

5. The clouds as they are driven by the wind. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A neck of mutton cut for the table.
7. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.
8. A wooden grate on which hay is placed for cattle. *Mortimer.*
2. Arrack; a ſpirituous liquor.

To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtream as clouds before the wind. *Shakſpeare.*

To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To torment by the rack. *Dryden.*
2. To torment; to haraſs. *Milton.*
3. To haraſs by exaction. *Spenſer.*
4. To ſcrew; to force to performance. *Tillotſ.*
5. To ſtretch; to extend. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Bac.*

RACK-RENT. *ſ.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt. *Swift.*

RACK-RENTER. *ſ.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the uttermoſt rent. *Locke.*

RA'CKET. *ſ.*
1. An irregular clattering noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A confuſed talk, in burleſque language. *Sw.*
3. The inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball. *Digby.*

RA'CKING. *ſ.* *Racking* pace of a horſe is the ſame as an amble, only that it is a ſwifter time and a ſhorter tread.

RA'CKOON. *ſ.* A New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep fur. *Bailey.*

RA'CY. *a.* Strong; flavourous; taſting of the ſoil. *Cowley.*

RAD. The old pret. of *read.* *Spenſer.*

RAD, *red*, and *rod*, differing only in dialect, ſignify counſel; as Conrad, powerful or ſkilful in counſel; Ethelred, a noble counſellor. *Gibſ.*

RA'DDOCK, or *Ruddock.* *ſ.* A bird. *Shakſp.*

RA'DIANCE. } *ſ.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling
RA'DIANCY. } luſtre; glitter. *Brown.*

RA'DIANT. *a.* [*radians*, Latin.] Shining; brightly ſparkling; emitting rays. *Milton.*

To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to ſhine. *Boyle.*

RA'DIATED. *a.* [*radiatus*, Latin.] Adorned with rays. *Addiſon.*

RADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*radiatio*, Latin.]
1. Beamy luſtre; emiſſion of rays. *Bacon.*
2. Emiſſion from a centre every way. *Bacon.*

RA'DICAL. *a.* [*radical*, French.]
1. Primitive; original. *Bentley.*
2. Implanted by nature. *Wilkins.*
3. Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *radical.*] Origination. *Brown.*

RA'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *radical.*] Originally; primitively. *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *radical.*[The ſtate of being radical.

To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond.*

RADICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *radicate.*] The act of fixing deep. *Hammond.*

RA'DICLE. *ſ.* [*radicule*, French; from *radix*, Lat.] Seed that forms the root. *Quincy.*

RA'DISH. *ſ.* [pæðic, Saxon.] A root commonly eaten raw.

RA'DIUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. The ſemidiameter of a circle.
2. A bone of the fore arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

To RAFF. *v. a.* To ſweep; to huddle. *Carew.*

To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to ſnatch, Fr.] To caſt dice for a prize. *Tatler.*

RA'FFLE. *ſ.* [*raffle*, Fr.] A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbuthnot.*

RAFT. *ſ.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other. *Shakſpeare.*

RAFT. part. paſſ. of *reave* or *raff.* Torn; rent. *Spenſer.*

RA'FTER. *ſ.* [ræfter, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch.] The ſecondary timbers of the houſe; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*

RA'FTERED. *a.* [from *rafter.*] Built with rafters. *Pope.*

RAG. *ſ.* [hnaca, torn, Saxon.]
2. A piece of cloth torn from the reſt; a tatter. *Milton.*
2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes. *Sandys.*
3. A fragment of dreſs. *Hudibras.*

RAGAMU'FFIN. *ſ.* [from *rag.*] A paltry mean fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

RAGE. *ſ.* [*rage*, French.]
1. Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.*

To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be in fury; to be heated with exceſſive anger. *Milton.*
2. To ravage; to exerciſe fury. *Waller.*
3. To act with miſchieyous impetuoſity. *Mil.*

RA'GEFUL. *a.* [*rage* and *full.*] Furious; violent. *Hammond.*

RA'GGED. *a.* [from *rag.*]
1. Rent into tatters. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Uneven; conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Dreſſed in tatters. *Dryden.*
4. Rugged; not ſmooth. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ragged.*] State of being dreſſed in tatters. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *raging.*] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN. *ſ.* [*rag* and *man.*] One who deals in rags.

RA'GOUT. ſ. [French.] Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned. *Addiſon.*

RA'GSTONE. *ſ.* [*rag* and *ſtone.*]
1. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward.*
2. The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RA'GWORT. *ſ.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant.

RAIL. *ſ.* [*reigel*, German.]
1. A croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts. *Moxon.*
2. A ſeries of poſts connected with beams by which any thing is incloſed. *Bacon.*
3. A kind of bird. *Carew.*
4. A woman's upper garment.

To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To

1. To encloſe with rails. *Addiſon.*
2. To range in a line. *Bacon.*

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*rallen*, Dutch.] To uſe inſolent and reproachful language. *Shakſpeare.*

RAI'LER. *ſ.* [from *rail.*] One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language. *South.*

RAI'LLERY. *ſ.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight ſatire; ſatirical merriment. *Ben Jonſon.*

RAI'MENT. *ſ.* Veſture; veſtment; clothes; dreſs; garment. *Sidney.*

To RAIN. *v. n.* [ꝛenian, Sax. *regenen*, Dut.]
1. To fall in drops from the clouds. *Locke.*
2. To fall as water from the clouds. *Milton.*
3. *It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds. *Shakſpeare.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shakſ.*

RAIN. *ſ.* [ꝛen, Saxon.] The moiſture that falls from the clouds. *Waller.*

RAI'NBOW. *ſ.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather. *Shakſpeare. Newton.*

RAI'NDEER. *ſ.* [hꝛanan, Sax. *rangifer*, Lat.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnow.

RAI'NINESS. *ſ.* [from *rainy.*] The ſtate of being ſhowery.

RAI'NY. *a.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet. *Sh.*

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reiſer.* Daniſh.]
1. To lift; to heave. *Pope.*
2. To ſet upright: as, *he* raiſed *a maſt.*
3. To erect; to build up. *Joſhua.*
4. To exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious. *Bacon.*
5. To amplify; to enlarge. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To increaſe in current value. *Temple.*
7. To elevate; to exalt. *Prior.*
8. To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Clar.*
9. To excite; to put in action. *Milton.*
10. To excite to war or tumult. *Shakſp.*
11. To rouſe; to ſtir up. *Job.*
12. To give beginning of importance to: as, *he* raiſed *the family.*
13. To bring into being. *Milton.*
14. To call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits. *Sandys.*
15. To bring from death to life *Romans.*
16. To occaſion; to begin. *Brown.*
17. To ſet up; to utter loudly. *Dryden.*
18. To collect; to obtain a certain ſum. *Gay.*
19. To collect; to aſſemble; to levy. *Milt.*
20. To give riſe to. *Milton.*
21. *To* RAISE *paſte.* To form paſte into pies without a diſh. *Spectator.*

RAI'SER. *ſ.* [from *raiſe.*] He that raiſes. *Tayl.*

RAI'SIN. *ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raiſin*, Fr.] *Raiſins* are the fruit of the vine ſuffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried grapes of every kind, preſerved in this manner, are called *raiſins*; but thoſe dried in the ſun are much ſweeter and pleaſanter than thoſe dried in ovens. *Hill.*

RAKE. *ſ.* [ꝛace, Saxon; *racche*, Dutch.]
1. An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided. *Dryden.*
2. [*rekel*, Dutch, a worthleſs cur dog.] A looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow. *Pope.*

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather with a rake. *May.*
2. To clear with a rake. *Thomſon.*
3. To draw together by violence. *Hooker.*
4. To ſcour; to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.*
5. To heap together and cover. *Suckling.*

To RAKE. *v. n.*
1. To ſearch; to grope. *South.*
2. To paſs with violence. *Sidney.*

RA'KEHELL. *ſ.* [*racaille*, Fr. the rabble; *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched, ſorry fellow. *Spenſer.*

RA'KEHELLY. *a.* [from *rakehell.*] Wild; diſſolute. *Ben Jonſon.*

RA'KER. *ſ.* [from *rake.*] One that rakes.

RA'KISH. *a.* [from *rake.*] Looſe; lewd; diſſolute. *Clariſſa.*

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]
1. To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order. *Atterbury.*
2. [*railler*, Fr.] To treat with ſlight contempt; to treat with ſatirical merriment. *Add.*

To RA'LLY. *v. n.*
1. To come together in a hurry. *Tillotſon.*
2. To come again into order. *Dryden.*
3. To exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

RAM. *ſ.* [ꝛam, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]
1. A male ſheep; a tup. *Peacham.*
2. Aries, the vernal ſign. *Creech.*
3. An inſtrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakſpeare.*

To RAM. *v. a.*
1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram. *Bacon.*
2. To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Hayward.*

To RA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch.] To rove looſely and irregularly; to wander. *Locke.*

RA'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excurſion. *Swift.*

RA'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *ramble.*] Rover; wanderer. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'MBOOZE. } *ſ.* A drink made of wine,
RA'MBUSE. } ale, eggs, and ſugar. *Bailey.*

RA'MENTS. *ſ.* [*ramanta*, Latin.] Scrapings; ſhavings. *Dict.*

RAMIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ramification*, Fr.]
1. Diviſion or ſeparation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.*
2. Small branches. *Arbuthnot.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] To ſeparate into branches. *Boyle.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'MMER. *ſ.* [from *ram.*]
1. An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.*
2. The ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wiſeman.*

RA'MMISH. *a.* [from *ram.*] Strong ſcented.

RA'MOUS. *a.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branchy; conſiſting of branches. *Newton.*

To RAMP. *v. n.* [*ramper*, French.]
1. To leap with violence. *Spenſer.*
2. To climb as a plant. *Ray.*

RAMP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Leap; ſpring. *Milt.*

RAMPA'LLIAN. *ſ.* A mean wretch. *Shakſp.*

RA'MPANCY. *ſ.* [from *rampant.*] Prevalence; exuberance. *South.*

RA'MPANT. *a.* [*rampant*, French.]
1. Exuberant; overgrowing reſtraint. *South.*
2. [In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*

To RA'MPART. } *To* RA'MPIRE. } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with ramparts. Not in uſe. *Hayward.*

RA'MPART. } RA'MPIRE. } *ſ.* [*rempart*, French.]
1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.
2. The wall round fortified places. *Ben Jonſ.*

RA'MPIONS. *ſ.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

RA'MSONS. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

RAN. The preterite of *run.*

To RANCH. *v. a* [from *wrench.*] To ſprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Garth.*

RA'NCID. *a.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong ſcented. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NCIDNESS. } RANCI'DITY. } *ſ.* [from *rancid.*] Strong ſcent, as of old oil.

RA'NCOROUS. *a.* [from *rancour.*] Malignant; malicious; ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree. *Sh.*

RA'NCOUR. *ſ.* [*rancœur*, old French.] Inveterate malignity; malice; ſtedfaſt implacability; ſtanding hate. *Spenſer.*

RAND. *ſ.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; ſeam.

RA'NDOM. *ſ.* [*randon*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion. *Milton.*

RA'NDOM. *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*

RANG. The preterite of *ring.*

To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
1. To place in order; to put in ranks. *Claren.*
2. To rove over. *Gay.*

To RANGE. *v. n.*
1. To rove at large. *Milton.*
2. To be placed in order. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To lie in a particular direction. *Drayton.*

RANGE. *ſ.* [*rangée*, French.]
1. A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newt.*
2. A claſs; an order. *Hale.*
3. Excurſion; wandering. *South.*
4. Room for excurſion. *Addiſon.*
5. Compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive, extended, or ranked in order. *Pope.*
6. Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*
7. A kitchen grate. *Spenſer.*

RA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *range.*]
1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenſ.*
2. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*
3. An officer who tends the game of a foreſt. *Dryden.*

RANK. *a.* [nanc, Saxon.]
1. High growing; ſtrong; luxuriant. *Spenſ.*
2. Fruitful; bearing ſtrong plants. *Sandys.*
3. [*rancidus*, L.] Strong ſcented; rancid. *Sh.*
4. High taſted; ſtrong in quality. *Ray.*
5. Rampant; highgrown. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Groſs; coarſe. *Swift.*
7. The iron of a plane is ſet *rank*, when its edge ſtands ſo flat below the ſole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick ſhaving. *Moxon.*

RANK. *ſ.* [*range*, French.]
1. Line of men placed abreaſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A row. *Milton.*
3. Range of ſubordination. *Locke.*
4. Claſs; order. *Atterbury.*
5. Degree of dignity. *Addiſon.*
6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of* rank.

To RANK. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
1. To place abreaſt. *Milton.*
2. To arrange in any particular claſs. *Shak.*
3. To arrange methodically. *Milton.*

To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed. *Tate.*

To RA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank.*] To feſter; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Spenſer. Sandys.*

RA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *rank.*] Coarſely; groſſly. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *rank.*] Exuberance; ſuperfluity of growth. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'NNY. *ſ.* The ſhrewmouſe. *Brown.*

To RA'NSACK. *v. a.* [nan, Saxon, and *ſaka*, Swediſh, to ſearch for or ſeize.]
1. To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.*
2. To ſearch narrowly. *Woodward.*
3. To violate; to deflour. *Spenſer.*

RA'NSOME. *ſ.* [*rancon*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment. *Till.*

To RA'NSOME. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or puniſhment. *Mil.*

RA'NSOMELESS. *a.* [from *ranſome.*] Free from ranſome. *Shakſpeare.*

To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch.] To rave in violent or high ſounding language. *Shak.*

RANT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] High ſounding language. *Granville.*

RA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *rant*,] A ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPOLE. *a.* Wild; roving; rakiſh. *Cong.*

To RA'NTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NULA. ſ. [Lat.] A ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing the ſalivals under the tongue. *Wiſeman.*

RANU'NCULUS. *ſ.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*

To RAP. *v. n.* [hnæppan, Saxon.]
1. To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow. *Prior.*
2. *To* RAP *out.* To utter with haſty violence. *Addiſon.*

To RAP. *v. a.*
1. To affect with rapture; to ſtrike with ecſtaſy; to hurry out of himſelf. *Pope.*
2. To ſnatch away. *Milton.*

To RAP *and rend.* To ſeize by violence.

RAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick ſmart blow. *Arbuthnot.*

RAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; ſeizing by violence *Pope.*

RAPA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*rapacitas*, Lat.] Addictedneſs to plunder; exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs. *Spratt.*

RAPE. *ſ.* [*raptus*, Latin.]
1. Violent defloration of chaſtity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Privation; act of taking away. *Chapman.*
3. Something ſnatched away. *Sandys.*
4. The ſtalks of dried grapes. *Ray.*
5. A diviſion of a county; a hundred.
6. A plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RA'PID. *a.* [*rapide*, Fr.] Quick; ſwift. *Dryd.*

RAPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*rapidité*, French.] Celerity; velocity; ſwiftneſs. *Addiſon.*

RA'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RA'PIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity; ſwiftneſs.

RA'PIER. *ſ.* A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting. *Pope.*

RA'PIER-FISH. *ſ.* The *fiſh* called ziphias; the ſword, which grows level from the ſnout of the fiſh, is about a yard long, and pointed exactly like a rapier. *Grew.*

RA'PINE. *ſ.* [*rapina*, Latin.]
1. The act of plundering. *King Charles.*
2. Violence; force. *Milton.*

RA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *rap.*] One who ſtrikes.

RA'PPORT. *ſ.* [*rapport*, French.] Relation; reference. Not uſed. *Temple.*

To RAPT. *v. n.* To raviſh; to put in ecſtaſy. *Chapman.*

RAPT. *ſ.* [from *rap.*] A trance; an ecſtaſy.

RA'PTURE. *ſ.*
1. Violent ſeizure. *Chapman.*
2. Ecſtaſy; tranſport; violence of any pleaſing paſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. Rapidity; haſte. *Milton.*

RA'PTURED. *a.* [from *rapture.*] Raviſhed; tranſported. A bad word. *Thomſon.*

RA'PTUROUS. *a.* [from *rapture.*] Ecſtatick; tranſporting. *Collier.*

RARE. *a.* [*rarus*, Latin.]
1. Scarce; uncommon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree ſeldom found. *Cowley.*
3. Thinly ſcattered. *Milton.*
4. Thin; ſubtile; not denſe. *Newton.*
5. Raw; not fully ſubdued by the fire. *Dryd.*

RA'REESHOW. *ſ.* A ſhow carried in a box. *Gay.*

RAREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*rarefaction*, Fr.] Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Wotton.*

RA'REFIABLE. *a.* [from *rarefy.*] Admitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr.] To make thin: contrary to condenſe. *Thomſon.*

To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryd.*

RA'RELY. *ad.* [from *rare.*]
1. Seldom; not often; not frequently. *Fell.*
2. Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *rare.*]
1. Uncommonneſs; ſtate of happening ſeldom; infrequency. *Dryden.*
2. Value ariſing from ſcarcity. *Bacon.*
3. Thinneſs; tenuity.

RA'RITY. *ſ.* [*rarité*, French; *raritas*, Latin.]
1. Uncommonneſs; infrequency. *Spectator.*
2. Any thing valued for its ſcarcity. *Shakſp.*
3. Thinneſs; ſubtilty: the contrary to *denſity.* *Bentley.*

RA'SCAL. *ſ.* [naꝛcal, Saxon, a lean beaſt.] A mean fellow; a ſcoundrel. *Dryden.*

RASCA'LION. *ſ.* [from *raſcal.*] One of the loweſt people. *Hudibras.*

RASCA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *raſcal.*] The low mean people. *South.*

RA'SCALLY. *a.* [from *raſcal.*] Mean; worthleſs. *Swift.*

To RASE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſkim; to ſtrike on the ſurface. *South.*
2. To overthrow; to deſtroy; to root up. *Mil.*
3. To blot out by raſure; to eraſe. *Milton.*

RASH. *a.* [*raſch*, Dutch.] Haſty; violent; precipitate. *Aſcham.*

RASH. *ſ.* [*raſcia*, Italian.]
1. Sattin. *Minſhew.*
2. An efflorеſcence on the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER. *ſ.* A thin ſlice of bacon. *Shakſ.*

RA'SHLY. *ad.* [from *raſh.*] Haſtily; violently; without due conſideration. *Smith.*

RA'SHNESS. *ſ.* [from *raſh.*] Fooliſh contempt of danger; precipitation. *Dryden.*

RASP. *ſ.* [*raſpo*, Ital.] A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble; a raſpberry. *Philips.*

To RASP. *v. a.* [*raſpen*, Dutch.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Moxon.*

RASP. *ſ.* A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood. *Moxon.*

RA'SPATORY. *ſ.* [*raſpatoir*, French.] A chirurgeon's raſp. *Wiſeman.*

RA'SPBERRY, or *Raſberry.* *ſ.* A kind of berry. *Mortimer.*

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

RA'SURE. *ſ.* [*raſura*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſcraping or ſhaving.
2. A mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*

RAT. *ſ.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, French; *ratta*, Spaniſh.] An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips. *Dennis.*

To ſmell a RAT. To be put on the watch by ſuſpicion. *Hudibras.*

RA'TABLE. *a.* [from *rate.*] Set at a certain value. *Camden.*

RA'TABLY. *ad.* Proportionably. *Raleigh.*

RATAFI'A. *ſ.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits. *Bailey.*

RATA'N. *ſ.* An Indian cane. *Dict.*

RATCH. } *ſ.* In clockwork, a ſort of wheel
RASH. } which ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock ſtrike.

RATE. *ſ.* [*ratus*, Latin.]
1. Price fixed on any thing. *Dryden.*
2. Allowance ſettled. *Addiſon.*
3. Degree; comparative height or value. *Sh.*
4. Quantity aſſignable. *Shakſpeare.*
5. That which ſets value; principle on which value is ſet: as, at that *rate* any man may be witty. *Atterbury.*
6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Clarendon.*
7. Tax impoſed by the pariſh. *Prior.*

To RATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To value at a certain price. *Boyle.*
2. To chide haſtily and vehemently. *South.*

To RATE. *v. n.* To make an eſtimate. *Kettlew.*

RATH. *ſ.* A hill. *Spenſer.*

RATH. *a.* [ræð, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the time. *Milton.*

RA'THER. *ad.*
1. More willingly; with better liking. *Com. Pr.*
2. Preferably to the other; with better reaſon. *Locke.*
3. In a greater degree than otherwiſe. *Dryd.*
4. More properly. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Eſpecially. *Shakſpeare.*
6. *To have* RATHER. To deſire in preference. *Rogers.*

RATIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ratify.*] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER. *ſ.* [from *ratify.*] The perſon or thing that ratifies. *Shakſpeare.*

To RA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh. *Dryden.*

RA'TIO. ſ. [Latin.] Proportion. *Cheyne.*

To RATIO'CINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reaſon; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ratiocinatio*, Latin.] The act of reaſoning; the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes. *Brown.*

RATIOCINA'TIVE. *a.* [from *ratiocinato.*] Argumentative; advancing by proceſs of diſcourſe. *Hale.*

RA'TIONAL. *a.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of reaſoning. *Law.*
2. Agreeable to reaſon. *Glanville.*
3. Wiſe; judicious: as, *a* rational *man.*

RATIONA'LE. *ſ.* [from *ratio*, Latin.] A detail with reaſons. *Sparrow.*

RA'TIONALIST. *ſ.* [from *rational.*] One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *rational.*]
1. The power of reaſoning. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. Reaſonableneſs. *Brown.*

RA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *rational.*] Reaſonably; with reaſon. *South.*

RA'TIONALNESS. *ſ.* [from *rational.*] The ſtate of being rational.

RA'TSBANE. *ſ.* [*rat* and *bane.*] Poiſon for rats; arſenick. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'TTEEN. *ſ.* A kind of ſtuff. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*rattelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions. *Hayward.*
2. To ſpeak eagerly and noiſily. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. a.*
1. To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtun with a noiſe; to drive with a noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſcold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbuth.*

RA'TTLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick noiſe nimbly repeated. *Prior.*
2. Empty and loud talk. *Hakewill.*
3. An inſtrument, which agitated makes a clattering noiſe. *Raleigh.*
4. A plant.

RA'TTLEHEADED. *a.* [*rattle* and *head.*] Giddy; not ſteady.

RA'TTLESNAKE. *ſ.* A kind of ſerpent. *Grew.*

RA'TTLESNAKE *Root. ſ.* A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake. *Hill.*

RA'TTOON. *ſ.* A Weſt-Indian fox. *Bailey.*

To RA'VAGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waſte; to ſack; to ranſack; to ſpoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addiſon.*

RA'VAGE. *ſ.* [*ravage*, French.] Spoil; ruin; waſte. *Dryden.*

RA'VAGER. *ſ.* [from *ravage.*] Plunderer; ſpoiler. *Swift.*

RAU'CITY. *ſ.* [*raucus*, Latin.] Hoarſeneſs; loud rough noiſe. *Bacon.*

To RAVE. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *rêver*, Fr.]
1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Swift.*
1. To burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad. *Sandys.*
3. To be unreaſonably fond. *Locke.*

To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [*ravelin*, Dutch.]
1. To entangle; to entwiſt one with another; to make intricate; to involve. *Waller.*
2. To unweave; to unknit. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To hurry over in confuſion. *Digby.*

To RA'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To fall into perplexity or confuſion. *Milt.*
2. To work in perplexity; to buſy himſelf with intricacies. *Decay of Piety.*

RA'VELIN. ſ. [French.] In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſaliant angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers.

RA'VEN. *ſ.* [hpæpn, Saxon.] A large black fowl. *Boyle.*

To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [pæpian, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagerneſs and rapacity. *Sh.*

To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Luke.*

RA'VENOUS. *a.* [from *raven.*] Furiouſly voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'VENOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ravenous.*] With raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ravenous.*] Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*

RAUGHT, the old pret. and part. paſſ. of *reach.*

RA'VIN. *ſ.* [from *raven.*]
1. Prey; food gotten by violence. *Milton.*
2. Rapine: rapaciouſneſs. *Ray.*

RA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *rave.*] With frenzy; with diſtraction. *Sidney.*

To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, French.]
1. To deflour by force. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To take away by violence. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To delight to rapture; to tranſport. *Cant.*

RA'VISHER. *ſ.* [*raviſſeur*, French.]
1. He that embraces a woman by violence. *Tayl.*
2. One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*

RA'VISHMENT. *ſ.* [*raviſſement*, French, from *raviſh.*]
1. Violation; forcible conſtupration. *Taylor.*
2. Tranſport; rapture; ecſtaſy; pleaſing violence on the mind. *Milton.*

RAW. [hpeap, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch.]
1. Not ſubdued by the fire. *Spenſer.*
2. Not covered with the ſkin. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Sore. *Spenſer.*
4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.
5. Unſeaſoned; unripe in ſkill. *Raleigh.*

6. New. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Bleak; chill. *Spenſer.*
8. Not decocted. *Bacon.*

RA'WBONED. *a.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'WHEAD. *ſ.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a ſpectre. *Dryden.*

RA'WLY. *ad.* [from *raw.*]

1. In a raw manner.
2. Unſkilfully; without experience.
3. Newly. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *raw.*]

1. State of being raw. *Bacon.*
2. Unſkilfulneſs. *Hakewill.*
3. Haſty manner. *Shakſpeare.*

RAY. *ſ.* [*raie*, French; *radius*, Latin.]

1. A beam of light. *Milton. Newton.*
2. Any luſtre corporeal or intellectual. *Milt.*
3. [*raie*, Fr. *raia*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
4. [*lolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To RAY. *v. a.* [*rayer*, French.] To ſtreak; to mark in long lines. *Shakſpeare.*

RAY. for *array.* *Spenſer.*

RAZE. *ſ.* [*rayz*, a root, Spaniſh.] A root of ginger. *Shakſpeare.*

To RAZE. *v. a.* [*raſus*, Latin.]

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to ſubvert. *Sh.*
2. To efface. *Milton.*
3. To extirpate. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'ZOR. *ſ.* [*raſor*, Latin.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving *Dryd.*

RA'ZORABLE. *a.* [from *razor.*] Fit to be ſhaved. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RA'ZORFISH. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Carew.*

RA'ZURE. *ſ.* [*raſure*, Fr.] Act of eraſing. *Sh.*

RE. Is an inſeparable particle uſed by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to deno e iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; *repercuſſion*, the act of driving back.

REA'CCESS. *ſ.* [*re* and *acceſs.*] Viſit renewed. *Hakewill.*

To REACH. *v. a.* [ꝑæcan, Saxon.]

1. To touch with the hand extended. *Congr.*
2. To arrive at; to attain any thing diſtant; to ſtrike from a diſtance. *Milton.*
3. To fetch from ſome place diſtant, and give. *Eſdras.*
4. To bring forward from a diſtant place. *John.*
5. To hold out; to ſtretch forth. *Hooker.*
6. To attain; to gain; to obtain. *Cheyne.*
7. To transfer. *Rowe.*
8. To penetrate to. *Locke.*
9. To be adequate to. *Locke.*
10. To extend to. *Addiſon.*
11. To extend; to ſpread abroad. *Milton.*
12. To take in the hand. *Milton.*

To REACH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended. *Boyle.*
2. To be extended far. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To penetrate. *Addiſon.*
4. To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*

REACH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of touching or ſeizing by extenſion of the hand.
2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. *Lo.*
3. Power of attainment or management. *Locke.*
4. Power; limit of faculties. *Addiſon.*
5. Contrivance; artful ſcheme; deep thought. *Hayward.*
6. A fetch; an artifice to attain ſome diſtant advantage. *Bacon.*
7. Tendency to diſtant conſequences. *Shakſp.*
8. Extent. *Milton.*

To REA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulſe or impreſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

REA'CTION. *ſ.* [*reaction*, Fr.] The reciprocation of any impulſe or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal. *Newton.*

READ. *ſ.* [ꝑæð, Saxon.] Obſolete.

1. Counſel. *Sternhold.*
2. Saying; ſaw. *Spenſer.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. paſſ. *read.* [ꝑæð, Saxon.]

1. To peruſe any thing written. *Pope.*
2. To diſcover by characters or marks. *Spenſ.*
3. To learn by obſervation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To know fully. *Shakſpeare.*

To READ. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of peruſing writing. *Deut.*
2. To be ſtudious in books. *Taylor.*
3. To know by reading. *Swift.*

READ. *particip. a.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterite and participle *red.*] Skilful by reading. *Dryden.*

REA'DING. *ſ.* [from *read.*]

1. Study in books; peruſal of books. *Watts.*
2. A lecture; a prelection.
3. Publick recital. *Hooker.*
4. Variation of copies. *Arbuthnot.*

READE'PTION. *ſ.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Latin.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*

REA'DER. *ſ.* [from *read.*]

1. One that peruſes any thing written. *B. Jon.*
2. One ſtudious in books. *Dryden.*
3. One whoſe office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers. *Swift.*

REA'DILY. *ad.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay. *South.*

REA'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *ready.*]

1. Expeditenes; promptitude. *South.*
2. The ſtate of being ready or fit for any thing. *Clarendon.*
3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obſtruction. *Holder.*
4. State of being willing or prepared. *Addiſon.*

READMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*re* and *admiſſion.*] The act of admitting again. *Arbuthnot.*

To READMI'T. *v. n.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again. *Milton.*

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck anew. *Blackmore.*

REA'DY. *a.* [*redo*, Swed. hꝑaðe, nimble, Sax.]

1. Prompt; not delaying *Temple.*
2. Fit for a purpoſe; not to ſeek. *Shakſp.*
3. Prepared; accommodated to any deſign. *Mil.*
4. Willing; eager; quick. *Spenſer.*
5. Being at the point; not diſtant; near; about to do or to be. *Milton.*
6. Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden.*
7. Facile; eaſy; opportune; near. *Hooker.*
8. Quick; not done with heſitation. *Clariſſa.*

9. Expe-

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarraſſed; not ſlow. *Watts.*
10. *To make* READY. To make preparations. *Mark.*

READ'Y. *ad.* Readily; ſo as not to need delay. *Numbers.*

READ'Y. *ſ.* Ready money. A low word. *Arb.*

REAFFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*

RE'AL. *a.* [*real*, French; *realis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to things, not perſons; not perſonal. *Bacon.*
2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. *Glanville.*
3. In law, conſiſting of things immoveable, as land. *Child.*

RE'ALGAR. *ſ.* A mineral. *Bacon.*

REA'LITY. *ſ.* [*realité*, French.]
1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely ſeems. *Addiſon.*
2. Something intrinſically important. *Milton.*

To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [*realiſer*, French.]
1. To bring into being or act. *Glanville.*
2. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *real.*]
1. With actual exiſtence. *South.*
2. In truth; truly; not ſeemingly only. *South.*
3. It is a ſlight corroboration of an opinion: I *really* thought the man honeſt. *Young.*

REALM. *ſ.* [*royaume*, French.]
1. A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Milton.*
2. Kingly government. Not uſed. *Pope.*

REA'LTY. *ſ.* Loyalty. Not uſed. *Milton.*

REAM. *ſ.* [*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope.*

To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Lat.] To revive; to reſtore to life. *Glanville.*

To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again. *Bacon.*

To REAP. *v. a.* [ꝛepan, Saxon.]
1. To cut corn at harveſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To gather; to obtain. *Hooker.*

To REAP. *v. n.* To harveſt. *Pſalms.*

REA'PER. *ſ.* [from *reap.*] One that cuts corn at harveſt. *Sandys.*

REA'PINGHOOK. *ſ.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt. *Dryden.*

REAR. *ſ.* [*arriere*, French.]
1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles.*
2. The laſt claſs; the laſt in order. *Peacham.*

REAR. *a.* [ꝛnepe, Saxon.]
1. Raw; half roaſted; half ſodden.
2. Early. A provincial word. *Gay.*

To REAR. *v. a.* [aꝛæꝛnan, Saxon.]
1. To raiſe up. *Eſdras.*
2. To lift up from a fall. *Spenſer.*
3. To move upward. *Milton.*
4. To bring up to maturity. *Bacon.*
5. To educate; to inſtruct. *Southern.*
6. To exalt; to elevate. *Prior.*
7. To rouſe; to ſtir up. *Dryden.*
8. To raiſe; to breed. *Harte.*

REA'RWARD. *ſ.* [from *rear.*]
1. The laſt troop. *Sidney.*
2. The end; the tail; a train behind. *Shak.*
3. The latter part. In contempt. *Shak.*

REA'RMOUSE. *ſ.* [ꝛnepemuꝛ, Sax.] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *aſcend.*] To climb again. *Spenſer.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. a.* To mount again. *Addiſ.*

REA'SON. *ſ.* [*raiſon*, French.]
1. The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences. *Milton.*
2. Cauſe; ground or principle. *Tillotſon.*
3. Cauſe efficient. *Hale.*
4. Final cauſe. *Locke.*
5. Argument; ground of perſuaſion; motive. *Tillotſon.*
6. Ratiocination; diſcurſive act. *Davies.*
7. Clearneſs of faculties. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Right; juſtice. *Spenſer.*
9. Reaſonable claim; juſt practice. *Taylor.*
10. Rationale; juſt account. *Boyle.*
11. Moderation; moderate demands. *Addiſon.*

To REASON. *v. n.* [*raiſonner*, French.]
1. To argue rationally; to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes. *Locke.*
2. To debate; to diſcourſe; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To raiſe diſquiſitions; to make inquiries. *Milton.*

To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. *Bur.*

REA'SONABLE. *a.* [*raiſon*, French.]
1. Having the faculty of reaſon; endued with reaſon. *Sidney.*
2. Acting, ſpeaking, or thinking rationally. *Hayward.*
3. Juſt; rational; agreeable to reaſon. *Swift.*
2. Not immoderate. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney.*

REA'SONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *reaſonable.*]
1. The faculty of reaſon.
2. Agreeableneſs to reaſon. *Clarendon.*
3. Compliance with reaſon. *Hale.*

REA'SONABLY. *ad.* [from *reaſonable.*]
1. Agreeably to reaſon. *Dryden.*
2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon.*

REA'SONER. *ſ.* [*raiſonneur*, French.] One who reaſons; an arguer. *Blackmore.*

REA'SONING. *ſ.* [from *reaſon.*] Argument. *Addiſon.*

REA'SONLESS. *a.* [from *reaſon.*] Void of reaſon. *Shakſpeare.*

To REASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſemble.*] To collect anew. *Milton.*

To REASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſert.*] To aſſert anew. *Atterbury.*

To REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reaſſumo*, Latin.] To reſume; to take again. *Denham.*

To REASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*reaſſurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to revive from terrour. *Dryd.*

REATE. *ſ.* A kind of long ſmall graſs that grows in water, and complicates itſelf together. *Walton.*

To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft.* [ꝛæꝛian, Sax.] To take away by ſtealth or violence. *Carew.*

REBAPTIZA'TION. *ſ.* [*rebaptiſation*, Fr.] Renewal of baptiſm. *Hooker.*

To REBAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiſer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize.*] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*

To

To REBA'TE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, French.] To blunt; to beat to obtuſeneſs; to deprive of keenneſs. *Creech.*

RE'BECK. *ſ.* [*rebec*, French; *ribecca*, Italian.] A three ſtringed fiddle. *Milton.*

RE'BEL. *ſ.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who oppoſes lawful authority. *Fenton.*

To REBE'L. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority. *Shakſp.*

REBE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *rebel.*] One that rebels.

REBE'LLION. *ſ.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebello*, Lat. from *rebel.*] Inſurrection againſt lawful authority. *Milton.*

REBE'LLIOUS. *a.* [from *rebel.*] Opponent to lawful auth rity. *Deuteronomy.*

REBE'LLIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rebellious.*] In oppoſition to lawful authority. *Camden.*

REBE'LLIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *rebellious.*] The quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe. *Dryden.*

REBOA'TION. *ſ.* [*reboo*, Latin.] The return of a loud bellowing ſound.

To REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound.*] To ſpring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power. *Newton.*

To REBOU'ND. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back. *Prior.*

REBOU'ND. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted; reſilition. *Dryden.*

REBU'FF. *ſ.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Ital.] Repercuſſion; quick and ſudden reſiſtance. *Milt.*

To REBU'FF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To REBU'ILD. *v. n.* [*re* and *build.*] To re-edify; to reſtore from demolition; to repair. *Tickel.*

REBU'KABLE. *a.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehenſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend; to repreſs by objurgation. *Dry.*

REBU'KE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehenſion; chiding expreſſion; objurgation. *Pope.*
2. In low language it ſignifies any kind of check. *L'Eſtrange.*

REBU'KER. *ſ.* [from *rebuke.*] A chider; a reprehender. *Hoſea.*

RE'BUS. *ſ.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word repreſented by a picture. *Peacham.*

To REBU'T. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

REBU'TTER. *ſ.* An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To RECA'LL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*

RECA'LL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Dryden.*

To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once ſaid or done. *Swift.*

To RECA'NT. *v. n.* To revoke a poſition; to unſay what has been ſaid. *Swift.*

RECANTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *recant.*] Retractation; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *recant.*] One who recants. *Shakſpeare.*

To RECAPI'TULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr.] To repeat the ſum of a former diſcourſe. *More.*

RECAPITULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repetition of the principal points. *South.*

RECAPI'TULATORY. *a.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again. *Garretſon.*

To RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back. *Walton.*

To RECE'DE. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.]

1. To fall back; to retreat. *Bentley.*
2. To deſiſt; to relax any claim. *Clarendon.*

RECEI'PT. *ſ.* [*receptum*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving. *Wiſeman.*
2. The place of receiving. *Matthew.*
3. A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.
4. Reception; admiſſion. *Hooker.*
5. Reception; welcome. *Sidney.*
6. Preſcription of ingr dients for any compoſition. *Shakſpeare.*

RECEI'VABLE. *a.* [from *receive.*] Capable of being received.

To RECEI'VE. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, L.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shak.*
2. To take or obtain from another. *Daniel.*
3. To take any thing communicated. *Locke.*
4. To embrace intellectually. *Locke.*
5. To allow. *Hooker.*
6. To admit. *Watts.*
7. To take as into a veſſel. *Acts.*
8. To take into a place or ſtate. *Mark.*
9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To entertain as a gueſt. *Milton.*

RECEI'VEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *received.*] General allowance. *Boyle.*

RECEI'VER. *ſ.* [*receveur*, French.]

1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Donne.*
2. One to whom any thing is given or paid. *Spr.*
3. An officer appointed to receive publick money. *Bacon.*
4. One who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Taylor.*
5. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals. *Spenſer.*
6. The veſſel into which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill. *Blackmore.*
7. The veſſel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried. *Bent.*

To RECE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew. *Ben Jonſon.*

RE'CENCY. *ſ.* [*recens*, Latin.] Newneſs; new ſtate. *Wiſeman.*

RECE'NSION. *ſ.* [*recenſio*, Latin.] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT. *a.* [*recens*, Latin.]

1. New; not of long exiſtence. *Woodward.*
2. Late; not antique. *Bacon.*
3. Freſh; not long diſmiſſed from. *Pope.*

RE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freſhly. *Arbuthnot.*

RE'CENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *recent.*] Newneſs; freſhneſs. *Hale.*

RECE'P-

RECE'PTACLE. *ſ.* [*receptaculum*, Latin.] A veſſel or place into which any thing is received. *Spenſer.*

RECEPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Poſſibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

RECE'PTARY. *ſ.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

RECE'PTION. *ſ.* [*receptus*, Latin.]
1. The act of receiving. *Brown.*
2. The ſtate of being received.
3. Admiſſion of any thing communicated. *Loc.*
4. Readmiſſion. *Milton.*
5. The act of containing. *Addiſon.*
6. Treatment at firſt coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond.*
7. Opinion generally admitted. *Locke.*
8. Recovery. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

RECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Gl.*

RECE'PTORY. *a.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*

RECE'SS. *ſ.* [*receſſus*, Latin.]
1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; ſeceſſion. *Prior.*
2. Departure. *Glanville.*
3. Place of retirement; place of ſecrecy; private abode. *Milton.*
4. Departure into privacy. *Milton.*
5. Remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure. *Bacon.*
6. Removal to diſtance. *Brown.*
7. Privacy; ſecrecy of abode. *Dryden.*
8. Secret part. *Hammond.*

RECE'SSION. *ſ.* [*receſſio*, Latin.] The act of retreating.

To RECHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, French.] To change again. *Dryden.*

To RECHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, French.]
1. To accuſe in return. *Hooker.*
2. To attack anew. *Dryden.*

RECHEA'T. *ſ.* Among hunters, a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game. *Shakſpeare.*

RECIDIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backſliding; falling again. *Hammond.*

RECIDI'VOUS. *a.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE. *ſ.* [*recipe*, Lat.] A medical preſcription. *Suckling.*

RECI'PIENT. *ſ.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]
1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville.*
4. The veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill. *Decay of Piety.*

RECI'PROCAL. *a.* [*reciprocus*, Latin.]
1. Acting in viciſſitude; alternate. *Milton.*
2. Mutual; done by each to each. *L'Eſtran.*
3. Mutually interchangeable. *Watts.*
4. *Reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is ſo much leſſer than the ſecond, as the third is greater than the firſt, and vice verſa. *Harris.*

RECI'PROCALLY. *ad.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutually; interchangeably. *Newton.*

RECI'PROCALNESS. *ſ.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutual return; alternateneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECI'PROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Sewel.*

RECIPROCA'TION. *ſ.* [*reciprocatio*, Latin.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Brown.*

RECI'SION. *ſ.* [*reciſus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off.

RECI'TAL. *ſ.* [from *recite.*]
1. Repetition; rehearſal. *Addiſon.*
2. Narration. *Addiſon.*
3. Enumeration. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *recite.*] Repetition; rehearſal. *Hammond.*

RE'CITATIVE. } *ſ.* [from *recite.*] A kind
RECITATI'VO. } of tuneful pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chaunt. *Dryden.*

To RECI'TE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat.] To rehearſe; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Addiſ.*

RECI'TE. *ſ.* Recital. Not in uſe. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [ꝑecan, Sax.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Shak.*

RE'CKLESS. *a.* [ꝑeccelear, Sax.] Careleſs; heedleſs; mindleſs. *Shakſpeare. Cowley.*

RE'CKLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *reck.*] Careleſſneſs; negligence. *Sidney.*

To RE'CKON. *v. a.* [ꝑeccan, Saxon.]
1. To number; to count. *Craſhaw.*
2. To eſteem; to account. *Hooker.*
3. To aſſign in an account. *Romans.*

To RE'CKON. *v. n.*
1. To compute; to calculate. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſtate an account. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To charge to account. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. To pay a penalty. *Sanderſon.*
5. To call to puniſhment. *Tillotſon.*
6. To lay ſtreſs or dependance upon. *Temple.*

RE'CKONER. *ſ.* [from *reckon.*] One who computes; one who calculates coſt. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING. *ſ.* [from *reckon.*]
1. Computation; calculation.
2. Account of time. *Sandys.*
3. Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel.*
4. Money charged by an hoſt. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Account taken. *Kings.*
6. Eſteem; account; eſtimation. *Hooker.*

To RECLA'IM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]
1. To reform; to correct. *Brown.*
2. [*reclaimer*, French.] To reduce to the ſtate deſired. *Bacon.*
3. To recall; to cry out againſt. *Dryden.*
4. To tame. *Dryden.*

RECLAI'MANT. *ſ.* [from *reclaim.*] Contradicter. *Waterland.*

To RECLI'NE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Latin.] To lean back; to lean ſidewiſe. *Addiſon.*

To RECLI'NE. *v. n.* To reſt; to repoſe; to lean.

RECLI'NE. *a.* [*reclinis*, Latin.] In a leaning poſture. *Milton.*

To RECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cloſe.*] To cloſe again. *Pope.*

To RECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open. *Harvey.*

RECLU'SE. *a.* [*reclus*, French; *recluſus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety.*

RECLU'SE. *ſ.* A retired perſon. *Hammond.*

RECOAGULA'TION. *ſ.* Second coagulation. *Boyle.*

RECO'G-

RECO'GNIZANCE. *ſ.* [*recogniſance*, French.]
1. Acknowledgment of perſon or thing.
2. Badge. *Hooker. Shakſpeare.*
3. A bond of record teſtifying the recogniſor to owe unto the recogniſee a certain ſum of money acknowledged in ſome court of record. *Cowel.*

To RECOGN'ISE. *v. a.* [*recogneſco*, Latin.]
1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing. *Dryden.*
2. To review; to re-examine. *South.*

RECOGNISEE'. *ſ.* He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR. *ſ.* He who gives the recogniſance.

RECOGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]
1. Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.*
2. Knowledge confeſſed. *Grew.*
3. Acknowledgment. *Bacon.*

To RECOI'L. *v. n.* [*reculer*, French.]
1. To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance. *Milton.*
2. To fall back. *Spenſer.*
3. To fail; to ſhrink. *Shakſpeare.*

RECOI'L. *ſ.* A falling back.

To RECOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin over again. *Addiſon.*

RECOI'NAGE. *ſ.* [*re* and *coinage.*] The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Latin.]
1. To recover to memory. *Watts.*
2. To recover reaſon or reſolution. *Dryden.*
3. To gather what is ſcattered; to gather again. *Boyle.*

RECOLLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Lo.*

To RECO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*]
1. To comfort or conſole again. *Sidney.*
2. To give new ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] To begin anew.

To RECOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr.]
1. To praiſe to another. *Dryden.*
2. To make acceptable. *Pope.*
3. To commit with prayers. *Acts.*

RECOMME'NDABLE. *a.* [*recommendable*, Fr.] Worthy of recommendation or praiſe. *Glanv.*

RECOMMENDA'TION. *ſ.* [*recommendation*, French.]
1. The act of recommending.
2. That which ſecures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden.*

RECOMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from *recommend.*] That commends to another. *Swift.*

RECOMME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *recommend.*] One who recommends. *Atterbury.*

To RECOMMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit anew. *Clarendon.*

To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew. *Donne.*

To RE'COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*recompenſer*, Fr.]
1. To repay; to requite. *Chronicles.*
2. To give in requital. *Romans.*
3. To compenſate; to make up by ſomething equivalent. *Knolles.*
4. To redeem; to pay for. *Numbers.*

RE'COMPENSE. *ſ.* [*recompenſe*, French.]
1. Reward; ſomething given as an acknowledgment of merit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Equivalent; compenſation. *Clarendon.*

RECOMPI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilement. *Bacon.*

To RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recompoſer*, French.]
1. To ſettle or quiet anew. *Taylor.*
2. To form or adjuſt anew. *Boyle.*

RECOMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* Compoſition renewed.

To RE'CONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, French.]
1. To make to like again. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make to be liked again. *Clarendon.*
3. To make any thing conſiſtent. *Locke.*
4. To reſtore to favour. *Ezekiel.*

RECONCI'LEABLE. *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.]
1. Capable of renewed kindneſs.
2. Conſiſtent; poſſible to be made conſiſtent. *Hammond.*

RECONCI'LEABLENESS. *ſ.*
1. Conſiſtence; poſſibility to be reconciled. *Hammond.*
2. Diſpoſition to renew love.

RECONCI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *reconcile.*]
1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindneſs; favour reſtored. *Milton.*
2. Friendſhip renewed. *Sidney.*

RECONCI'LER. *ſ.* [from *reconcile.*]
1. One who renews friendſhip between others.
2. One who diſcovers the conſiſtence between propoſitions. *Norris.*

RECONCILIA'TION. *ſ.* [*reconciliatio*, Lat.]
1. Renewal of friendſhip.
2. Agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite; ſolution of ſeeming contrarieties. *Rogers.*
3. Atonement; expiation. *Hebrews.*

To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condenſe.*] To condenſe anew. *Boyle.*

RECO'NDITE. *a.* [*reconditus*, Latin.] Secret; profound; abſtruſe. *Felton.*

To RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, French.] To conduct again. *Dryden.*

To RECONJOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join anew. *Boyle.*

To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again. *Davies.*

To RECO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *conſecrate.*] To conſecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*

To RECONVE'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *convene.*] To aſſemble anew. *Clarendon.*

To RECONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey again. *Denham.*

To RECO'RD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Latin.]
1. To regiſter any thing, ſo that its memory may not be loſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To celebrate; to cauſe to be remembered ſolemnly. *Fairfax.*

RE'CORD. *ſ.* [*record*, French.] Regiſter; authentick memorial. *Shakſpeare.*

RECORDA'TION. *ſ.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RECO'RDER. *ſ.* [from *record.*]
1. One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any events. *Donne.*
2. The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.*
3. A kind of flute; a wind inſtrument. *Sidn.*

To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch.*] To lie down again. *Wotton.*

To

To RECO'VER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, French.]
1. To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder. *Sidn.*
2. To repair. *Rogers.*
3. To regain; to get again. *Knolles.*
4. To releaſe. *Timothy.*
5. To attain; to reach. Not in uſe. *Sb.*

To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a diſeaſe or calamity. *Milton.*

RECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*recouvrable*, French.]
1. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs.
2. Poſſible to be regained. *Clarendon.*

RECO'VERY. *ſ.* [from *recover.*]
1. Reſtoration from ſickneſs. *Taylor.*
2. Power or act of regaining. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The act of cutting off an entail. *Shakſp.*

To RECOU'NT. *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell diſtinctly. *Shakſpeare.*

RECOU'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *recount.*] Relation; recital. *Shakſpeare.*

RECOU'RED, for *recovered*, or *recured*. *Sp.*

RECOU'RSE. *ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]
1. Frequent paſſage. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Return; new attack. *Brown.*
3. Application as for help or protection. *Wot.*
4. Acceſs. *Shakſpeare.*

RECRE'ANT. *a.* [*recriant*, French.]
1. Cowardly; meanſpirited; ſubdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenſer.*
2. Apoſtate; falſe. *Milton.*

To RE'CREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Latin.]
1. To refreſh after toil; to amuſe or divert in wearineſs. *Taylor. Dryden.*
2. To delight; to gratify. *More.*
3. To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*

RECREA'TION. *ſ.* [from *recreate.*]
1. Relief after toil or pain; amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs. *Sidney.*
2. Refreſhment; amuſement; diverſion. *Hol.*

RE'CREATIVE. *a.* [from *recreate.*] Refreſhing; giving relief after labour or pain; amuſing; diverting. *Taylor.*

RE'CREATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *recreative.*] The quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT. *ſ.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts. *Boyle.*

RECREME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *recre-*
RECREMENTI'TIOUS. } *ment.*] Droſſy.

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *criminor*, L.] To return one accuſation with another. *Stilling.*

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. a.* To accuſe in return. Unuſual. *South.*

RECRIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*recrimination*, Fr. from *recriminate.*] Return of one accuſation with another. *Government of the Tongue.*

RECRIMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *recriminate.*] He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT. *a.* [*recrudeſcens*, Latin.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUI'T. *v. a.* [*recruter*, French.]
1. To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies. *Dryden. Newton.*
2. To ſupply an army with new men. *Clarcn.*

To RECRUI'T. *v. n.* To raiſe new ſoldiers. *Ad.*

RECRUI'T. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Supply of any thing waſted. *Clarendon.*
2. A new ſoldier. *Dryden.*

RECTA'NGLE. *ſ.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees. *Locke.*

RECTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*rectus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*

RECTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *rectangular.*] With right angles. *Brown.*

RE'CTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *rectify.*] Capable to be ſet right. *Brown.*

RECTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*rectification*, Fr.]
1. The act of ſetting right what is wrong. *Forb.*
2. In chymiſtry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

To RE'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, French.]
1. To make right; to reform; to redreſs. *Hook.*
2. To exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation. *Grew.*

RECTILI'NEAR. } *a.* [*rectus* and *linea*,
RECTILI'NEOUS. } Latin.] Conſiſting of right lines. *Newton.*

RE'CTITUDE. *ſ.* [*rectitude*, French.]
1. Straightneſs; not curvity.
2. Rightneſs; uprightneſs; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *K. Charles.*

RE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*recteur*, French.]
1. Ruler; lord; governour. *Ayliffe.*
2. Parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RE'CTORSHIP. *ſ.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector.*] The rank or office of rector. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *rector.*] A *rectory* or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the miniſter thereof, to whoſe charge the land is committed. *Spelman.*

RECUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning. *Brown.*

RECU'LE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenſer.*

RECU'MBENCY. *ſ.* [from *recumbent.*]
1. The poſture of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
2. Reſt; repoſe. *Locke.*

RECU'MBENT. *a.* [*recumbens*, Latin.] Lying; leaning. *Arbuthnot.*

To RECU'R. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Latin.]
1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Calamy.*
2. [*recourir*, French.] To have recourſe to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*

To RECU'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure.*] To recover from ſickeſs or labour. *Spenſer.*

RECU'RE. *ſ.* Recovery; remedy. *Knolles.*

RECU'RRENCE. } *ſ.* [from *recurrent.*] Re-
RECU'RRENCY. } turn. *Brown.*

RECU'RRENT. *a.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Latin.] Returning from time to time. *Harv.*

RECU'RSION. *ſ.* [*recurſus*, L.] Return. *Boy.*

RECURVA'TION. } *ſ.* [*recurvo*, L.] Flex-
RECU'RVITY. } ure backward. *Brown.*

RECU'RVOUS. *a.* [*recurvus*, Latin.] Bent backward. *Derham.*

RECU'SANT. *ſ.* [*recuſans*, L.] One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety. *Cla.*

To RECU'SE. *v. n.* [*recuſo*, Lat.] To refuſe. A juridical word. *Digby.*

RED. *a.* [ɲeð, Saxon; *rhud*, Welſh.] Of the colour of blood. *Newton.*

To REDA'RGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Latin.] To refute. Not in uſe. *Hakewill.*

RE'DBERRIED *ſhrub caſſia. ſ.* A plant.

RE'DBREAST. *ſ.* A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of its breaſt. *Thomſon.*

RE'DCOAT. *ſ.* A name of contempt for a ſoldier. *Dryden.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *red.*] To make red. *Dryden.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. n.* To grow red. *Pope.*

RE'DDISH. *a.* [from *red.*] Somewhat red.

RE'DDISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *reddiſh.*] Tendency to redneſs. *Boyle.*

REDDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *reddo*, Latin.] Reſtitution. *Howel.*

RE'DDITIVE. *a.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Anſwering to an interrogative.

RE'DDLE. *ſ.* A ſort of mineral of the metal kind, of a tolerably cloſe and even texture; ſoft and unctuous to the touch, remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine florid, though not very deep red. *Hill.*

REDE. *ſ.* [ɲæð, Sax.] Counſel; advice. *Sh.*

To REDE. *v. a.* [ɲæðan, Sax.] To adviſe. *Sp.*

To REDEE'M. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Latin.]

1. To ranſome; to relieve from any thing by paying a price. *Ruth.*
2. To reſcue; to recover. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To recompenſe; to compenſate; to make amends for. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To pay an atonement. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſave the world from the curſe of ſin. *Mil.*

REDEE'MABLE. *a.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *redeemable.*] The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER. *ſ.* [from *redeem.*]

1. One who ranſoms or redeems. *Spenſer.*
2. The Saviour of the world. *Shakſpeare.*

To REDELI'VER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*

REDELI'VERY. *ſ.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.

To REDEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*redemander*, French.] To demand back. *Addiſon.*

REDE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*redemption*, French; *redemptio*, Latin.]

1. Ranſome; releaſe. *Milton.*
2. Purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt. *Shakſpeare.*

REDE'MPTORY. *a.* [from *redemptus*, Latin.] Paid for ranſome. *Chapman.*

RE'DGUM. *ſ.* [from *red* and *gum.*] A diſeaſe of children newly born.

REDHO'T. *a.* [*red* and *hot.*] Heated to redneſs. *Bacon. Newton.*

REDI'NTEGRATE. *a.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Reſtored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*

REDINTEGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *redintegrate.*]

1. Renovation; reſtoration. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *Redintegration* chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution. *Quincy.*

RE'DLEAD. *ſ.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium. *Pea.*

RE'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'DOLENCE. } *ſ.* [from *redolent*,] Sweet-
RE'DOLENCY. } neſs of ſcent. *Boyle.*

RE'DOLENT. *a.* [*redolens*, Latin.] Sweet of ſcent. *Sandys.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, French.]

1. To repeat in return. *Spenſer.*
2. To repeat often. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To encreaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over. *Addiſon.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addiſon.*

REDOU'BT. *ſ.* [*redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Ital.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortreſs. *Bacon.*

REDOU'BTABLE. *a.* [*redoubtable*, French.] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope.*

REDOU'BTED. *a.* [*redoubté*, French.] Dread; awful; formidable. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To REDOU'ND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.]

1. To be ſent back by reaction. *Milton.*
2. To conduce in the conſequence. *Addiſon.*
3. To proceed in the conſequence. *Addiſon.*

To REDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*redreſſer*, French.]

1. To ſet right; to amend. *Milton.*
2. To relieve; to remedy; to eaſe. *Sidney.*

REDRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment. *Hooker.*
2. Relief; remedy. *Bacon.*
3. One who gives relief. *Dryden.*

REDRE'SSIVE. *a.* Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomſon.*

To RE'DSEAR. *v. n.* If iron be too hot, it will *redſear*, that is, break under the hammer. *Mox.*

RE'DSHANK. *ſ.* [*red* and *ſhank.*] A bird.

RE'DSTART, or RE'DTAIL. *ſ.* [*phœnicurus*, Latin.] A bird.

RE'DSTREAK. *ſ.* [*red* and *ſtreak.*]

1. An apple; cider fruit. *Mortimer.*
2. Cider preſſed from the redſtreak. *Smith.*

To REDU'CE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Latin.]

1. To bring back. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To bring to the former ſtate. *Milton.*
3. To reform from any diſorder. *Clarendon.*
4. To bring into any ſtate of diminution. *Boyle.*
5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillotſon.*
6. To bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To ſubdue. *Milton.*
8. To bring into any ſtate more within reach or power.
9. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*
10. To ſubject to a rule; to bring into a claſs.

REDU'CEMENT. *ſ.* The act of bringing back, ſubduing, reforming, or diminiſhing. *Bacon.*

REDU'CER. *ſ.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces. *Sidney.*

REDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *reduce.*] Poſſible to be reduced. *South.*

REDU'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *reducible.*] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*

REDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*reduction*, French.]

1. The act of reducing. *Hale.*
2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDU'CTIVE. *a.* [*reductif*, French.] Having

ing the power of reducing. *Hale.*

REDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* By reduction; by conſequence. *Hammond.*

REDU'NDANCE. } *ſ.* [*redundantia*, Latin.]
REDU'NDANCY. } Superfluity; ſuperabundance; exuberance. *Bacon.*

REDU'NDANT. *a.* [*redundans*, Latin.]
1. Superabundant; exuberant; ſuperfluous. *Ar.*
2. Uſing more words or images than are uſeful. *Watts.*

REDU'NDANTLY. *ad.* [from *redundant.*] ſuperfluouſly; ſuperabundantly.

To REDU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate.*] To double.

REDUPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reduplicate.*] The act of doubling. *Digby.*

REDU'PLICATIVE. *a.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr.] Double. *Watts.*

RE'DWING. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

To REE. *v. a.* To riddle; to ſift. *Mortimer.*

To REE'CHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back. *Pope.*

REE'CHY. *a.* [from *reek.*] Smoky; ſooty; tanned. *Shakſpeare.*

REED. *ſ.* [ꝛeoꝺ, Saxon; *ried*, German.]
1. A hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Raleigh.*
2. A ſmall pipe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An arrow. *Prior.*

REE'DEN. *a.* [from *reed.*] Conſiſting of reeds. *Dryden.*

To REE'DIFY. *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr.] To rebuild; to build again. *Shakſpeare.*

REE'DLESS. *a.* [from *reed.*] Being without reeds. *May.*

REE'DY. *a.* [from *reed.*] Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*

REEK. *ſ.* [ꝛec, Saxon.]
1. Smoke; ſteam; vapour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A pile of corn or hay. *Mortimer.*

To REEK. *v. n.* [ꝛecan, Saxon.] To ſmoke; to ſteam; to emit vapour. *Shakſpeare.*

REE'KY. *a.* [from *reek.*] Smoky; tanned; black. *Shakſpeare.*

REEL. *ſ.* [ꝛeol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into ſkeins from the ſpindle.

To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the ſpindle. *Wilkins.*

To REEL. *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swed.] To ſtagger; to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other. *Sandys.*

REELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*re* and *election.*] Repeated election. *Swift.*

To REENA'CT. *v. n.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact enew. *Arbuthnot.*

To REENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [*re* and *enforcement.*] Freſh aſſiſtance. *Ward.*

To REENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a ſecond time. *Pope.*

To REE'NTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.*

To REENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne. *Southern.*

REE'NTRANCE. *ſ.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again. *Glanville.*

REE'RMOUSE. *ſ.* [hꝛeꝛemur, Sax.] A bat.

To REESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *eſtabliſh.*] To eſtabliſh anew. *Smalridge.*

REESTA'BLISHER. *ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh.*] One that reeſtabliſhes.

REESTA'BLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh.*] The act of reeſtabliſhing; the ſtate of being reeſtabliſhed; reſtauration. *Addiſon.*

REEVE. *ſ.* [ʒeneꝛa. Sax.] A ſteward. *Dryd.*

To REEXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew. *Hooker.*

To REFE'CT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Latin.] To refreſh; to reſtore after hunger or fatigue. *Bro.*

REFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*refectio*, Latin.] Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue. *South.*

REFE'CTORY. *ſ.* [*refectoire*, French.] Room of refreſhment; eating room. *Dryden.*

To REFE'L. *v. a.* [*refello*, Latin.] To refute; to repreſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

To REFE'R. *v. a.* [*refero*, Latin.]
1. To diſmiſs for information or judgment. *Burnet.*
2. To betake to for deciſion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bac.*
4. To reduce as to a claſs. *Boyle.*
5. In law, to ſubmit to arbitration; to propoſe to the determination of impartial men, without the forms of law.

To REFE'R. *v. n.* To reſpect; to have relation. *Burnet.*

REFEREE'. *ſ.* [from *refer.*] One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Eſtrange.*

RE'FERENCE. *ſ.* [from *refer.*]
1. Relation; reſpect; view toward; alluſion to. *Raleigh.*
2. Diſmiſſion to another tribunal. *Swift.*

REFERE'NDARY. *ſ.* [*referendus*, L.] One to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred. *Bacon.*

To REFERME'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*

REFE'RRIBLE. *a.* [from *refer.*] Capable of being conſidered, as in relation to ſomething elſe. *Brown.*

To REFI'NE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, French.]
1. To purify; to clear from droſs and recrement. *Zechariah.*
2. To make elegant; to poliſh. *Peacham.*

To REFI'NE. *v. n.*
1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden.*
2. To grow pure. *Addiſon.*
3. To affect nicety. *Atterbury.*

REFI'NEDLY. *ad.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance. *Dryden.*

REFI'NEMENT. *ſ.* [from *refine.*]
1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from droſs. *Norris.*
2. Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift.*
3. Artificial practice. *Rogers.*
4. Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addiſ.*

REFI'NER. *ſ.* [from *refine.*]
1. Purifier; one who clears from droſs or recrement. *Bacon.*
2. Improver in elegance. *Swift.*
3. Inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties. *Addiſon.*

To REFI'T. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to reſtore after damage. *Woodward.*

To

To REFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*reflechir*, French; *reflecto*, Latin.] To throw back. *Milton.*

To REFLE'CT. *v. n.*

1. To throw back light. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To bend back. *Bentley.*
3. To throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves. *Taylor.*
4. To conſider attentively. *Prior.*
5. To throw reproach or cenſure. *Smith.*
6. To bring reproach. *Dryden.*

REFLE'CTENT. *a.* [*reflectens*, Latin.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*

REFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *reflect.*]

1. The act of throwing back. *Cheyne.*
2. The act of bending back. *Bentley.*
3. That which is reflected. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Thought thrown back upon the paſt. *Den.*
5. The action of the mind upon itſelf. *Locke.*
6. Attentive conſideration. *South.*
7. Cenſure. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *reflect.*]

1. Throwing back images. *Dryden.*
2. Conſidering things paſt; conſidering the operations of the mind. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *reflect.*] Conſiderer. *Boyle.*

REFLE'X. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Directed backward. *Hale. Bentley.*

REFLE'X. *ſ.* [*reflexus*, L.] Reflection. *Hooker.*

REFLEXIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*

REFLE'XIBLE. *a.* [from *reflexus*, Latin.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne.*

REFLE'XIVE. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Having reſpect to ſomething paſt. *Hammond.*

REFLE'XIVELY. *ad.* [from *reflexive.*] In a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REFLO'AT. *ſ.* [*re* and *float.*] Ebb; reflux. *Bac.*

To REFLOU'RISH. *v. n.* [*re* and *flouriſh.*] To flouriſh anew. *Milton.*

To REFLO'W. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr.] To flow back.

REFLU'ENT. *a.* [*refluens*, Latin.] Running back. *Arbuthnot.*

REFLU'X. *ſ.* [*reflux*, French.] Backward courſe of water. *Brown.*

REFOCILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*refocillo*, Latin.] Reſtoration of ſtrength by refreſhment.

To REFO'RM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Latin.] To change from worſe to better. *Hooker.*

To REFO'RM. *v. n.* To paſs by change from worſe to better. *Atterbury.*

REFO'RM. ſ [French.] Reformation.

REFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*reformation*, French.]

1. Change from worſe to better. *Addiſon.*
2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive ſtate. *Atterbury.*

REFO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *reform.*]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender. *K. Charles. Spratt.*
2. One of thoſe who changed religion from popiſh corruptions and innovations. *Bacon.*

To REFRA'CT. *v. n.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural courſe of rays. *Cheyne.*

REFRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*refraction*, French.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have paſſed on in, had not the denſity of the medium turned it aſide. *Newton.*

REFRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction. *Newton.*

REFRA'CTORINESS. *ſ.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obſtinacy. *Saunderſon.*

REFRA'CTORY. *a.* [*refractoire*, Fr.] Obſtinate; perverſe; contumacious. *Bacon.*

REFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRA'IN. *v. a.* [*refrenir*, Fr.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Milton.*

To REFRA'IN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abſtain; to ſpare. *Hooker.*

REFRANGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *refrangible.*] *Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*re* and *frango*, Latin.] Such as may be turned out of its courſe, in paſſing from one medium to another. *Locke.*

REFRENA'TION. *ſ.* [*re* and *fræno*, Latin.] The act of reſtraining.

To REFRE'SH. *v. a.* [*refraiſcher*, French.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, labour, or care. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To improve, by new touches, any thing impaired. *Dryden.*
3. To refrigerate; to cool. *Ecclus.*

REFRE'SHER. *ſ.* [from *refreſh.*] That which refreſhes. *Thomſon.*

REFRE'SHMENT. *ſ.* [from *refreſh.*]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.
2. That which gives relief, as food, reſt. *South.*

REFRI'GERANT. *a.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wiſem.*

To REFRI'GERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Lat.] To cool. *Bacon. Brown.*

REFRIGERA'TION. *ſ.* [*refrigeratio*, L.] The act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled. *Wilk.*

REFRI'GERATIVE. } *a.* [*refrigeratorius*,
REFRI'GERATORY. } Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY. *ſ.*

1. That part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGE'RIUM. ſ. [Latin.] Cool refreſhment; refrigeration. *South.*

REFT. part. pret. of *reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away. *Aſcham.*
2. Preterite of *reave.* Took away. *Spenſer.*

RE'FUGE. *ſ.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Latin.]

1. Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; protection. *Milton.*
2. That which gives ſhelter or protection. *Dry.*
3. Expedient in diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Expedient in general. *Wotton.*

To RE'FUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French.] To ſhelter; to protect. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE'. *ſ.* [*refugié*, French.] One who flies to ſhelter or protection. *Dryden.*

REFU'LGENCE. *ſ.* [from *refulgent.*] Splendour; brightneſs.

REFU'LGENT. *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; ſhining;

shining; glittering; splendid. *Dryden.*

To REFU'ND. *v. a.* [*refundo*, Latin.]
1. To pour back. *Ray.*
2. To repay what is received; to restore. *L'Es.*

REFU'SAL. *s.* [from *refuse.*]
1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited. *Rogers.*
2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option. *Swift.*

To REFU'SE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, French.]
1. To deny what is solicited or required. *Shak.*
2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant. *Shak.*

To REFU'SE. *v. n.* Not to accept. *Milton.*

RE'FUSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken. *Fell.*

RE'FUSE. *s.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken. *Dryden.*

REFU'SER. *s.* [from *refuse.*] He who refuses.

REFU'TAL. *s.* [from *refute.*] Refutation.

REFUTA'TION. *s.* [*refutatio*, Latin.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous. *Bentley.*

To REFU'TE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, French.] To prove false or erroneous. *Milton.*

To REGAI'N. *v. a.* [*regagner*, French.] To recover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*

RE'GAL. *a.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Latin.] Royal; kingly. *Milton.*

RE'GAL. *s.* [*regale*, French.] A musical instrument. *Bacon.*

REGA'LE. *s.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To REGA'LE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, French.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*

REGA'LEMENT. *s.* [*regalement*, French.] Refreshment; entertainment. *Philips.*

REGA'LIA. *s.* [Latin.] Ensigns of royalty.

REGA'LITY. *s.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon.*

To REGA'RD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.]
1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Sh.*
2. To observe; to remark. *Shakspeare.*
3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour.
4. To observe religiously. *Romans.*
5. To pay attention to. *Proverbs.*
6. To respect; to have relation to.
7. To look toward. *Sandys.*

REGA'RD. *s.* [*regard*, French.]
1. Attention as to a matter of importance. *Att.*
2. Respect; reverence. *Milton.*
3. Note; eminence. *Spenser.*
4. Respect; account. *Hooker.*
5. Relation; reference. *Watts.*
6. Look; aspect directed to another. *Dryden.*
7. Prospect; object of sight. *Shakspeare.*

REGA'RDABLE. *a.* [from *regard.*]
1. Observable. Not used. *Brown.*
2. Worthy of notice. Not used. *Carew.*

REGA'RDER. *s.* [from *regard.*] One that regards.

REGA'RDFUL. *a.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward.*

REGA'RDFULLY. *ad.* [from *regardful.*]
1. Attentively; heedfully.
2. Respectfully. *Shakspeare.*

REGA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *regard.*] Heedless; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*

REGA'RDLESLY. *ad.* [from *regardless.*] Without heed.

REGA'RDLESNESS. *s.* [from *regardless.*] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

RE'GENCY. *s.* [from *regent.*]
1. Authority; government. *Grew.*
2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*
3. The district governed by a vicegerent. *Milt.*
4. Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.

To REGE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Latin.]
1. To reproduce; to produce anew. *Blackm.*
2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life. *Add.*

REGE'NERATE. *a.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]
1. Reproduced. *Shakspeare.*
2. Born anew by grace to a christian life. *Milt.*

REGE'NERATENESS. *s.* [from *regenerate.*] The state of being regenerate.

REGENERA'TION *s.* [*regeneration*, French.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life. *Titus.*

RE'GENT. *a.* [*regent*, French; *regens*, Latin.]
1. Governing; ruling. *Hale.*
2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

RE'GENT. *s.*
1. Governour; ruler. *Milton.*
2. One invested with vicarious royalty. *Shak.*

RE'GENTSHIP. *s.* [from *regent.*]
1. Power of governing.
2. Deputed authority. *Shakspeare.*

REGERMINA'TION. *s.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of sprouting again.

RE'GIBLE. *a.* Governable. *Dict.*

RE'GICIDE. *s.* [*regicida*, Latin.]
1. Murderer of his king. *Dryden.*
2. Murder of his king. *Decay of Piety.*

RE'GIMEN. *s.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine. *Swift.*

RE'GIMENT. *s.* [*regement*, old French.]
1. Government; polity. Not in use. *Hooker.*
2. Rule; authority. Not in use. *Hale.*
3. A body of soldiers under one colonel. *Wall.*

REGIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *regiment.*] Belonging to a regiment; military.

RE'GION. *s.* [*region*, French; *regio*, Latin.]
1. Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Sha.*
2. Part of the body. *Shakspeare.*
3. Place; rank. *Shakspeare.*

RE'GISTER. *s.* [*registre*, Fr. *registrum.* Lat.]
1. An account of any thing regularly kept. *Sp.*
2. The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

To RE'GISTER. *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr.]
1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts. *Addison.*
2. To enrol; to set down in a list. *Milton.*

RE'GISTRY. *s.* [from *register.*]
1. The act of inserting in the register. *Graunt.*
2. The place where the register is kept.
3. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*

RE'GLEMENT. *s.* [Fr.] Regulation. *Bacon.*

RE'GLET. *s.* [*reglette*, French.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT. *a.* [French.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power. *Watton.*

To

To REGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*]
1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayward.*
2. To ſwallow eagerly. *Milton.*
3. To ſwallow back. *Dryden.*

To REGRA'FT. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, French.] To graft again. *Bacon.*

To REGRA'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*

To REGRA'TE. *v. a.*
1. To offend; to ſhock. *Derham.*
2. To engroſs; to foreſtal. *Spenſer.*

REGRA'TER. *ſ.* [*regrattier*, French.] Foreſtaller; engroſſer.

To REGREE'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet.*] To reſalute; to greet a ſecond time. *Shakſpeare.*

REGREE'T. *ſ.* Return or exchange of ſalutation. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

REGRE'SS. *ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Latin.] Paſſage back; power of paſſing back. *Burnet.*

To REGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*regreſſus*, Latin.] To go back; to return. *Brown.*

REGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Latin.] The act of returning or going back. *Brown.*

REGRE'T. *ſ.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.]
1. Vexation at ſomething paſt; bitterneſs of reflection. *South.*
2. Grief; ſorrow. *Clarendon.*
3. Diſlike; averſion. *Decay of Piety.*

To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, French.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*

REGUE'RDON. *ſ.* [*re* and *guerdon.*] Reward; recompence. *Shakſpeare.*

To REGUE'RDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'GULAR. *a.* [*regularis*, Latin.]
1. Agreeable to rule; conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed. *Addiſon.*
2. Governed by ſtrict regulations. *Pope.*
3. In geometry, a *regular* body is a ſolid, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of *regular* and equal figures and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal.
4. Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline.
5. Methodical; orderly. *Law.*

RE'GULAR. *ſ.* [*regulier*, Fr.] In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be *regulars*, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, and obſerve the three vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*

REGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*regularité*, French.]
1. Agreeableneſs to rule.
2. Method; certain order. *Grew.*

RE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *regular.*] In a manner concordant to rule. *Prior.*

To RE'GULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.]
1. To adjuſt by rule or method. *Locke.*
2. To direct. *Wiſeman.*

REGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *regulate.*]
1. The act of regulating. *Ray.*
2. Method; the effect of being regulated.

REGULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *regulate.*]
1. One that regulates. *Grew.*
2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

RE'GULUS. *ſ.* [Lat. *regule*, Fr.] The finer and moſt weighty part of metals. *Quincy.*

To REGU'RGITATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *gurges*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back. *Bentley.*

To REGU'RGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey.*

REGURGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *regurgitate.*] Reſorption; the act of ſwallowing back. *Sharp.*

To REHEA'R. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again. *Addiſon.*

REHEA'RSAL. *ſ.* [from *rehearſe.*]
1. Repetition; recital. *South.*
2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*

To REHEA'RSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear.*]
1. To repeat; to recite. *Swift.*
2. To relate; to tell. *Dryden.*
3. To recite previouſly to publick exhibition.

To REJE'CT. *v. a.* [*rejectus*, Latin.]
1. To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal or acceptance of offer. *Knolles.*
2. To caſt off; to make an abject. *Iſaiah.*
3. To refuſe; not to accept. *Locke.*
4. To throw aſide. *Beattie.*

REJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of caſting off or throwing aſide. *Bacon.*

REI'GLE. *ſ.* [*reigle*, French.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. *Carew.*

To REIGN. *v. a.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, French.]
1. To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority. *Cow.*
2. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.*
3. To obtain power or dominion. *Romans.*

REIGN. *ſ.* [*regnum*, Latin.]
1. Royal authority; ſovereignty. *Pope.*
2. Time of a king's government. *Thomſon.*
3. Kingdom; dominions. *Pope.*

To REIMBO'DY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody.*] To imbody again. *Boyle.*

To REIMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, and *bourſe*, French, a purſe.] To pay; to repair loſs or expence by an equivalent. *Swift.*

REIMBU'RSEMENT. *ſ.* [from *reimburſe.*] Reparation; recompenſe; compenſation; repayment. *Ayliffe.*

To REIMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew. *Brown.*

REIMPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*re* and *impreſſion.*] A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN. *ſ.* [*reſnes*, French.]
1. The part of the bridle which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's or rider's hand. *Sh.*
2. Uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To give the* REINS. To give licenſe. *Milton.*

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*
2. To reſtrain; to controul. *Shakſpeare.*

REINS. *ſ.* [*renes*, Latin.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job.*

To REINSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſert.*] To inſert a ſecond time.

To REINSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſpire.*] To inſpire anew. *Dryden.*

To REINSTA'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtal.*]
1. To ſeat again. *Milton.*
2. To put again in poſſeſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To REINSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtate.*] To put again in poſſeſſion. *Addiſon.*

To REI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *integer*, Latin.] To renew with regard to any ſtate or

quality; to repair; to reſtore. *Bacon.*

To REINVE'ST. *v. a.* [*re* and *inveſt.*] To inveſt anew.

To REJOI'CE. *v. n.* [*rejouer*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milton.*

To REJOI'CE. *v. a* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make glad. *Prior.*

REJOI'CER. *ſ.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices. *Taylor.*

To REJOI'N. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, French.]

1. To join again. *Brown.*
2. To meet one again. *Pope.*

To REJOI'N. *v. n.* To anſwer to an anſwer. *Dry.*

REJOI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *rejoin.*]

1. Reply to an anſwer. *Glanville.*
2. Reply; anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*

REJO'LT. *ſ.* [*rejailler*, French.] Shock; ſucculſion. *South.*

REIT. *ſ.* Sedge, or ſea-weed. *Bailey.*

To REI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Latin.] To repeat again and again. *Smalridge.*

REITERA'TION. *ſ.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterate.*] Repetition. *Boyle.*

To REJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To reexamine; to review; to recall to a new trial. *Pope.*

To REKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To ſet on fire again. *Cheyne. Pope.*

To RELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*relapſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſlip back; to ſlide or fall back.
2. To fall back into vice or errour. *Taylor.*
3. To fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs. *Wiſeman.*

RELA'PSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or errour once forſaken. *Milton.*
2. Regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Return to any ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

To RELA'TE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Latin.]

1. To tell; to recite. *Bacon.*
2. To ally by kindred. *Pope.*
3. To bring back; to reſtore. *Spenſer.*

To RELA'TE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have reſpect. *Locke.*

RELA'TER. *ſ.* [from *relate.*] Teller; narrator; hiſtorian. *Brown.*

RELA'TION. *ſ.* [*relation*, French.]

1. Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing.
2. Reſpect; reference; regard. *Locke.*
3. Connection between one thing and another. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Kindred; alliance of kin. *Dryden.*
5. Perſon related by birth or marriage; kinſman; kinſwoman. *Swift.*
6. Narrative; tale; account; narration. *Dennis.*

RE'LATIVE. *a.* [*relativus*, Latin.]

1. Having relation; reſpecting. *Locke.*
2. Conſidered not abſolutely, but as reſpecting ſomething elſe. *South.*
3. Particular; poſitive. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

RE'LATIVE. *ſ.*

1. Relation; kinſman. *Taylor.*
2. Pronoun anſwering to an antecedent. *Aſch.*
3. Somewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

RE'LATIVELY. *ad.* [from *relative.*] As it reſpects ſomething elſe; not abſolutely. *Spratt.*

RE'LATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *relative.*] The ſtate of having relation.

To RELA'X. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Latin.]

1. To ſlacken; to make leſs tenſe. *Bacon.*
2. To remit; to make leſs ſevere or rigorous. *Sw.*
3. To make leſs attentive or laborious. *Van. of W.*
4. To eaſe; to divert.
5. To open; to looſe. *Milton.*

To RELA'X. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiſs; to be not rigorous. *Prior.*

RELAXA'TION. *ſ.* [*relaxation*, French.]

1. Diminution of tenſion; the act of looſening. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Ceſſation of reſtraint. *Burnet.*
3. Remiſſion; abatement of rigour. *Hooker.*
4. Remiſſion of attention or application. *Add.*

RELA'Y. *ſ.* [*relais*, French.] Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To RELEA'SE. *v. a.* [*relaſcher*, French.]

1. To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude. *Matthew.*
2. To ſet free from pain.
3. To free from obligation, or penalty. *Mil.*
4. To quit; to let go. *Dryden.*
5. To relax; to ſlacken. Not in uſe. *Hooker.*

RELEA'SE. *ſ.* [*relache*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude, or pain. *Prior.*
2. Relaxation of a penalty.
3. Remiſſion of a claim. *Bacon.*
4. Acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

To RE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*releguer*, French; *relego*, Latin.] To baniſh; to exile.

RELEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*relegatio*, Latin.] Exile; judicial baniſhment. *Ayliffe.*

To RELE'NT. *v. n.* [*ralentir*, French.]

1. To ſoften; to grow leſs rigid or hard. *Bacon.*
2. To melt; to grow moiſt. *Boyle.*
3. To grow leſs intenſe. *Digby*
4. To ſoften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compaſſion. *Milton.*

To RELE'NT. *v. a.*

1. To ſlacken; to remit. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſoften; to mollify. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

RELE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *relent.*] Unpitying; unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs *Prior.*

RE'LEVANT. *a.* [French.] Relieving.

RELEVA'TION. *ſ.* [*relevatio*, Latin.] A raiſing or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *rely.*] Truſt; dependence; confidence. *Woodward.*

RE'LICK. *ſ.* [*reliquiæ*, Latin.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt. It is generally uſed in the plural. *Spenſer.*
2. It is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul. *Milton. Pope.*
3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. *Addiſon.*

RE'LICKLY. *ad.* [from *relick.*] In the manner of relicks. Not uſed. *Donne.*

RE'LICT. *ſ.* [*relicte*, old Fr.] A widow; a wife deſolate by the death of her huſband. *Spratt.*

RELIE'F. *ſ.* [*relief*, French.]

1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or ſorrow. *Milton.*
2. That which frees from pain or ſorrow. *Dryd.*
3. Diſmiſſion of a centinel from his poſt. *Sh.*
4. [*relevium*,

4. [*relevium*, law L.] Legal remedy of wrongs.
5. The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal; the ſeeming prominence of a picture. *Pope.*
6. The expoſure of any thing, by the proximity of ſomething different.

RELIE'VABLE. *a.* [from *relieve.*] Capable of relief. *Hale.*

To RELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Latin.]
1. To eaſe pain or ſorrow.
2. To ſuccour by aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*
3. To ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To right by law.
5. To recommend by the interpoſition of ſomething diſſimilar. *Stepney.*
6. To ſupport; to aſſiſt. *Brown.*

RELIE'VER, *ſ.* [from *relieve.*] One that relieves. *Rogers.*

RELIE'VO. ſ. [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*

To RELI'GHT, *v. a.* [*re* and *light.*] To light anew. *Pope.*

RELI'GION. *ſ.* [*religio*, Latin.]
1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip, as oppoſite to others. *Tillotſon.*

RELI'GIONIST. *ſ.* [from *religion.*] A bigot to any religious perſuaſion. *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*religioſus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; diſpoſed to the duties of religion. *Sh.*
2. Teaching religion. *Wotton.*
3. Among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience. *Addiſon.*
4. Exact; ſtrict.
5. Appropriated to ſtrict obſervance of holy duties. *Law.*

RELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *religious.*]
1. Piouſly; with obedience to the dictates of religion. *Drayton.*
2. According to the rites of religion. *Shakſp.*
3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.*
4. Exactly; with ſtrict obſervance. *Bacon.*

RELI'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *religious.*] The quality or ſtate of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Latin.]
1. To forſake; to abandon; to leave; to deſert. *Davies.*
2. To quit; to releaſe; to give up. *Southb.*
3. To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker.*

RELI'NQUISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *relinquiſh.*] The act of forſaking. *Southb.*

RE'LISH. *ſ.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again.]
1. Taſte; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly uſed of a pleaſing taſte. *Boyle.*
2. Taſte; ſmall quantity juſt perceptible. *Sh.*
3. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addiſon.*
4. Senſe; power of perceiving excellence; taſte. *Seed.*
5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleaſure is given. *Addiſon.*
6. Caſt; manner. *Pope.*

To RE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give a taſte to any thing. *Dryden.*
2. To taſte; to have a liking. *Shakſ. Baker.*

To RE'LISH. *v. n.*
1. To have a pleaſing taſte. *Hakewill.*
2. To give pleaſure. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To have a flavour. *Woodward.*

RE'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *reliſh.*] Guſtable; having a taſte.

To RELI'VE. *v. n.* [*re* and *live.*] To revive; to live anew. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

To RELO'VE. *v. a.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return. Not uſed. *Boyle.*

RELU'CENT. *a.* [*reluccns*, Latin.] Shining; tranſparent. *Thomſon.*

To RELU'CT. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To ſtruggle again. *Decay of Piety.*

RELU'CTANCE. } *ſ.* [*reluctor*, L.] Unwilling-
RELU'CTANCY. } neſs; repugnance. *Boyle.*

RELU'CTANT. *a.* [*reluctans*, Latin.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Tickell.*

To RELU'CTATE. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To reſiſt; to ſtruggle againſt. *Decay of Piety.*

RELUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; reſiſtance. *Bacon.*

To RELU'ME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle. *Pope.*

To RELU'MINE. *v. a.* To light anew. *Shak.*

To RELY'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lye.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put truſt in; to reſt upon; to depend upon. *South. Rogers.*

To REMAI'N. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Latin.]
1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *Job.*
2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular ſtate. *Milton.*
3. To be left after any event. *Locke.*
4. Not to be loſt. *Spenſer.*
5. To be left as not compriſed. *Locke.*

To REMAI'N. *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Sp.*

REMAI'N. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Relick; that which is left. Generally uſed in the plural. *Pope.*
2. The body left by the ſoul. *Pope.*
3. Abode; habitation. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

REMAI'NDER. *a.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuſe; left. *Shakſpeare.*

REMAI'NDER. *ſ.*
1. What is left. *Bacon.*
2. The body when the ſoul is departed; remains. *Shakſpeare.*

To REMA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew. *Glanville.*

To REMA'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Latin.] To ſend back; to call back. *Davies.*

RE'MANENT. *ſ.* [*remanens*, Latin.] The part remaining. *Bacon.*

REMA'RK. *ſ.* [*remarque*, French.] Obſervation; note; notice taken. *Collier.*

To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, French.]
1. To note; to obſerve. *Locke.*
2. To diſtinguiſh; to point out; to mark. Not uſed. *Milton.*

REMA'RKABLE. *a.* [*remarquable*, French.] Obſervable; worthy of note. *Raleigh.*

REMA'RKABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervableneſs; worthineſs of obſervation.

REMA'RKABLY. *ad.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervably; in a manner worthy of obſervation.

REMA'RKER. *ſ.* [*remarquer*, French.] Obſerver; one that remarks. *Watts.*

REME'DIABLE. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.

REME'DIATE. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal; affording a remedy. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

REME'DILESS. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureleſs. *Raleigh.*

REME'DILESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *remedileſs.*] Incurableneſs.

RE'MEDY. *ſ.* [*remedium*, Latin.]
1. A medicine by which any illneſs is cured. *Sw.*
2. Cure of any uneaſineſs. *Dryden.*
3. That which counteracts any evil. *Locke.*
4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Sh.*

To RE'MEDY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, French.]
1. To cure; to heal. *Hooker.*
2. To repair or remove miſchief.

To REME'MBER. *v. a.* [*remembrare*, Ital.]
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Pſ.*
2. To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidney.*
3. To keep in mind; to have preſent to the attention. *Locke.*
4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or puniſhment. *Milton.*
5. To mention; not to omit. *Ayliffe.*
6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind. *Sidney.*
7. To preſerve from being forgotten. *Shak.*

REME'MBERER. *ſ.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers. *Wotton.*

REME'MBRANCE. *ſ.* [*remembrance*, French.]
1. Retention in memory. *Denham.*
2. Recollection; revival of any idea. *Locke.*
3. Honourable memory. Out of uſe. *Shakſp.*
4. Tranſmiſſion of a fact from one to another. *Addiſon.*
5. Account preſerved. *Hale.*
6. Memorial. *Dryden.*
7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Notice of ſomething abſent. *Shakſpeare.*

REME'MBRANCER. *ſ.* [from *remembrance.*]
1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind. *Sh.*
2. An officer of the Exchequer. *Bacon.*

To REME'RCIE. *v. a.* [*remercier*, French.] To thank. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To RE'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Latin.] To remove back again. *Boyle.*

REMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *remigrate.*] Removal back again. *Hale.*

To REMI'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind; to force to remember. *South.*

REMINI'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*reminiſcens*, Latin.] Recollection; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*

REMINISCE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *reminiſcence.*] Relating to reminiſcence. *Brown.*

REMI'SS. *a.* [*remis*, French; *remiſſus*, Latin.]
1. Not vigorous; ſlack. *Woodward.*
2. Not careful; ſlothful. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not intenſe. *Roſcommon.*

REMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *remit.*] Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*remiſſion*, Fr. *remiſſio*, Lat.]
1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. *Bacon.*
2. Ceſſation of intenſeneſs. *Woodward.*
3. In phyſick, *remiſſion* is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.
4. Releaſe. *Addiſon. Swift.*
5. Forgiveneſs; pardon. *Taylor.*

REMI'SSLY. *ad.* [from *remiſs.*]
1. Careleſly; negligently; without cloſe attention. *Hooker.*
2. Not vigorouſly; not with ardour or eagerneſs; ſlackly. *Clarendon.*

REMI'SSNESS. *ſ.* [from *remiſs.*] Careleſneſs; negligence; coldneſs; want of ardour. *Rogers.*

To REMI'T. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Latin.]
1. To relax; to make leſs intenſe. *Milton.*
2. To forgive a puniſhment. *Dryden.*
3. [*remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Shak.*
4. To give up; to reſign. *Hayward.*
5. To defer; to refer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
6. To put again in cuſtody. *Dryden.*
7. To ſend money to a diſtant place. *Addiſon.*
8. To reſtore. Not in uſe. *Hayward.*

To REMI'T. *v. n.*
1. To ſlacken; to grow leſs intenſe. *Broome.*
2. To abate by growing leſs eager. *South.*
3. In phyſick, to grow by intervals leſs violent.

REMI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMI'TTANCE. *ſ.* [from *remit.*]
1. The act of paying money at a diſtant place.
2. Sum ſent to a diſtant place. *Addiſon.*

REMI'TTER. *ſ.* [*remettre*, French.]
1. One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.
2. [In common law.] A reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeiſed of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*

RE'MNANT. *ſ.* [from *remanent.*] Reſidue; that which is left. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'MNANT. *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*

REMO'LTEN. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again. *Bacon.*

REMO'NSTRANCE. *ſ.* [*remonſtrance*, Fr.]
1. Show; diſcovery. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*
2. Strong repreſentation. *Hooker.*

To REMO'NSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonſtro*, Lat.] To make a ſtrong repreſentation.

RE'MORA. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A let or obſtacle.
2. A fiſh or kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips, and retards their paſſage through the water. *Gre.*

To RE'MORATE. *v. a.* [*remoror*, L.] To hinder.

REMO'RSE. *ſ.* [*remorſus*, Latin.]
1. Pain of guilt. *Clarendon.*
2. Tenderneſs; pity; ſympathetick ſorrow. *Sp.*

REMO'RSEFUL. *a.* [*remorſe* and *full.*] Tender; compaſſionate. *Shakſpeare.*

REMO'RSELESS. *a.* [from *remorſe.*] Unpitying; cruel; ſavage. *Milton. South.*

REMO'TE. *a.* [*remotus*, Latin.]
1. Diſtant in time; not immediate. *Locke.*
2. Diſtant in place; not at hand. *Milton.*
3. Removed far off; place not near. *Mil.*
4. Foreign.
5. Diſtant in kin; not cloſely connected. *Gla.*
6. Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.*
7. Abſtracted. *Locke.*

REMO'TELY. *ad.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a diſtance. *Brown. Smith.*

REMO'TE-

REMO'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; diſtance; not nearneſs. *Boyle.*

REMO'TION. *ſ.* [from *remotus*, Latin.] The act of removing; the ſtate of being removed to diſtance. *Brown.*

REMO'VABLE. *a.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed. *Spenſer.*

REMO'VAL. *ſ* [from *remove.*]
1. The act of putting out of any place. *Hooker.*
2. The act of putting away. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Diſmiſſion from a poſt. *Swift.*
4. The ſtate of being removed. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Latin.]
1. To put from its place; to take or put away.
2. To place at a diſtance. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. n.*
1. To change place.
2. To go from one place to another. *Dryden.*

REMO'VE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Change of place.
2. Suſceptibility of being removed. *Glanville.*
3. Tranſlation of one to the place of another. *Sh.*
4. State of being removed. *Locke.*
5. Act of moving a cheſs-man or draught.
6. Departure; act of going away. *Waller.*
7. The act of changing place. *Bacon.*
8. A ſtep in the ſcale of gradation. *Locke.*
9. A ſmall diſtance. *Rogers.*
10. Act of putting a horſe's ſhoes upon diſferent feet. *Swift.*
11. A diſh to be changed while the reſt of the courſe remains.

REMO'VED. *particip. a.* Remote; ſeparate from others. *Shakſpeare.*

REMO'VEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *removed.*] The ſtate of being removed; remoteneſs. *Shakſp.*

REMO'VER. *ſ.* [from *remove.*] One that removes. *Bacon.*

To REMOU'NT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, French.] To mount again. *Dryden.*

REMU'NERABLE. *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION. *ſ.* [*remuneratio*, L.] Reward; requital; recompenſe; repayment. *Bro.*

REMU'NERATIVE. *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Exerciſed in giving rewards. *Boyle.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds. *Pope.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, L.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarſe ſound. *Dr.*

RE'NARD. *ſ.* [*renard*, a fox, French.] The name of a fox in fable. *Dryden.*

RENA'SCENT. *a.* [*renaſcens*, Latin.] Produced again; riſing again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*renaſcor*, Latin.] Poſſible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *navigate.*] To ſail again.

RENCOU'NTER. *ſ.* [*rencontre*, French.]
1. Claſh; colliſion. *Collier.*
2. Perſonal oppoſition. *Addiſon.*
3. Looſe or caſual engagement. *Addiſon.*
4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOU'NTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
1. To claſh; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To ſkirmiſh with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.

To REND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *rent.* [ren̄an, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Pope.*

RE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *rend.*] One that rends; a tearer.

To RE'NDER. *v. a.* [*rendre*, French.]
1. To return; to pay back. *Locke.*
2. To reſtore; to give back. *Addiſon.*
3. To give upon demand. *Proverbs.*
4. To inveſt with qualities; to make. *South.*
5. To repreſent; to exhibit. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To tranſlate. *Burnet.*
7. To ſurrender; to yield; to give up. *Claren.*
8. To offer; to give to be uſed. *Watts.*

RE'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Surrender. *Sh.*

RE'NDEZVOUS. *ſ.* [*rendez vous*, French.]
1. Aſſembly; meeting appointed. *Raleigh.*
2. A ſign that draws men together. *Bacon.*
3. Place appointed for aſſembly. *Clarendon.*

To RE'NDEZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

RENDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *render.*] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE. } *ſ.* [*renegado*, Spaniſh.]
RENEGA'DO. }
1. One that apoſtatizes from the faith; an apoſtate. *Addiſon.*
2. One who deſerts to the enemy; a revolter.

To RENE'GE. *v. a.* [*renego*, Latin; *renier*, French.] To diſown. *King Charles.*

To RENE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *new.*]
1. To renovate; to reſtore the former ſtate. *Heb.*
2. To repeat; to put again in act. *Dryden.*
3. To begin again. *Dryden.*
4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life. *Romans.*

RENE'WABLE. *a.* [from *renew.*] Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*

RENE'WAL. *ſ.* [from *renew.*] The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*

RE'NITENCY. *ſ.* [from *renitent.*] That reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon, or are impelled one againſt another. *Quincy.*

RENI'TENT. *a.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting againſt any impulſe by elaſtick power. *Ray.*

RE'NNET. *ſ.* A ferment. *Floyer.*

RE'NNET. } *ſ.* A kind of apple.
RE'NNETING. } *Mortimer.*

To RE'NOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.] To renew; to reſtore to the firſt ſtate. *Thomſon.*

RENOVA'TION. *ſ.* [*renovatio*, Latin.] Renewal; the act of renewing. *Bacon.*

To RENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.] To diſown; to abnegate. *Dryden.*

To RENOU'NCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.*

RENOU'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *renounce.*] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shakſpeare.*

RENO'WN. *ſ.* [*renommé*, French.] Fame; celebrity; praiſe widely ſpread. *Waller.*

To RENO'WN. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous. *Pope.*

RENO'WNED. *particip. a.* [from *renown.*] Famous;

Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Dry.*

RENT. *ſ.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration.

To RENT. *v. a.* [rather to *rend.*] To tear; to lacerate. *Ecclus.*

To RENT. *v. n.* To roar; to bluſter. *Hudib.*

RENT. *ſ.* [*rente*, French.]

1. Revenue; annual payment. *Pope.*
2. Money paid for any thing held of another. *Pr.*

To RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, French.]

1. To hold by paying rent. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſet to a tenant.

RE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *rent.*] That may be rented.

RE'NTAL. *ſ.* [from *rent.*] Schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *rent.*] He that holds by paying rent. *Locke.*

RE'NVERSED. *a.* [*renverſé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenſer.*

RENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*renunciatio*, Latin.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor.*

To REORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*reordainer*, Fr.] To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion of the ordainer.

REORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reordain.*] Repetition of ordination. *Atterbury.*

To REPA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again. *Daniel.*

To REPAI'R. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.]

1. To reſtore after injury or dilapidation. *Clar.*
2. To amend any injury by an equivalent. *Mil.*
3. To fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt. *Milton.*

REPAI'R. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Reparation; ſupply of loſs; reſtoration after dilapidation. *Wilk.*

To REPAI'R. *v. n.* [*repairer*, French.] To go to; to betake himſelf. *Pope.*

REPAI'R. *ſ.* [*repaire*, French.]

1. Reſort; abode. *Dryden.*
2. Act of betaking himſelf any whither. *Clar.*

REPAI'RER. *ſ.* [from *repair.*] Amender; reſtorer. *South.*

REPA'NDOUS. *a.* [*repandus*, Latin.] Bent upward. *Brown.*

RE'PARABLE. *a.* [*reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or ſupplied by ſomething equivalent. *Bacon.*

RE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *reparable.*] In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment, or ſupply.

REPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*reparatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of repairing. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Supply of what is waſted. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Recompenſe for any injury; amends. *Dryd.*

REPA'RATIVE. *ſ.* [from *repair.*] Whatever makes amends for loſs or injury. *Wotton.*

REPARTEE'. *ſ.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply. *Dr.*

To REPARTEE'. *v. n.* To make ſmart replies.

To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [*repaſſer*, French.] To paſs again; to paſs back. *Raleigh.*

To REPA'SS. *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dry.*

REPA'ST. *ſ.* [*re* and *paſtus*, Latin.]

1. A meal; act of taking food. *Denham.*
2. Food; victuals. *Shakſpeare.*

To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repaiſtre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feaſt. *Shakſpeare.*

REPA'STURE. *ſ.* [*re* and *paſture.*] Entertainment. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To REPA'Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, French.]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. *Bacon.*
2. To recompenſe. *Milton.*
3. To requite either good or ill. *Pope.*
4. To reimburſe with what is owed. *Shakſ.*

REPA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *repay.*]

1. The act of repaying.
2. The thing repaid. *Arbuthnot.*

To REPEA'L. *v. a.* [*repeller*, French.]

1. To recall. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To abrogate; to revoke. *Dryden.*

REPEA'L. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile. Not in uſe. *Shak.*
2. Revocation; abrogation. *Davies.*

To REPEA'T. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Latin.]

1. To iterate; to uſe again; to do again. *Arb.*
2. To ſpeak again. *Hooker.*
3. To try again. *Dryden.*
4. To recite; to rehearſe. *Milton.*

REPEA'TEDLY. *ad.* [from *repeated.*] Over and over; more than once. *Stephens.*

REPEA'TER. *ſ.* [from *repeat.*]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.
2. A watch that ſtrikes the hours at will, by compreſſion of a ſpring.

To REPE'L. *v. a.* [*repello*, Latin.]

1. To drive back any thing. *Hooker.*
2. To drive back an aſſailant. *Dryden.*

To REPE'L. *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed.
2. In phyſick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part as would raiſe it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPE'LLENT. *ſ.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiſeman.*

REPE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *repel.*] One that repels.

To REPE'NT. *v. n.* [*repentir.* French.]

1. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow.
2. To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt. *Shak.*
3. To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life. *Matthew.*

To REPE'NT. *v. a.*

1. To remember with ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To remember with pious ſorrow. *Donne.*
3. It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. *Prid.*

REPE'NTANCE. *ſ.* [*repentance*, F. from *repent.*]

1. Sorrow for any thing paſt. *Law.*
2. Sorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life; penitence. *Whitgift.*

REPE'NTANT. *a.* [*repentant*, French.]

1. Sorrowful for the paſt.
2. Sorrowful for ſin. *Milton.*
3. Expreſſing ſorrow for ſin. *Shakſpeare.*

To REPEO'PLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *people.*] To ſtock with people anew. *Hale.*

To REPERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*repercuſſus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

REPERCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*repercuſſio*, Lat.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon.*

REPERCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*repercuſſif*, French.]

1. Having the power of driving back, or cauſing a rebound. *Pattiſon.*
2. Repellent. *Bacon.*
3. Driven back; rebounding. *Thomſon.*

REPERTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*repertus*, Lat.] Found; gained

gained by finding. *Dict.*

REPE'RTORY. *ſ.* [*repertorium*, Latin.] A treaſury; a magazine; a ſtorehouſe.

REPETI'TION. *ſ.* [*repetitio*, Latin.]
1. Iteration of the ſame thing. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Recital of the ſame words over again. *Hook.*
3. The act of reciting or rehearſing. *Shakſ.*
4. Recital. *Chapman.*

To REPI'NE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine.*] To fret; to vex himſelf; to be diſcontented. *Temple.*

REPI'NER. *ſ.* [from *repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place.*]
1. To put again in the former place. *Bacon.*
2. To put in a new place. *Dryden.*

To REPLAI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another. *Dryden.*

To REPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, French.] To plant anew. *Bacon.*

REPLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *replant.*] The act of planting again.

To REPLE'NISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *plenus*, Lat.]
1. To ſtock; to fill. *Milton.*
2. To finiſh; to conſummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To be ſtocked. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TE. *a.* [*repletus*, Latin.] Full; completely filled. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TION. *ſ.* [*repletion*, French.] The ſtate of being over full. *Arbuthnot.*

REPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

To REPLE'VIN. } *v. a.* [*replegio*, low Latin.]
To REPLE'VY. } To take back or ſet at liberty, upon ſecurity, any thing ſeized. *Hudib.*

REPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*replico*, Latin.]
1. Rebound; repercuſſion. Not uſed. *Shak.*
2. Reply; anſwer. *Broome.*

To REPLY'. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To anſwer; to make a return to an anſwer. *Atter.*

To REPLY'. *v. a.* To return for an anſwer. *Milton.*

REPLY'. *ſ.* [*replique*, Fr.] Anſwer; return to an anſwer. *Watts.*

REPLY'ER. *ſ.* [from *reply.*] He that makes a return to an anſwer. *Bacon.*

To REPO'LISH. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *poliſh.*] To poliſh again. *Donne.*

To REPO'RT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, French.]
1. To noiſe by popular rumour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To give repute. *Timothy.*
3. To give an account of. *Nehemiah.*
4. To return; to rebound; to give back. *Bac.*

REPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the noun.]
1. Rumour; popular fame.
2. Repute; public character. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Account returned. *Maccabees.*
4. Account given by lawyers of caſes. *Watts.*
5. Sound; loud noiſe; repercuſſion. *Bacon.*

REPO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *report.*] Relater; one that gives an account. *Hayward.*

REPO'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *reporting.*] By common fame. *Shakſpeare.*

REPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *repoſe.*] The act of repoſing. *Shakſpeare.*

To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.]
1. To lay to reſt. *Milton.*
2. To place as in confidence or truſt. *Rogers.*
3. To lodge; to lay up. *Woodward.*

To REPO'SE. *v. n.* [*repoſer*, French.]
1. To ſleep; to be at reſt. *Chapman.*
2. To reſt in confidence. *Shakſpeare.*

REPO'SE. *ſ.* [*repos*, French.]
1. Sleep; reſt; quiet. *Philips.*
2. Cauſe of reſt. *Dryden.*

REPO'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *repoſed.*] State of being at reſt.

To REPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*rrpoſitus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of ſafety. *Derham.*

REPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *repoſite.*] The act of replacing. *Wiſeman.*

REPO'SITORY. *ſ.* [*repoſitorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is ſafely laid up. *Rogers.*

To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *poſſeſs.*] To poſſeſs again. *Spenſer.*

To REPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Latin.]
1. To reprove; to chide. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To blame; to cenſure. *Philips.*
3. To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.*
4. To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*

REPREHE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *reprehend.*] Blamer; cenſurer. *Hooker.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*reprehenſible*, French.] Blameable; culpable; cenſurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *reprehenſible.*] Blameableneſs; culpableneſs.

REPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *reprehenſible.*] Blameably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*reprehenſio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame. *Hammond.*

REPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *reprehend.*] Given to reproof.

To REPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*repreſento*, Latin.]
1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent. *Milton.*
2. To deſcribe; to ſhow in any particular character. *Addiſon.*
3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to perſonate.
4. To exhibit to ſhow.
5. To ſhow by modeſt arguments or narrations. *Decay of Piety.*

REPRESENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*repreſentation*, Fr.]
1. Image; likeneſs. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Act of ſupporting a vicarious character.
3. Reſpectful declaration.

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*repreſentatif*, Fr.]
1. Exhibiting a ſimilitude. *Atterbury.*
2. Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *ſ.*
1. One exhibiting the likeneſs of another. *Ad.*
2. One exerciſing the vicarious power given by another. *Blount.*
3. That by which any thing is ſhown. *Locke.*

REPRESE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *repreſent.*]
1. One who ſhows or exhibits. *Brown.*
2. One who bears a vicarious character. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *repreſent.*] Image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething. *Taylor.*

To REPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*repreſſus*, Latin.] To cruſh; to put down; to ſubdue. *Pope.*

REPRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Repreſſion;

act

act of crushing. Not in use. *Gov. of T.*

REPRE'SSION. *s.* [from *repress.*] Act of repressing. *K. Charles.*

REPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *repress.*] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

To REPRIE'VE. *v. a.* To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite. *South.*

REPRIE'VE. *s.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death. *Clarendon.*

To REPRIMA'ND. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove. *Arbuthnot.*

REPRIMA'ND. *s.* [*reprimande*, French.] Reproof; reprehension. *Addison.*

To REPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print.*]

1. To renew the impression of any thing. *South.*

2. To print a new edition. *Pope.*

REPRI'SAL. *s.* [*reprisalia*, low Lat.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Pope.*

REPRI'SE. *s.* [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. *Dryden.*

To REPROA'CH. *v. a.* [*reproacher*, French.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. *Dryden.*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language. *Milton.*

3. To upbraid in general. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH. *s.* [*reproacher*, Fr.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHABLE. *a.* [*reproachable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL. *a.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shakspeare.*

2. Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond.*

REPROA'CHFULLY. *ad.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously. *Shakspeare.*

2. Shamefully; infamously.

RE'PROBATE. *a.* [*reprobus*, Latin.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned. *South.*

RE'PROBATE. *s.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Taylor.*

To RE'PROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Latin.]

1. To disallow; to reject. *Ayliffe.*

2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*

3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. *Southern.*

RE'PROBATENESS. *s.* [from *reprobate.*] The state of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION. *s.* [*reprobation*, French.]

1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. *Maine.*

2. A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*

To REPRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produce.*] To produce again; to produce anew. *Newton.*

REPRODU'CTION. *s.* [from *reproduce.*] The act of producing anew. *Boyle.*

REPROO'F. *s.* [from *reprove.*]

1. Blame to the face; reprehension. *Pope.*

2. Censure; slander. Out of use. *Psalms.*

REPRO'VABLE. *a.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blameable; worthy of reprehension. *Taylor.*

To REPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*reprover*, French.]

1. To blame; to censure.

2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Taylor.*

3. To refute; to disprove. *Shakspeare.*

4. To blame for. *Carew.*

RE'PRO'VER. *s.* [from *reprove.*] A reprehender; one that reproves. *South.*

To REPRU'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

RE'PTILE. *a.* [*reptile*, Latin.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*

RE'PTILE. *s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke. Prior.*

REPU'BLICAN. *a.* [from *republick.*] Placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN. *s.* [from *republick.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison.*

REPU'BLICK. *s.* [*respublica*, Latin.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Ben Jonson.*

REPU'DIABLE. *a.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bentley.*

REPUDIA'TION. *s.* [from *repudiate.*] Divorce; rejection. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'GNANCE. } *s.* [*repugnance*, French.]
REPU'GNANCY. }

1. Inconsistency; contrariety. *Bentley.*

2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passion. *South.*

REPU'GNANT. *a.* [*repugnant*, French.]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shaksp.*

2. Contrary; opposite. *Woodward.*

REPU'GNANTLY. *ad.* Contradictorily. *Br.*

To REPU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Latin.] To bud again. *Howel.*

REPU'LSE. *s.* [*repulso*, Fr. *repulsa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt. *K. Charles.*

To REPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Latin.] To beat back; to drive off. *Knolles.*

REPU'LSION. *s.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *repulse.*] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off. *Newton.*

To REPU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again. *Shakspeare.*

RE'PUTABLE. *a.* [from *repute.*] Honourable; not infamous. *Rogers.*

RE'PUTABLY. *ad.* [from *reputable.*] Without discredit. *Atterbury.*

REPUTA'TION. *s.* [*reputation*, French.]

1. Character of good or bad. *Addison.*

2. Credit; honour. *Pope.*

To REPU'TE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat.] To hold; to account; to think. *Donne.*

REPU'TE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.

2. Established opinion. *Milton.*

REPU'TELESS. *a.* [from *repute.*] Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shakspeare.*

REQUE'ST. *s.* [*requeste*, French.]

1. Petition; entreaty. *Shakspeare.*

2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired. *Boyle.*

To

To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requeſter*, French.] To ask; to ſolicit; to entreat. *Knolles.*

REQU'ESTER. *ſ.* [from *requeſt.*] Petitioner; ſolicitor.

To REQUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'QUIEM. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or reſt. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Reſt; quiet; peace. Not in uſe. *Sandys.*

REQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *require.*] Fit to be required. *Hale.*

To REQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Latin.]

1. To demand; to aſk a thing as of right. *Spelman.*

2. To make neceſſary; to need. *Dryden.*

RE'QUISITE. *a.* [*requiſitus*, Latin.] Neceſſary; needful; required by the nature of things. *Wake.*

RE'QUISITE. *ſ.* Any thing neceſſary. *Dryden.*

RE'QUISITELY. *ad.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſarily; in a requiſite manner. *Boyle.*

RE'QUISITENESS. *ſ.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſity; the ſtate of being requiſite. *Boyle.*

REQUI'TAL. *ſ.* [from *requite.*]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation. *Hooker.*

2. Reward; recompenſe. *South.*

To REQUI'TE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, French.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompenſe. *Pope.*

To RESAI'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſail.*] To ſail back. *Pope.*

RESA'LE. *ſ.* [*re* and *ſale.*] Sale at ſecond hand. *Bacon.*

To RESALU'TE. *v. a.* [*reſaluto*, Lat. *reſaleur*, French.] To ſalute or greet anew. *Chapman.*

To RESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*reſcindo*, Latin; *reſcinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law. *Dryd.*

RESCI'SSION. *ſ.* [*reſciſſion*, Fr. *reſciſſos*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation. *Bacon.*

RESCI'SSORY. *a.* [*reſciſſoire*, French; *reſciſſus*, Latin.] Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*reſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*

2. To write over again. *Hewel.*

RE'SCRIPT. *ſ.* [*reſcriptum*, Latin.] Edict of an emperor. *Bacon.*

To RE'SCUE. *v. a.* [*reſcorre*, old French.] To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'SCUE. *ſ.* [*reſcouſſe*, old Fr.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement. *Shak.*

RE'SCUER. *ſ.* [from *reſcue.*] One that reſcues.

RESEA'RCH. *ſ.* [*recherche*, French.] Inquiry; ſearch. *Rogers.*

To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, French.] To examine; to inquire, *Wotton.*

To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſeat.*] To ſeat again. *Dryden.*

RESEI'ZER. *ſ.* One that ſeizes again.

RESEI'ZURE. *ſ.* [*re* and *ſeizure.*] Repeated ſeizure; ſeizure a ſecond time. *Bacon.*

RESE'MBLANCE. *ſ.* [*reſemblance*, Fr.] Likeneſs; ſimilitude; repreſentation. *Hooker.*

To RESE'MBLE. *v. a* [*reſembler*, French.]

1. To compare; to repreſent as like ſomething elſe. *Raleigh.*

2. To be like; to have likeneſs to. *Addiſon.*

To RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſend.*] To ſend back; to ſend again. *Shakſpeare.*

To RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*reſſentir*, French.]

1. To take well or ill. *Bacon.*

2. To take ill; to conſider as an injury or affront. *Milton.*

RESE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *reſent.*] One who feels injuries deeply. *Wotton.*

RESE'NTFUL. *a.* [*reſent* and *full.*] Malignant; eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *reſenting.*]

1. With deep ſenſe; with ſtrong perception. *More.*

2. With continued anger.

RESE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [*reſſentiment*, French.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill. *Glanville.*

2. Deep ſenſe of injury. *Swift.*

RESERVA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſſervation*, French.]

1. Reſerve; concealment of ſomething in the mind. *Sanderſon.*

2. Something kept back; ſomething not given up. *Swift.*

3. Cuſtody; ſtate of being treaſured up. *Sh.*

RESE'RVATORY. *ſ.* [*reſervoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept. *Wood.*

To RESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*reſervo*, Latin.]

1. To keep in ſtore; to ſave to ſome other purpoſe. *Spenſer.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To lay up to a future time. *Decay of Piety.*

RESE'RVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched. *Locke.*

2. Something kept for exigence. *Tillotſon.*

3. Something concealed in the mind. *Addiſon.*

4. Exception; prohibition. *Milton.*

5. Exception in favour. *Rogers.*

6. Modeſty; caution in perſonal behaviour. *Prior.*

RESE'RVED. *a.* [from *reſerve.*]

1. Modeſt; not looſely free. *Walſh.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden.*

RESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* [from *reſerved.*]

1. Not with frankneſs; not with openneſs; with reſerve. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulouſly; coldly. *Pope.*

RESE'RVEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſerved.*] Cloſeneſs; want of frankneſs; want of openneſs. *Ben Jonſon. South.*

RESE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *reſerve.*] One that reſerves.

RESERVOI'R. *ſ.* [*reſervoir*, French.] Place where any thing is kept in ſtore. *Pope.*

To RESE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſettle.*] To ſettle again. *Swift.*

RESE'TTLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *reſettle.*]

1. The act of ſettling again. *Norris.*

2. The ſtate of ſettling again. *Mortimer.*

RESI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *reſiant.*] Reſidence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon.*

RESI'ANT. *a.* [*reſſeant*, French.] Reſident; preſent in a place. *Knolles.*

To RESI'DE. *v. n.* [*reſideo*, Latin.]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be preſent. *Milton.*

2. [*reſido*,

2. [*reſido*, Latin.] To ſink; to ſubſide; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

RE'SIDENCE. *ſ.* [*reſidence*, French.]
1. Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale.*
2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*
3. [from *reſido*, Lat.] That which ſettles at the bottom of liquors. *Brown.*

RE'SIDENT. *a.* [*reſidens*, Latin.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burnet.*

RE'SIDENT. *ſ.* [from the adj.] An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the office of an ambaſſador. *Addiſon.*

RESIDE'NTIARY. *a.* [from *reſident.*] Holding reſidence. *More.*

RESI'DUAL. } *a.* [from *reſiduum*, Latin.]
RESI'DUARY. } Relating to the reſidue; relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDUE. *ſ.* [*reſiduum*, Latin.] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbuthnot.*

To RESIE'GE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſiege*, French.] To ſeat again. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To RESI'GN. *v. a.* [*reſigno*, Latin.]
1. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion. *Denham.*
2. To yield up. *Locke.*
3. To give up in confidence. *Tillotſon.*
4. To ſubmit; particularly to ſubmit to providence. *Dryden.*
5. To ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur. *Shakſpeare.*

RESIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſignation*, French.]
1. The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion. *Hayward.*
2. Submiſſion; unreſiſting acquieſcence. *Addiſon.*
3. Submiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESI'GNER. *ſ.* [from *reſign.*] One that reſigns.

RESI'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *reſign.*] Act of reſigning.

RESI'LIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *reſilio*, Latin.] The
RESI'LIENCY. } act of ſtarting or leaping back. *Bacon.*

RESI'LIENT. *a.* [*reſiliens*, Latin.] Starting or ſpringing back.

RESILI'TION. *ſ.* [*reſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſpringing back; reſilience.

RE'SIN. *ſ.* [*reſina*, Latin.] The fat ſulphureous part of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum. *Quincy.*

RE'SINOUS. *a.* [from *reſin*; *reſineaux*, Fr.] Containing reſin; conſiſting of reſin. *Boyle.*

RE'SINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſinous.*] The quality of being reſinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*reſipiſcence*, Fr.] Wiſdom after the fact; repentance.

To RESI'ST. *v. a.* [*reſiſto*, Latin.]
1. To oppoſe; to act againſt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To not admit impreſſion or force. *Milton.*

To RESI'ST. *v. n.* To make oppoſition. *Sha.*

RESI'STANCE. *ſ.* [*reſiſtance*, French.]
1. The act of reſiſting; oppoſition. 1 *Mac.*
2. The quality of not yielding to force, or external impreſſion. *Bacon.*

RESISTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *reſiſtible.*] Quality of reſiſting. *Locke.*

RESI'STIBLE. *a.* [from *reſiſt.*] That may be reſiſted. *Hale.*

RESI'STLESS. *a.* [from *reſiſt.*] Irreſiſtible; that cannot be oppoſed. *Raleigh.*

RESO'LVABLE. *a.* [from *reſolve.*]
1. That may be reſolved or reduced. *South.*
2. Diſſoluble; admitting ſeparation of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Capable of ſolution, or of being made leſs obſcure. *Brown.*

RESO'LUBLE. *a.* [*reſoluble*, French.] That may be melted or diſſolved.

To RESO'LVE. *v. a.* [*reſolvo*, Latin.]
1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſolve; to clear. *Rogers.*
3. To ſettle in an opinion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To fix in determination. *Dryden.*
5. To fix in conſtancy; to confirm. *Shakſp.*
6. To melt; to diſſolve. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To analyze; to reduce. *Tillotſon.*

To RESO'LVE. *v. n.*
1. To determine; to decree within one's ſelf. *Milton.*
2. To melt; to be diſſolved. *South.*
3. To be ſettled in opinion. *Locke.*

RESO'LVE. *ſ.* Reſolution; fixed determination. *Denham.*

RESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [from *reſolved.*] With firmneſs and conſtancy. *Grew.*

RESO'LVEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſolved.*] Reſolution; conſtancy; firmneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

RESO'LVENT. *ſ.* [*reſolvens*, Lat.] That which has the power of cauſing ſolution. *Wiſeman.*

RESO'LVER. *ſ.* [from *reſolve.*]
1. One that forms a firm reſolution. *Ham.*
2. One that diſſolves; one that ſeparates parts. *Boyle.*

RE'SOLUTE. *a.* [*reſolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; conſtant; ſteady; firm. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'SOLUTELY. *ad.* Determinately; firmly; conſtantly; ſteadily. *Roſcommon.*

RE'SOLU'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *reſolute.*] Determinateneſs; ſtate of being fixed in reſolution. *Boyle.*

RESOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*reſolutio*, Latin.]
1. Act of clearing difficulties. *Brown.*
2. Analyſis; act of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts. *Hale.*
3. Diſſolution. *Digby.*
4. [from *reſolute.*] Fixed determination; ſettled thought. *K. Charles.*
5. Conſtancy; firmneſs; ſteadineſs in good or bad. *Sidney.*
6. Determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice. *Hale.*

RE'SOLUTIVE. *a.* [*reſolutus*, Lat. *reſolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to diſſolve.

RE'SONANCE. *ſ.* [from *reſono*, Lat.] Sound; reſound. *Boyle.*

RE'SONANT. *a.* [*reſonant*, French.] Reſounding. *Milton.*

To RESO'RT. *v. n.* [*reſſortir*, French.]
1. To have recourſe. *Clarendon.*
2. To go publickly. *Milton.*
3. To repair to. *Pope.*
4. To

4. To fall back. *Hale.*

RESO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Frequency; aſſembly; meeting. *Dryden.*
2. Concourſe; confluence. *Swift.*
3. Act of viſiting. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*reſſort*, French.] Movement; active power; ſpring. *Bacon.*

To RESOU'ND. *v. a.* [*reſono*, Latin.]
1. To echo; to ſound back; to celebrate by ſound. *Peacham.*
2. To ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far. *Pope.*
3. To return ſounds; to ſound with any noiſe. *Milton.*

To RESOU'ND. *v. n.*
1. To be echoed back. *South.*
2. To be much and loudly mentioned. *Milt.*

RESOU'RCE. *ſ.* [*reſſourſe*, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; reſort; expedient. *Dryden.*

To RESO'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſow.*] To ſow anew. *Bacon.*

To RESPEA'K. *v. n.* [*re* and *ſpeak.*] To anſwer. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To RESPE'CT. *v. a.* [*reſpectus*, Latin.]
1. To regard; to have regard to. *Bacon.*
2. [*reſpecter*, Fr.] To conſider with a lower degree of reverence. *Sidney.*
3. To have relation to.
4. To look toward. *Brown.*

RESPE'CT. *ſ.* [*reſpect*, Fr. *reſpectus*, Lat.]
1. Regard; attention. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Reverence; honour. *Prior.*
3. Awful kindneſs. *Locke.*
4. Good-will. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Partial regard. *Proverbs.*
6. Reverend character. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Manner of treating others. *Wotton.*
8. Conſideration; motive. *Hooker.*
9. Relation; regard. *Tillotſon.*

RESPE'CTABLE. *a.* [*reſpectable*, Fr.] Venerable; meriting reſpect.

RESPE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *reſpect.*] One that has partial regard. *Swift.*

RESPE'CTFUL. *a.* [*reſpect* and *full.*] Ceremonious; full of outward civility. *Prior.*

RESPE'CTFULLY. *ad.* [from *reſpectful.*] With ſome degree of reverence. *Dryden.*

RESPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *reſpect.*]
1. Particular; relating to particular perſons or things. *Burnet.*
2. Relative; not abſolute. *Rogers.*
3. Worthy of reverence. Not in uſe. *Shak.*
4. Careful; cautious. Obſolete. *Hooker.*

RESPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *reſpective.*]
1. Particularly; as each belongs to each. *South.*
2. Relatively; not abſolutely. *Raleigh.*
3. Partially; with reſpect to private views. Obſolete. *Hooker.*
4. With great reverence. Not uſed. *Shakſ.*

RESPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*reſperſio*, Lat.] The act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſpiration*, Fr. *reſpiratio*, from *reſpiro*, Latin.]
1. The act of breathing. *Bacon.*
2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*

To RESPI'RE. *v. n.* [*reſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To breathe. *Dryden.*
2. To catch breath. *Milton.*
3. To reſt; to take reſt from toil. *Pope.*

RESPI'TE. *ſ.* [*reſpit*, French.]
1. Reprieve; ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence. *Milton. Prior.*
2. Pauſe; interval. *Raleigh.*

To RESPI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To relieve by a pauſe. *Milton.*
2. [*reſpiter*, old Fr.] To ſuſpend; to delay. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *reſplendent.*]
RESPLE'NDENCY. } Luſtre; brightneſs; ſplendour. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT. *a.* [*reſpendens*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; having a beautiful luſtre. *Newton.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *reſplendent.*] With luſtre; brightly; ſplendidly.

To RESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*reſpondeo*, Latin.]
1. To anſwer.
2. To correſpond; to ſuit. *Broome.*

RESPO'NDENT. *ſ.* [*reſpondens*, Latin.]
1. An anſwer in a ſuit. *Ayliffe.*
2. One whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections. *Watts.*

RESPO'NSE. *ſ.* [*reſponſum*, Latin.]
1. An anſwer. *Hammond.*
2. Anſwer made by the congregation in publick worſhip. *Addiſon.*
3. Reply to an objection in a formal diſputation. *Watts.*

RESPO'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *reſponſus*, Latin.]
1. Anſwerable; accountable. *Hammond.*
2. Capable of diſcharging an obligation. *Locke.*

RESPO'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* State of being obliged, or qualified to anſwer.

RESPO'NSION. *ſ.* [*reſponſio*, Latin.] The act of anſwering.

RESPO'NSIVE. *a.* [*reſponſif*, French.]
1. Anſwering; making anſwer. *Ayliffe.*
2. Correſpondent; ſuited to ſomething elſe. *Fenton.*

RESPO'NSORY. *a.* [*reſponſorius*, Lat.] Containing anſwer.

REST. *ſ.* [ꝛeſt, Saxon; *ruſte*, Dutch.]
1. Sleep; repoſe. *Pope.*
2. The final ſleep; the quietneſs of death. *Dryden.*
3. Stillneſs; ceſſation of motion. *Bacon.*
4. Quiet; peace; ceſſation from diſturbance. *Daniel.*
5. Ceſſation from bodily labour. *Job.*
6. Support; that on which any thing leans or reſts. *Fairfax.*
7. Place of repoſe. *Milton.*
8. Final hope. *Clarendon.*
9. Remainder what remains. *Dryden.*

REST. *a.* [*reſtes*, French; *quod reſtat*, Latin.] Others; thoſe not included in any propoſition. *Stilling fleet.*

To REST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſleep; to be aſleep; to ſlumber. *Milt.*
2. To ſleep the final ſleep; to die. *Milton.*
3. To be at quiet; to be at peace. *Milton.*

4. To

4. To be without motion; to be ſtill. *Milton.*
5. To be fixed in any ſtate or opinion. *Dry.*
6. To ceaſe from labour. *Taylor.*
7. To be ſatisfied; to acquieſce. *Addiſon.*
8. To lean; to be ſupported. *Waller.*
9. To be left; to remain. *Bacon.*

To REST. *v. a.*
1. To lay to reſt. *Dryden.*
2. To place as on a ſupport. *Waller.*

RESTA'GNANT. *a.* [*reſtagnans*, Latin.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*

To RESTA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *ſtagnate.*] To ſtand without flow. *Wiſeman.*

RESTAGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reſtagnate.*] The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſtauro*, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former ſtate. *Hooker.*

To RESTE'M. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſtem.*] To force back againſt the current. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'STFUL. *a.* [*reſt* and *full.*] Quiet; being at reſt. *Shakſpeare.*

RESTHA'RROW. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

RE'STIFF. *a.* [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtivo*, Ital.]
1. Unwilling to ſtir; reſolute againſt going forward; obſtinate; ſtubborn. *Dryden.*
2. Being at reſt; being leſs in motion. Not uſed. *Brown.*

RE'STIFNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſtiff.*] Obſtinate reluctance. *K. Charles.*

RESTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*reſtinctus*, Latin.] The act of extinguiſhing.

RESTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*reſtitutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture. *Crew.*

RE'STLESS. *a.* [from *reſt.*]
1. Being without ſleep. *Dryden.*
2. Unquiet; without peace. *Prior.*
3. Unconſtant; unſettled. *Dryden.*
4. Not ſtill; in continued motion. *Milton.*

RE'STLESSLY. *ad.* [from *reſtleſs.*] Without reſt; unquietly. *South.*

RE'STLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſtleſs.*]
1. Want of ſleep. *Harvey.*
2. Want of reſt; unquietneſs. *Herbert.*
3. Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*

RESTO'RABLE. *a.* [from *reſtore.*] What may be reſtored. *Swift.*

RESTORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reſtore*, *reſtauration*, French.]
1. The act of replacing in a former ſtate. *Dryden.*
2. Recovery. *Rogers.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *a.* [from *reſtore.*] That has the power to recruit life. *Milton.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*

To RESTO'RE. *v. a.* [*reſtauro*, Latin.]
1. To give back what has been loſt or taken away. *Dryden.*
2. To bring back. *Dryden.*
3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin, to its former ſtate. *Prior.*
4. To recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RER. *ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] One that reſtores.

To RESTRAI'N. *v. a.* [*reſtreindre*, French.]
1. To withhold; to keep in. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To repreſs; to keep in awe. *Locke.*
3. To ſuppreſs; to hinder; to repreſs. *Milt.*
4. To abridge. *Clarendon.*
5. To hold in. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To limit; to confine. *South.*

RESTRAI'NABLE. *a.* [from *reſtrain.*] Capable to be reſtrained. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NEDLY. *ad.* [from *reſtrained.*] With reſtraint; without latitude. *Hammond.*

RESTRAI'NER. *ſ.* [from *reſtrain.*] One that reſtrains; one that withholds. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NT. *ſ.* [from *reſtrain*; *reſtreint*, Fr.]
1. Abridgment of liberty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Prohibition. *Milton.*
3. Limitation; reſtriction. *Brown.*
4. Repreſſion; hindrance of will; act of withholding. *South.*

To RESTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*reſtrictus*, Latin.] To limit; to confine. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*reſtriction*, French.] Confinement; limitation. *Temple.*

RESTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *reſtrict.*]
1. Expreſſing limitation. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Styptick; aſtringent. *Wiſeman.*

RESTRI'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *reſtrictive.*] With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To RESTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*reſtringo*, Latin.] To confine; to contract; to aſtringe.

RESTRI'NGENT. *ſ.* [*reſtringens*, Lat.] That which hath the power of contracting; ſtyptick. *Harvey.*

RE'STY. *a.* [*reſtif*, French.] Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill. *Swift.*

To RESUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſublime.*] To ſublime another time. *Newton.*

To RESU'LT. *v. a.* [*reſulter*, Fr. *reſulto*, Lat.]
1. To fly back. *Pope.*
2. To riſe as a conſequence; to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring. *Bacon.*
3. To ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

RESU'LT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Reſilience; act of flying back. *Bacon.*
2. Conſequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating cauſes. *K. Charles.*
3. Inference from premiſes. *South.*
4. Reſolve; deciſion. Improper. *Swift.*

RESU'LTANCE. *ſ.* [*reſultance*, French.] The act of reſulting.

RESU'MABLE. *a.* [from *reſume.*] What may be taken back. *Hale.*

To RESU'ME. *v. a.* [*reſumo*, Latin.]
1. To take back what has been given. *Waller.*
2. To take back what has been taken away. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To take again. *Dryden.*
4. To begin again what was broken off: as, *to* reſume *a diſcourſe.*

RESU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*reſomption*, Fr. *reſumptus*, Lat.] The act of reſuming. *Denham.*

RESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

RESUPINA'TION. *s.* [*resupino*, Latin.] The act of lying on the back.

To RESU'RVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *survey*.] To review; to survey again. *Shakspeare.*

RESURRE'CTION. *s.* [*resurrection*, French, *resurrectum*, Latin.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Watts.*

To RESU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Latin.] To stir up anew; to revive. *Bacon.*

RESUSCITA'TION. *s.* [from *resuscitate*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived. *Pope.*

To RETAI'L. *v. a.* [*retailler*, French.]

1. To divide into small parcels. *Shakspeare.*
2. To sell in small quantities. *Locke.*
3. To sell at second hand. *Pope.*
4. To sell in broken parts. *Shakspeare.*

RETAI'L. *s.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities. *Swift.*

RETAI'LER. *s.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities. *Hakewill.*

To RETAI'N. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Latin.]

1. To keep; not to lose. *Locke.*
2. To keep; not to lay aside. *Brown.*
3. To keep; not to dismiss. *Milton.*
4. To keep in pay; to hire. *Addison.*

To RETAI'N. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.*
2. To keep; to continue. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER. *s.* [from *retain*.]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance. *Bacon.*

To RETA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take*.] To take again. *Clarendon.*

To RETA'LIATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION. *s.* [from *retaliate*.] Requital; return of like for like. *Calamy.*

To RETA'RD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Latin; *retarder*, French.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. *Denham.*
2. To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*

To RETA'RD. *v. n.* To stay back. *Brown.*

RETARDA'TION. *s.* [*retardation*, French; from *retard*.] Hinderance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*

RETA'RDER. *s.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obstructer. *Glanville.*

To RETCH. *v. n.* [hnæcan, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach.

RE'TCHLESS. *a.* Careless. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION. *s.* [*retectus*, Latin.] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION. *s.* [*retention*, French; *retentio*, Latin.]

1. The act of retaining. *Bacon.*
2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*
3. Memory. *South.*
4. Limitation. *Shakspeare.*
5. Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shaksp.*

RETE'NTIVE. *a.* [*retentus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of retention. *Philips.*
2. Having memory. *Glanville.*

RETE'NTIVENESS. *s.* [from *retentive*.] Having the quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE. *s.* [*reticence*, French; *reticentia*, Latin.] Concealment by silence *Dict.*

RE'TICLE. *s.* [*reticulum*, Latin.] A small net.

RETI'CULAR. *a.* [from *reticulum*, Latin.] Having the form of a small net.

RETI'CULATED. *a.* [*reticulatus*, Latin] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities. *Woodward.*

RE'TIFORM. *a.* [*retiformis*, Latin.] Having the form of a net. *Ray.*

RETI'NUE. *s* [*retenue*, French.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny. *Rogers.*

To RETI'RE. *v n.* [*retirer*, French.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Davies.*
2. To retreat from danger. *Milton.*
3. To go from a publick station. *Addison.*
4. To go off from company. *Arbuthnot.*

To RETI'RE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away. *Sidney. Clarendon.*

RETI'RE. *s.* [from the verb.] Not in use.

1. Retreat; recession. *Shakspeare.*
2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton.*

RETI'RED. *part. a.* [from *retire*.] Secret; private. *Ben Jonson.*

RETI'REDNESS. *s.* [from *retired*.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy. *Donne.*

RETI'REMENT. *s.* [from *retire*.]

1. Private abode; secret habitation. *Denh.*
2. Private way of life. *Thomson.*
3. Act of withdrawing. *Milton.*
4. State of being withdrawn. *Locke.*

RETO'LD. part. pass. of *retell*. Related or told again. *Shakspeare.*

To RETO'RT. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Latin.]

1. To throw back. *Milton.*
2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond.*
3. To curve back. *Bacon.*

RETO'RT. *s.* [*retortum*, Latin.]

1. A censure or incivility returned. *Shaksp.*
1. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted. *Arbuthnot.*

RETO'RTER. *s.* [from *retort*.] One that retorts.

RETO'RTION. *s.* [from *retort*.] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *toss*.] To toss back. *Pope.*

To RETOU'CH. *v. a.* [*retoucher*, French.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*

To RETRA'CE. *v. a.* [*retracer*, French.] To trace back; to trace again. *Dryden.*

To RETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Latin; *retracter*, French.]
1. To recall; to recant. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To take back; to reſume. *Woodward.*

RETRACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*retractatio*, Latin.] Recantation; change of opinion. *South.*

RETRA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *retract.*]
1. Act of withdrawing ſomething advanced, or changing ſomething done. *Woodward.*
2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney.*
3. Act of withdrawing a claim. *K. Char.*

RETRAI'CT. *ſ.* [*retraitte*, French.] Retreat. Obſolete. *Bacon.*

RETRA'IT. *ſ.* [*retrait*, French.] A caſt of the countenance. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

RETREA'T. *ſ.* [*retraitte*, French.]
1. A place of privacy; retirement. *L'Eſtr.*
2. Place of ſecurity. *Milton.*
3. Act of retiring before a ſuperiour force. *Bacon.*

To RETREA'T. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to a private abode. *Milton.*
2. To take ſhelter; to go to a place of ſecurity.
3. To retire from a ſuperiour enemy.
4. To go out of the former place. *Woodward.*

RETREA'TED. *part. a.* [from *retreat.*] Retired; gone to privacy. *Milton.*

To RETRE'NCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, French.]
1. To cut off; to pare away. *Dryden.*
2. To confine. *Addiſon.*

To RETRE'NCH. *v. n.* To live with leſs magnificence or elegance. *Pope.*

RETRE'NCHMENT. *ſ.* [*retranchement*, Fr.] The act of lopping away. *Atterbury.*

To RE'TRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Latin.] To pay back; to make repayment of. *Locke.*

RETRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [*retribution*, French.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action. *Hall. South.*

RETRI'BUTIVE. } *a.* [from *retribute.*]
RETRI'BUTORY. } Repaying; making repayment. *Clariſſa.*

RETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, French.]
1. To recover; to reſtore. *Rogers.*
2. To repair. *Prior.*
3. To regain. *Dryden.*
4. To recall; to bring back. *Berkeley.*

RETROCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*retroceſſum*, Latin.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPULA'TION. *ſ.* [*retro*, and *copulation.*] Poſt-coition. *Brown.*

RETROGRADA'TION. *ſ.* [*retrogradation*, French; from *retrograde.*] The act of going backward. *Ray.*

RE'TROGRADE. *a.* [*retrograde*, French.]
1. Going backward. *Bacon.*
2. Contrary; oppoſite. *Shakſpeare.*

To RE'TROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retro*, and *gradior*, Latin.] To go backward. *Bacon.*

RETROGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*retro* and *greſſus*, Lat.] The act of going backward. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENCY. *ſ.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Latin.] The quality of ſtaling backward. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENT. *a.* [*retro* and *mingent.*] Latin.] Staling backward. *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT. *ſ.* [*retro* and *ſpecio*, Latin.] Look thrown upon things behind or things paſt. *Addiſon.*

RETROSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *retroſpect.*] Act or faculty of looking backward. *Swift.*

RETROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *retroſpect.*] Looking backward. *Pope.*

To RETU'ND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*

To RETU'RN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, French.]
1. To come again to the ſame place. *Proverbs.*
2. To come back to the ſame ſtate. *Locke.*
3. To go back: *when he had gone half his journey he* returned. *Locke.*
4. To make anſwer. *Pope.*
5. To come back; to come again; to reviſit: *bright days often* return. *Milton.*
6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the ſame again. *Milton.*
7. To retort; to recriminate. *Dryden.*

To RETU'RN. *v. a.*
1. To repay; to give in requital. *Milton.*
2. To give back. *Chronicles.*
3. To ſend back. *Milton.*
4. To give account of. *Graunt.*
5. To tranſmit. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of coming back to the ſame place. *Dryden.*
2. Retrogreſſion.
3. Act of coming back to the ſame ſtate. 1 *Kings.*
4. Revolution; viciſſitude. *Bacon.*
5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for ſale. *Bacon.*
6. Profit; advantage. *Taylor.*
7. Remittance; payment from a diſtant place. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Repayment; retribution; requital. *Dryd.*
9. Act of reſtoring or giving back; reſtitution. *South.*
10. Relapſe. *Swift.*
11. Report; account: *the ſheriffs* return.

RETU'RNABLE. *a.* Allowed to be reported back. *Hale.*

RETU'RNER. *ſ.* [from *return.*] One who pays or remits money. *Locke.*

RE'VE. *ſ.* The bailiff of a franchiſe or manor. *Dryden.*

To REVEA'L. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Latin.]
1. To ſhow; to diſcloſe; to lay open; to diſcloſe a ſecret. *Waller.*
2. To impart from heaven. *Romans.*

REVEA'LER. *ſ.* [from *reveal.*]
1. Diſcoverer; one that ſhows or makes known. *Atterbury.*
2. One that diſcovers to view. *Dryden.*

To RE'VEL. *v. n.* [*ravelen*, Dutch.] To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment. *Shakſ.*

RE'VEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity. *Shakſpeare.*

To

To RE'VEL. *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back. *Harvey.*

RE'VEL-ROUT. *ſ.*
1. A mob; an unlawful aſſembly. *Ainſw.*
2. Tumultuous feſtivity. *Rowe.*

REVELA'TION. *ſ.* [*revelation*, French.]
1. Diſcovery; communication; communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Spratt.*
2. The apocalypſe; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

RE'VELLER. *ſ.* [from *revel.*] One who feaſts with noiſy jollity. *Pope.*

RE'VELRY. *ſ.* [from *revel.*] Looſe jollity; feſtive mirth. *Milton.*

To REVE'NGE. *v. n.* [*revancher*, French.]
1. To return an injury. *Pope.*
2. To vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy. *Dryden.*
3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. *Shakſpeare.*

RE'VENGE. *ſ.* [*revanche*, French.]
1. Return of an injury. *Bacon.*
2. The paſſion of vengeance. *Shakſpeare.*

REVE'NGEFUL. *a.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Denham.*

REVE'NGEFULLY. *ad.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *revenge.*] Vengeance; return of an injury. *Raleigh.*

RE'VENGER. *ſ.* [from *revenge.*]
1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Sandys.*
2. One who puniſhes crimes. *Bentley.*

REVE'NGINGLY. *ad.* With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakſpeare.*

REVE'NUE. *ſ.* [*revenu*, Fr.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenſer.*

To REVE'RB. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To reſound; to reverberate. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

REVE'RBERANT. *a.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Reſounding; beating back.

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.]
1. To beat back. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. *Brown.*

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. n.*
1. To be driven back; to bound back. *Howel.*
2. To reſound. *Shakſpeare.*

REVERBERA'TION. *ſ.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back. *Addiſon.*

REVERBERA'TORY. *a.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back. *Moxon.*

To REVE'RE. *v. a.* [*revereor*, Latin.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*

RE'VERENCE. *ſ.* [*reverentia*, Latin.]
1. Veneration; reſpect; awful regard. *Bacon.*
2. Act of obeiſance; bow; courteſy. *Dryd.*
3. Title of the clergy. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Poetical title of a father. *Shakſpeare.*

To RE'VERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful reſpect. *Dryden. Rogers.*

RE'VERENCER. *ſ.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*

RE'VEREND. *a.* [*reverend*, French.]
1. Venerable; deſerving reverence; exacting reſpect by his appearance. *Pope.*
2. The honorary epithet of the clergy.

RE'VERENT. *a.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expreſſing ſubmiſſion; teſtifying veneration. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIAL. *a.* [*reverentielle*, French.] Expreſſing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration. *Donne.*

REVERE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *reverential.*] With ſhow of reverence. *Brown.*

RE'VERENTLY. *ad.* [from *reverent.*] Reſpectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shak.*

REVE'RER. *ſ.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REVE'RSAL. *ſ.* [from *reverſe.*] Change of ſentence. *Bacon.*

To REVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*reverſus*, Latin.]
1. To turn upſide down. *Temple.*
2. To overturn; to ſubvert. *Pope.*
3. To turn back. *Milton.*
4. To contradict; to repeal. *Hooker.*
5. To turn to the contrary. *Pope.*
6. To put each in the caſe of the other. *Rogers.*
7. To recall; to renew. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To REVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reverſus*, Lat.] To return. *Spenſer.*

REVE'RSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Change; viciſſitude. *Dryden.*
2. A contrary; an oppoſite. *Rogers.*
3. [*revers*, French.] The ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed. *Camd.*

REVE'RSIBLE. *a.* [*reverſible*, Fr. from *reverſo.*] Capable of being reverſed.

REVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*reverſion*, Fr. from *reverſe.*]
1. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor. *Hammond.*
2. Succeſſion; right of ſucceſſion. *South.*

REVE'RSIONARY. *a.* [from *reverſion.*] To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

To REVE'RT. *v. a.* [*reverto*, Latin.]
1. To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.*
2. To reverberate. *Thomſon.*

To REVE'RT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.] To return; to fall back. *Bacon.*

REVE'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A muſical term. *Peacham.*

REVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *revert.*] Returnable.

REVERY'. *ſ.* [*reſverie*, Fr.] Looſe muſing; irregular thought. *Addiſon.*

To REVE'ST. *v. a.* [*reveſtir*, *revêtir*, French. *reveſtio*, Latin.]
1. To clothe again. *Spenſer.*
2. To reinveſt; to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

REVE'STIARY. *ſ.* [*reveſtiare*, Fr.] Place where dreſſes are repoſited. *Camden.*

REVI'CTION. *ſ.* [*revictum*, Latin.] Return to life. *Brown.*

To REVI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual.*] To ſtock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*

To REVI'EW. *v. a.* [*re* and *view.*]
1. To look back. *Denham.*
2. To ſee again. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To conſider over again; to re-examine. *Dryden.*
4. To retrace. *Pope.*
5. To ſurvey; to overlook; to examine.

REVIE'W. *ſ.* [*reveue*, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-examination. *Atterbury.*

To REVI'LE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenſer.*

REVI'LE. *ſ.* Reproach; contumely; exprobration. *Milton.*

REVI'LER. *ſ.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles. *Government of the Tongue.*

REVI'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Maine.*

REVI'SAL. *ſ.* [from *reviſe.*] Review; re-examination. *Pope.*

To REVI'SE. *v. a.* [*reviſus*, Lat.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*

REVI'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Review; re-examination. *Boyle.*
2. Among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected.

REVI'SER. *ſ.* [*reviſeur*, French.] Examiner; ſuperintendent.

REVI'SION. *ſ.* [*reviſion*, French.] Review.

To REVI'SIT. *v. a.* [*reviſito*, Latin.] To viſit again. *Milton.*

REVI'VAL. *ſ.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a ſtate of languor, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To REVI'VE. *v. n.* [*revivre*, French.]
1. To return to life. *1 Kings.*
2. To return to vigour or fame; to riſe from languor, oblivion, or obſcurity. *Milton.*

To REVI'VE. *v. a.*
1. To bring to life again. *Milton.*
2. To raiſe from languor, inſenſibility, or oblivion. *Spenſer.*
3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Locke.*
4. To quicken; to rouſe. *Shakſpeare.*

REVI'VER. *ſ.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life. *Spectator.*

REVIVI'SCENCY. *ſ.* [*reviſco*, *reviviſcentia*, Latin.] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*

REU'NION. *ſ.* [*reunion*, Fr.] Return to a ſtate of juncture, coheſion, or concord. *Donne.*

To REUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*]
1. To join again; to make one whole a ſecond time; to join what is divided. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To reconcile; to make thoſe at variance one.

To REUNI'TE. *v. n.* To cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE. *a.* [*revocable*, French.]
1. That may be recalled. *Bacon.*
2. That may be repealed.

RE'VOCABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.

To RE'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel.*

REVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*revocatio*, Latin.]
1. Act of recalling. *Hooker.*
2. State of being recalled. *Howel.*
3. Repeal; reverſal. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'KE. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.]
1. To repeal; to reverſe. *Dryden.*
2. To check; to repreſs. *Spenſer.*
3. To draw back. *Davis.*

REVO'KEMENT. *ſ.* [from *revoke.*] Revocation; repeal; recall. *Shakſpeare.*

To REVO'LT. *v. n.* [*revolter*, French.]
1. To fall off from one to another. *Shakſp.*
2. To change. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

REVO'LT. *ſ.* [*revolte*, French.]
1. Deſertion; change of ſides. *Raleigh.*
2. A revolter; one who changes ſides. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Groſs departure from duty. *Shakſpeare.*

REVO'LTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt.*] Having ſwerved from duty. *Milton.*

REVO'LTER. *ſ.* [from *revolt.*] One who changes ſides; a deſerter. *Milton.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. n.* [*revolvo*, Latin.]
1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Cheyne. Watts.*
2. To fall back. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*revolvo*, Latin.]
1. To roll any thing round. *Milton.*
2. To conſider; to meditate on. *Shakſp.*

REVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Latin.]
1. Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Milton.*
2. Space meaſured by ſome revolution. *Milt.*
3. Change in the ſtate of a government or country. *Davenant.*
4. Rotation in general; circular motion.
5. Motion backward. *Milton.*

To REVO'MIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *vomit.*] To vomit; to vomit again. *Hakewill.*

REVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*revulſus*, Latin.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Bacon.*

REVU'LSIVE. *a.* Having the power of revulſion. *Fell.*

To REWA'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award.*]
1. To give in return. *Samuel.*
2. To repay; to recompenſe for ſomething good. *Milton.*

REWA'RD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Recompenſe given for good. *Dryden.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for punihment or recompenſe of evil.

REWA'RDABLE. *a.* [from *reward.*] Worthy of reward. *Taylor.*

REWA'RDER. *ſ.* [from *reward.*] One that rewards; one that recompenſes. *Swift.*

To REWO'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word.*] To repeat in the ſame words. *Shakſpeare.*

RHABA'RBARATE. *a.* [from *rhabarbara*, Latin.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

RHA'BDOMANCY. *ſ.* [ῥάβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by a wand. *Brown.*

RHA'PSODIST. *ſ.* [from *rhapſody.*] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Watts.*

RHA'PSODY. *ſ.* [ῥαψῳδία.] Any number of parts joined together without neceſſary dependence or natural connection. *Hammond.*

RHE'TORICK. *ſ.* [ῥητορικη.]
1. The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Baker.*
2. The power of perſuaſion; oratory. *Shakſ.*

RHETO'RICAL. *a.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorical; figurative. *More.*

RHETO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *rhetorical.*] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETO'RICATE. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Lat.] To play the orator; to attack the paſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*rhetoricien*, Fr.] One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick. *Baker.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *a.* Suiting a maſter of rhetorick. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM. *ſ.* [ῥεῦμα.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

RHEU'MATICK. *a.* [ῥευματικος.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour. *Floyer.*

RHEU'MATISM. *ſ.* [ῥευματισμος.] A painful diſtemper, ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours. *Quincy.*

RHEU'MY. *a.* [from *rheum.*] Full of ſharp moiſture. *Dryden.*

RHINO'CEROS. *ſ.* [ῥὶν and κέρας.] A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies, armed with a horn on his noſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RHOMB. *ſ.* [*rhombe*, French; ῥόμβος.] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute and two obtuſe. *Harris.*

RHO'MBICK. *a.* [from *rhomb.*] Shaped like a rhomb. *Grew.*

RHO'MBOID. *ſ.* [ῥομβοειδὴς.] A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Grew.*

RHOMBOI'DAL. *a.* [from *rhomboid.*] Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb. *Woodwell.*

RHU'BARB. *ſ.* [*rhabarbara*, Latin.] A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock. *Wiſeman.*

RHYME. *ſ.* [ῥυθμος.]
1. A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds. *Denh.*
2. The conſonance of verſes; the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another. *Dryden.*
3. Poetry; a poem. *Spenſer.*
4. A word of ſound to anſwer to another word. *Young.*

RHYME *or reaſon.* Number or ſenſe. *Spenſer.*

To RHYME. *v. n.*
1. To agree in ſound. *Dryden.*
2. To make verſes. *Shakſpeare.*

RHY'MER. } *ſ.* [from *rhyme.*] One who
RHY'MSTER. } makes rhymes; a verſifier; a poet in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

RHY'THMICAL. [ῥυθμικὸς.] Harmonical; having one ſound proportioned to another.

RIB. *ſ.* [ꝛibbe, Saxon.]
1. A bone in the body. Of theſe are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each ſide the vertebræ of the back; they are ſegments of a circle. *Quincy.*
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any prominence running in lines; as, the ſtalks of a leaf.

RI'BALD. *ſ.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Ital.] A looſe, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenſer.*

RI'BALDRY. *ſ.* [*ribaudie*, old French.] Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Dryden.*

RI'BAND. *ſ.* [*ribande*, *ruband*, Fr.] A filet of ſilk; a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament. *Granville.*

RI'BBED. *a.* [from *rib.*]
1. Furniſhed with ribs. *Sandys.*
2. Incloſed as the body by ribs. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'BBON. *ſ.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roaſt.*] To beat ſoundly. A burleſque word. *Butler.*

RI'BWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

RIC denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man: *Æthelric* is nobly powerful; *Richard* is probably *rich in land.* *Gibſon.*

RICE. *ſ.* [*oriza*, Latin.] One of the eſculent grains. *Miller.*

RICH. *a.* [*riche*, French; ꝛica, Saxon.]
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or poſſeſſions; opulent. *Seed.*
2. Valuable; eſtimable; precious; ſplendid; ſumptuous. *Milton.*
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller.*
4. Fertile; fruitful. *Philips.*
5. Abundant; plentiful. *Milton.*
6. Abounding; plentifully ſtocked: as, *paſtures* rich *in flocks.*
7. Having ſomething precious. *Milton.*

RI'CHED. *a.* [from rich.] Enriched. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'CHES. *ſ.* [*richeſſes*, French.]
1. Wealth; money or poſſeſſion. *Locke.*
2. Splendid ſumptuous appearance. *Milton.*

RI'CHLY. *ad.* [from *rich.*]
1. With riches; wealthy; ſplendidly; magnificently. *Milton.*
2. Plenteouſly; abundantly. *Brown.*
3. Truly; abundantly. *Addiſon.*

RI'CHNESS. *ſ.* [from *rich.*]
1. Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*
2. Finery; ſplendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulneſs. *Addiſon.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality. *Sp.*
5. Pampering qualities. *Dryden.*

RICK. *ſ.*
1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and ſheltered from wet. *Swift.*
2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*

RI'CKETS. *ſ.* [*rachitis*, Latin.] The *rickets* is a diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*

RI'CKETY. *a.* [from *rickets.*] Diſeaſed with the rickets. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'CTURE. *ſ.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*

RID. The preterite of *ride.*

To RID. *v. a.* [from hꝛıꝺꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To ſet free; to redeem. *Exodus.*
2. To clear; to diſencumber. *Addiſon.*
3. To deſpatch. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To drive away; to remove by violence; to deſtroy. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'DDANCE. *ſ.* [from *rid.*]
1. Deliverance. *Hooker.*
2. Diſencumbrance; loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton.*

RI'DDEN. The participle of *ride.* *Hale.*

RI'DDLE. *ſ.* [ꝛæꝺelꝛ, Saxon.]
1. An enigma; a puzzling queſtion; a dark problem. *Milton.*
2. Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras.*
3. [ꝓꝛıꝺꝺle, Saxon.] A coarſe or open ſieve. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſolve; to unriddle. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'DDINGLY. *ad.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle. *Donne.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rod*; part. *rid* or *ridden.* [ꝛıꝺan, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]
1. To travel on horſeback. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk. *Burnet.*
3. To be ſupported in motion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To manage a horſe. *Dryden.*
5. To be on the water. *Hayward.*
6. To be ſupported by ſomething ſubſervient. *Shakſpeare.*

To RIDE. *v. a.*
1. To ſit on ſo as to be carried. *Milton.*
2. To manage inſultingly at will. *Swift.*

RI'DER. *ſ.* [from *ride.*]
1. One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle. *Prior.*
2. One who manages or breaks horſes. *Bram.*
3. An inſerted leaf.

RIDGE. *ſ.* [hꝛıȝe, Saxon; *rig*, Daniſh; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.]
1. The top of the back. *Hudibras.*
2. The rough top of any thing, reſembling the vertebres of the back. *Milton.*
3. A ſteep protuberance. *Dryden.*
4. The ground thrown up by the plough. *Pſalms. Woodward.*
5. The top of the roof riſing to an acute angle. *Moxon.*
6. *Ridges* of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

To RIDGE. *v. a.* To form a ridge. *Milton.*

RI'DGIL. } *ſ.* [*ovis rajicula*, Latin.
RI'DGLING. } *Ainſworth.*] A ram half caſtrated. *Dryden.*

RI'DGY. *a.* [from *ridge.*] Riſing in a ridge. *Dryden.*

RI'DICULE. *ſ.* [*ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter. *Swift.*

To RI'DICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple.*

RIDICU'LER. *ſ.* One that ridicules.

RIDI'CULOUS. *a.* [*ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *Milton. South.*

RIDI'CULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ridiculous.*] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ridicule.*] The quality of being ridiculous. *Stilling fleet.*

RI'DING. *particip. a.* Employed to travel on any occaſion. *Ayliffe.*

RI'DING. *ſ.* [from *ride.*] A diſtrict viſited by an officer.

RI'DINGCOAT. *ſ.* [*riding* and *coat.*] A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift.*

RI'DINGHOOD. *ſ.* [*riding* and *hood.*] A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain. *Arbuthnot.*

RIE. *ſ.* [*uriza*, Lat.] An eſculent grain.

RIFE. *a.* [ꝛyꝛe, Saxon; *riif*, Dutch.] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'FELY. *ad.* [from *rife.*] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*

RI'FENESS. *ſ.* [from *rife.*] Prevalence; abundance. *Arbuthnot.*

To RI'FLE. *v. a.* [*riffer*, *riſler*, Fr. *riifelen*, Dutch.]
1. To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*
2. To take away; to ſeize as pillage. *Pope.*

RI'FLER. *ſ.* [from *riffle.*] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *ſ.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to ſplit. *Pope.*

To RIFT. *v. n.*
1. To burſt; to open. *Bacon.*
2. [*raver*, Daniſh.] To belch; to break wind.

RIG. *ſ.* *Rig*, ridge, ſeems to ſignify the top of a hill, falling on each ſide; from the Saxon, hꝛıȝe; and the Iſlandick, *hriggur*, both ſignifying a back. *Gibſon.*

To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge.*]
1. To dreſs; to accoutre. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To fit with tackling. *South.*

RIGADOO'N. *ſ.* [*rigadon*, French.] A dance.

RIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*rigatio*, Latin.] The act of watering. *Dict.*

RI'GGER. *ſ.* [from *rig.*] One that rigs or dreſſes.

RI'GGING. *ſ.* [from *rig.*] The ſails or tackling of a ſhip. *Creech.*

RI'GGISH. *a.* [from *rig*, a whore.] Wanton; whoriſh. *Shakſpeare.*

To RI'GGLE. *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle.*] To move backward and forward.

RIGHT. *a.* [ꝛıȝt, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch.]
1. Fit;

1. Fit; proper; becoming; ſuitable. *Att.*
2. Rightful; juſtly claiming. *Locke.*
3. True; not erroneous; not wrong. *Locke.*
4. Not miſtaken; paſſing a true judgment. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Juſt; honeſt; equitable. *Pſalms.*
6. Happy; convenient. *Addiſon.*
7. Not left. *Brown.*
8. Straight; not crooked. *Locke.*
9. Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT. *interj.* An expreſſion of approbation. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *ad.*
1. Properly; juſtly; exactly; according to truth. *Roſcommon.*
2. In a direct line. *Bacon.*
3. In a great degree; very. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. It is ſtill uſed in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend.* *Peacham.*

RIGHT. *ſ.*
1. Not wrong. *Milton.*
2. Juſtice; not injury. *Tillotſon.*
3. Freedom from guilt; goodneſs. *Cowley.*
4. Freedom from errour. *Prior.*
5. Juſt claim. *Milton.*
6. That which juſtly belongs to one. *Temp.*
7. Property; intereſt. *Dryden.*
8. Power; prerogative. *Tillotſon.*
9. Immunity; privilege. *Clarendon.*
10. The ſide not left. *Milton.*
11. *To Rights.* In a direct line; ſtraight. *Woodward.*
12. *To Rights.* With deliverance from errour. *Woodward.*

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do juſtice to; to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor. Waller.*

RI'GHTEOUS. *a.* [ꝛihtpiſe, Saxon.]
1. Juſt; honeſt; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Geneſis.*
2. Equitable; agreeing with right. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *righteous.*] Honeſtly; virtuouſly. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *righteous.*] Juſtice; honeſty; virtue; goodneſs. *Hooker.*

RI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*right* and *full.*]
1. Having the right; having the juſt claim. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Honeſt; juſt; agreeable to juſtice. *Prior.*

RI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *rightful.*] According to right; according to juſtice. *Dryden.*

RI'GHT-HAND. *ſ.* Not the left. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [rrom *rightful.*] Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*

RI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *right.*]
1. According to truth or juſtice; properly; ſuitably; not erroneouſly. *Milton.*
2. Honeſtly; uprightly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Exactly. *Dryden.*
4. Straightly; directly. *Aſcham.*

RI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *right.*]
1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude. *Rogers.*
2. Straightneſs. *Bacon.*

RI'GID. *a.* [*rigidus*, Latin.]
1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.*
2. Severe; inflexible. *Denham.*
3. Unremitted; remitigated. *Milton.*
4. Sharp; cruel. *Philips.*

RIGI'DITY. *ſ.* [*rigidité*, French.]
1. Stiffneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Stiffneſs of appearance; want of eaſy or airy elegance. *Wotton.*

RI'GIDLY. *ad.* [from *rigid.*]
1. Stiffly; unpliantly.
2. Severely; inflexibly.

RI'GIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *rigid.*] Severity; inflexibility.

RI'GLET. *ſ.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin ſquare piece of wood. *Moxon.*

RI'GOL. *ſ.* A circle. In *Shakſpeare*, a diadem.

RI'GOUR. *ſ.* [*rigor*, Latin.]
1. Cold; ſtiffneſs. *Milton.*
2. A convulſive ſhuddering with ſenſe of cold. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Severity; ſternneſs; want of condeſcenſion to others. *Denham.*
4. Severity of conduct. *Spratt.*
5. Strictneſs; unabated exactneſs. *Glanv.*
6. Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenſer.*
7. Hardneſs; not flexibility; ſolidity; not ſoftneſs. *Dryden.*

RI'GOROUS. *a.* [from *rigour.*] Severe; allowing no abatement. *Rogers.*

RI'GOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *rigorous.*] Severely; without tenderneſs or mitigation. *Milton.*

RILL. *ſ.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A ſmall brook; a little ſtreamlet. *Milton.*

To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in ſmall ſtreams. *Prior.*

RI'LLET. *ſ.* [corrupted from *rivulet.*] A ſmall ſtream. *Carew.*

RIM. *ſ.* [ꝛima, Saxon.]
1. A border; a margin. *Carew.*
2. That which encircles ſomething elſe. *Br.*

RIME. *ſ.* [hꝛim, Saxon.]
1. Hoar froſt. *Bacon.*
2. A hole; a chink. Not uſed. *Brown.*

To RIME. *v. n.* To freeze with hoar froſt.

To RI'MPLE. *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. *Wiſeman.*

RI'MY. *a.* [from *rime.*] Steamy; foggy; miſty. *Harvey.*

RIND. *ſ.* [ꝛinꝺ, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark: huſk. *Milton. Dryden.*

To RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to huſk.

RING. *ſ.* [hꝛing, Saxon.]
1. A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton.*
2. A circle of gold or ſome other matter worn as an ornament. *Addiſon.*
3. A circle of metal to be held or pulled. *Gulliver.*
4. A circular courſe. *Smith.*
5. A circle made by perſons ſtanding round. *Hayward.*
6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*
7. The ſound of bells or any other ſonorous body. *Bacon. Milton.*
8. A ſound of any kind. *Bacon.*

To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *rung.* [hꝛingan, Saxon.]

1. To ſtrike bells or any other ſonorous body, ſo as to make it ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [From *ring.*] To encircle. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To fit with rings. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

To RING. *v. n.*

1. To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal. *Dryden.*
2. To practice the art of making muſick with bells. *Holder.*
3. To ſound; to reſound. *Locke.*
4. To utter as a bell. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To tinkle. *Dryden.*
6. To be filled with a bruit or report. *South.*

RING-BONE. *ſ.* A hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe; it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring. *Farrier's Dict.*

RI'NGDOVE. *ſ.* [*ringelduyve*, German.] A kind of pidgeon. *Mortimer.*

RI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ring.*] He who rings.

RINGLEA'DER. *ſ.* [*ring* and *leader.*] The head of a riotous body. *Bacon.*

RI'NGLET. *ſ.* [diminutive of *ring.*]

1. A ſmall ring. *Pope.*
2. A circle. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A curl. *Milton.*

RI'NGSTREAKED. *a.* [*ring* and *ſtreaked.*] Circularly ſtreaked. *Geneſis.*

R'INGTAIL. *ſ.* [*ring* and *tail.*] A kind of kite with a whitiſh tail. *Bailey.*

RI'NGWORM. *ſ.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A circular tetter. *Wiſeman.*

To RINSE. *v. a.* [from *rein*, German.]

1. To waſh; to cleanſe by waſhing. *Shak.*
2. To waſh the ſoap out of clothes. *King.*

RI'NSER. *ſ.* [from *rinſe.*] One that waſhes or rinſes; a waſher.

RI'OT. *ſ.* [*riotte*, old French.]

1. Wild and looſe feſtivity. *Milton.*
2. A ſedition; an uproar. *Milton.*
3. *To run* RIOT. To move or act without control or reſtraint. *Swift.*

To RI'OT. *v. n.* [*riotter*, old French.]

1. To revel; to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments. *Daniel.*
2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous: *Pope.*
3. To banquet luxuriouſly.
4. To raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RI'OTER. *ſ.* [from *riote.*]

1. One who is diſſipated in luxury.
2. One who raiſes an uproar or ſedition.

RI'OTISE. *ſ.* [from *riot.*] Diſſoluteneſs; luxury. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

RI'OTOUS. *a.* [*riotteux*, French.]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiouſly feſtive. *Brown.*
2. Seditious; turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY. *ad.* [from *riotous.*]

1. Luxuriouſly; with licentious luxury. *Eccluſ.*
2. Seditiouſly; turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *riotous.*] The ſtate of being riotous.

To RIP. *v. a.* [hnýpan, Saxon.]

1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut aſunder by a continued act of the knife. *Dryden.*
2. To take away by laceration or cutting. *Otway.*
3. To diſcloſe; to ſearch out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

RIPE. *a.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature. *Milton.*
2. Reſembling the ripeneſs of fruit. *Shak.*
3. Complete; proper for uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality. *Dryden.*
5. Finiſhed; conſummate. *Hooker.*
6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Addiſon.*
7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE. *v. n.* [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe. *Ripen* is now uſed. *Donne.*

To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'PELY. *ad.* [from *ripe.*] Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakſpeare.*

To RI'PEN. *v. n.* [from *ripe.*] To grow ripe; to be matured. *Bacon.*

To RI'PEN. *v. n.* To mature; to make ripe. *Pope. Swift.*

RI'PENESS. *ſ.* [from *ripe.*]

1. The ſtate of being ripe; maturity. *Sharp.*
2. Full growth. *Denham.*
3. Perfection; completion. *Hooker.*
4. Fitneſs; qualification. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *rip.*] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To RI'PPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

RI'PTOWEL. *ſ.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE. *v. n.* pret. *roſe*; part. *riſen.* [ṙiſan, Saxon; *reiſen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect poſture. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To get up from reſt. *Daniel.*
3. To get up from a fall. *Milton.*
4. To ſpring; to grow up. *Milton.*
5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *Otway.*
6. To ſwell. *Leviticus.*
7. To aſcend; to move upward. *Newton.*
8. To break out from below the horizon, as the ſun. *Milton.*
9. To take beginning; to come into exiſtence or notice. *Cowley.*
10. To begin to act. *Dryden.*
11. To appear in view. *Addiſon.*
12. To change a ſtation; to quit a ſiege. *Knolles.*
13. To be excited; to be produced. *Otway.*
14. To break into military commotions; to make inſurrections. *Pope.*
15. To be rouſed; to be excited to action. *Pſalms. Deut.*
16. To make hoſtile attack.
17. To grow more or greater in any reſpect. *Milton. Locke.*
18. To increaſe in price.
19. To

19. To be improved. *Tatler.*
20. To elevate the ſtyle. *Roſcommon.*
21. To be revived from death. *Matthew.*
22. To come by chance. *Spenſer.*
23. To be elevated in ſituation. *Dryden.*

RISE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of riſing, locally or figuratively.
2. The act of mounting from the ground. *Bacon.*
3. Eruption; aſcent. *Bacon.*
4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Creech. Locke.*
5. Elevated place. *Denham.*
6. Appearance as of the ſun in the eaſt. *Waller.*
7. Increaſe in any reſpect.
8. Increaſe of price. *Temple.*
9. Beginning; original. *Locke.*
10. Elevation; increaſe of ſound. *Bacon.*

RI'SER. *ſ.* [from *riſe.*] One that riſes. *Chap.*

RISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *riſible.*] The quality of laughing. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'SIBLE. *a.* [*riſibilis*, Latin.]
1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK. *ſ.* [*riſque*, Fr. *rieſgo*, Spaniſh.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm. *South.*

To RISK. *v. a.* [*riſquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addiſon.*

RI'SKER. *ſ.* [from *riſk.*] He who riſks. *Butler.*

RITE. *ſ.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external obſervance. *Hammond.*

RI'TUAL. *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to ſome religious inſtitution. *Prior.*

RI'TUAL. *ſ.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and obſervances of religion are ſet down. *Addiſon.*

RI'TUALIST. *ſ.* [from *ritual.*] One ſkilled in the ritual.

RI'VAGE. ſ. [French.] A bank; a coaſt. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RI'VAL. *ſ.* [*rivalis*, Latin.]
1. One who is in purſuit of the ſame thing which another man purſues; a competitour. *Dryden.*
2. A competitour in love. *Sidney.*

RI'VAL. *a.* Standing in competition; making the ſame claim; emulous. *Shakſpeare.*

To RI'VAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtand in competition with another; to oppoſe. *South.*
2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*

To RI'VAL. *v. n.* To be competitours. *Shak.*

RIVA'LITY. } *ſ.* [*rivalitas*, Latin.] Competi-
RI'VALRY. } tion; emulation. *Addiſon.*

RI'VALSHIP. *ſ.* [from *rival.*] The ſtate or character of a rival.

To RIVE. *v. a.* pret. *rived*; part. *riven.* [ꝑyꝛꝛ, broken, Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch; *river*, French, to drive.] To ſplit; to cleave; to divide by a blunt inſtrument. *Howel.*

To RIVE. *v. n.* To be ſplit; to be divided by violence. *Woodward.*

To RIVE, for *derive* or *direct.* *Shakſpeare.*

To RI'VEL. *v. a.* [ȝeꝛꝛiꝑleꝺ, Sax.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryden.*

RI'VEN. The part. of *rive.*

RI'VER. *ſ.* [*riviere*, French.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Addiſon.*

RI'VER-DRAGON. *ſ.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

RI'VER-GOD. *ſ.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'VER-HORSE. *ſ.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*

RI'VET. *ſ.* [*river*, Fr. to drive.] A faſtening pin clenched at both ends. *Dryden.*

To RI'VET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with rivets. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To faſten ſtrongly; to make immoveable. *Congreve.*

RI'VULET. *ſ.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A ſmall river; a brook; a ſtreamlet. *Bentley.*

RIXDO'LLAR. *ſ.* A German coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling.

ROACH. *ſ.* A fiſh; he is accounted the water ſheep, for his ſimplicity and fooliſhneſs. *Walton.*

ROAD. *ſ.* [*rade*, French.]
1. Large way; path. *Suckling.*
2. Ground where ſhips may anchor. *Sh.*
3. Inroad; incurſion. *Knolles.*
4. Journey. *Milton.*
5. The act, or ſtate of travelling. *Law.*

To ROAM. *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian.] To wander without any certain purpoſe; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. *Prior.*

To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton.*

ROA'MER. *ſ.* [from *roam.*] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

ROAN. *a.* [*rouen*, Fr.] Bay, ſorrel, or black with grey or white ſpots interſperſed very thick. *Farrier's Dict.*

To ROAR. *v. n.* [ꝛaꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt. *Sh.*
2. To cry in diſtreſs. *Dryden.*
3. To ſound as the wind or ſea. *Pope.*
4. To make a loud noiſe. *Milton.*

ROAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of the lion or other beaſt. *Thomſ.*
2. An outcry of diſtreſs.
3. A clamour of merriment. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The ſound of the wind or ſea. *Philips.*
5. Any loud noiſe. *Dryden.*

ROA'RER. *ſ.* [from *roar.*] A noiſy brutal man. *Howel.*

ROA'RY. *a.* [better *rory*, *rores*, Latin.] Dewy. *Fairfax.*

To ROAST. *v. a.* [*roſten*, German; ȝeꝛꝛꝛꝛꝺ, Saxon, roaſted.]
1. To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire. *Swift.*
2. To impart dry heat to fleſh. *Swift.*
3. To dreſs at the fire without water. *Bacon.*
4. To heat any thing violently. *Shakſpeare.*

ROAST. for *roaſted.* *Prior. Swift.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preſide. *Shakſpeare.*

ROB. *ſ.* [*Arabick.*] Inſpiſſated juice. *Arb.*

To ROB. *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Ital.]
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force; to plunder. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſet free; to deprive of ſomething bad. Ironical. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To take away unlawfully. *Bacon.*

RO'BBER. *ſ.* [from *rob.*] One that plunders by force, or ſteals by ſecret means; a plunderer; a thief. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'BBERY. *ſ.* [*robberie*, old Fr.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple.*

ROBE. *ſ.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Ital.] A gown of ſtate; a dreſs of dignity. *Shakſpeare.*

To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs pompouſly; to inveſt. *Pope.*

RO'BERT. *ſ.* An herb; ſtork-bill. *Ainſw.*

ROBE'RSMAN. } *ſ.* In the old ſtatutes,
ROBE'RTSMAN. } a ſort of bold and ſtout robbers, or night thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

RO'BIN. } *ſ.* [*rubecula*, Lat.]
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. } A bird ſo named from his red breaſt; a ruddock. *Suckling.*

ROBO'REOUS. *a.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak.

ROBU'ST. } *a.* [*robuſtus*, Latin.]
ROBU'STIOUS. }
1. Strong; ſinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milt.*
2. Boiſterous; violent; unweildy. *Dryden.*
3. Requiring ſtrength. *Locke.*

ROBU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *robuſt.*] Strength; vigour. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCAMBO'LE. *ſ.* A ſort of wild garlick. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCHE-ALUM. *ſ.* [*rochet*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum. *Mortimer.*

RO'CHET. *ſ.* [*rochet*, French.]
1. A ſurplice; the white upper garment of the prieſt officiating. *Cleaveland.*
2. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

ROCK. *ſ.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Ital.]
1. A vaſt maſs of ſtone. *Pope.*
2. Protection; defence. A ſcriptural ſenſe.
3. A diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by twirling a ball below. *Ben Jonſon.*

To ROCK. *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.]
1. To ſhake; to move backward and forward. *Boyle.*
2. To move the cradle, in order to procure ſleep. *Dryden.*
3. To lull; to quiet. *Shakſpeare.*

To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Young.*

ROCK-DOE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of deer. *Grew.*

ROCK-RUBY. *ſ.* The garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue. *Hill.*

ROCK-SALT. *ſ.* Mineral ſalt. *Woodward.*

RO'CKER. *ſ.* [from *rock.*] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden.*

RO'CKET. *ſ.* [*rocchetto*, Italian.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical caſe of paper, filled with nitre, charcoal, and ſulphur, which mounts in the air to a conſiderable height and there burſts. *Addiſon.*

RO'CKET. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

RO'CKLESS. *a.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

RO'CKROSE. *ſ.* [*rock* and *roſe.*] A plant.

RO'CKWORK. *ſ.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks. *Addiſon.*

RO'CKY. *a.* [from *rock.*]
1. Full of rocks. *Sandys.*
2. Reſembling a rock. *Milton.*
3. Hard; ſtony; obdurate. *Shakſpeare.*

ROD. *ſ.* [*roede*, Dutch.]
1. A long twig. *Boyle.*
2. A kind of ſceptre. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing long and ſlender. *Glanville.*
4. An inſtrument for meaſuring. *Arbuthnot.*
5. An inſtrument of correction, made of twigs tied together. *Spenſer.*

RODE. The pret. of *ride.* *Milton.*

RODOMONTA'DE. *ſ.* [from a hero of Arioſto, called *Rodomonte.*] An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt; a rant. *Dryden.*

To RODOMONTA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thraſonically; to boaſt like Rodomonte.

ROE. *ſ.* [ɲa, ɲa ᵹeoɲ, Saxon.]
1. A ſpecies of deer. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The female of the hart. *Sandys.*

ROE. *ſ.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *rann*, Dan.] The eggs of fiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

ROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*rogation*, French.] Litany; ſupplication. *Hooker. Taylor.*

ROGA'TION-WEEK. *ſ.* The next week but one before Whitſunday; the Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, are called rogation days, becauſe of the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thurſday. *Dict.*

ROGUE. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Bacon.*
2. A knave; a diſhoneſt fellow; a villain; a thief. *South.*
3. A name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A wag. *Shakſpeare.*

To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To wander; to play the vagabond. *Careu.*
2. To play knaviſh tricks.

RO'GUERY. *ſ.* [from *rogue.*]
1. The life or a vagabond. *Donne.*
2. Knaviſh tricks. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Waggery; arch tricks.

RO'GUESHIP. *ſ.* [from *rogue.*] The qualities or perſonage of a rogue. *Dryden.*

RO'GUISH. *a.* [from *rogue.*]
1. Vagrant; vagabond. *Spenſer.*
2. Knaviſh; fraudulent. *Swift.*
3. Waggiſh; wanton; ſlightly miſchievous. *Addiſon.*

RO'GUISHLY. *ad.* [from *roguiſh.*] Like a rogue; knaviſhly; wantonly.

RO'GUISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *roguiſh.*] The qualities of a rogue.

RO'GUY. *a.* [from *rogue.*] Knaviſh; wanton. A bad word. *L'Eſtrange.*

To

To ROIST. } *v. n.* [*riſter*, Iſlandick, a
To ROI'STER. } violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at diſcretion; to be at free quarter; to bluſter. *Shakſpeare.*

ROI'STER, or *Roiſterer*. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface, to the ground. *Mark.*
2. To move any thing round upon its axis.
3. To move in a circle. *Milton.*
4. To produce a periodical revolution. *Milton.*
5. To wrap round upon itſelf.
6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wiſeman.*
7. To form by rolling into round maſſes. *Peacham.*
8. To pour in a ſtream or waves. *Pope.*

To ROLL. *v. n.*

1. To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to a plane. *Dryd.*
2. To run on wheels. *Dryden.*
3. To perform a periodical revolution. *Dry.*
4. To move with the ſurface variouſly directed. *Milton.*
5. To float in rough water. *Pope.*
6. To move as waves or volumes of water. *Pope.*
7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuouſly. *Pope.*
8. To revolve on its axis. *Sandys.*
9. To be moved with violence. *Milton.*

ROLL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the ſtate of being rolled.
2. The thing rolling. *Thomſon.*
3. [*rouleau*, Fr.] Maſs made round. *Addiſon.*
4. Writing rolled upon itſelf. *Prior.*
5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder. *Mortimer.*
6. [*rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing. *Hale.*
7. A regiſter; a catalogue. *Davies.*
8. Chronicle. *Dryden.*
9. [*rolé*, Fr.] Part; office. Not in uſe. *L'Eſt.*

RO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *roll*.]

1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks. *Hammond. Ray.*
2. Bandage; fillet. *Sharp.*

RO'LLINGPIN. *ſ.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded. *Wiſeman.*

RO'LLING-PRESS. *ſ.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

RO'LLYPOOLY. *ſ.* A ſort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'MAGE. *ſ.* [*ramage*, French.] A tumult; a buſtle; an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

ROMA'NCE. *ſ.* [*roman*, French; *romanza*, Italian.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. A lie. a fiction. *Prior.*

To ROMA'NCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge. *Pamela.*

ROMA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales. *Tate.*

To RO'MANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech. *Dryden.*

ROMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *romance*.]

1. Reſembling the tales of romances; wild. *Keil.*
2. Improbable; falſe.
3. Fanciful; full of wild ſcenery. *Thomſon.*

RO'MISH. *a.* [from *Rome*.] Popiſh. *Ayliffe.*

ROMP. *ſ.*

1. A rude, awkward, boiſterous, untaught girl. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rough rude play. *Thomſon.*

To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly. *Swift.*

RO'NDEAU. *ſ.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trevoux.*

RO'NDLE. *ſ.* [from *round*.] A round maſs. *Peacham.*

RO'NION. *ſ.* [*rognon*, French, the loins.] A fat bulky woman. *Shakſpeare.*

RONT. *ſ.* An animal ſtinted in the growth: commonly pronounced *runt*. *Spenſer.*

ROOD. *ſ.* [from *rod*.]

1. The fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure, or 1210 ſquare yards. *Swift.*
2. A rod; a pole; a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſure. *Milton.*
3. [ꝛoꝺe, Saxon.] The croſs. *Shakſpeare.*

ROOF. *ſ.* [ꝛꝛoꝼ, Saxon.]

1. The cover of a houſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The houſe in general. *Chapman.*
3. The vault; the inſide of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker.*
4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth. *Bacon.*

To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof. *Creech.*
2. To encloſe in a houſe. *Shakſpeare.*

ROO'FY. *a.* [from *roof*.] Havings roofs. *Dryd.*

ROOK. *ſ.* [hꝛoc, Saxon.]

1. A bird reſembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Dryden.*
2. A common man at cheſs. *Dryden.*
3. A cheat; a trickiſh rapacious fellow. *Wycherly.*

To ROOK. *v. n.* To rob; to cheat. *Hudibras.*

ROO'KERY. *ſ.* [from *rook*.] A nurſery of rooks. *Pope.*

ROO'KY. *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shakſpeare.*

ROOM. *ſ.* [ꝛum, Saxon; *rums*, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place. *Milton.*
2. Space or place unoccupied. *Bentley.*
3. Way unobſtructed. *Creech.*
4. Place of another; ſtead. *Calamy.*
5. Unobſtructed opportunity. *Addiſon.*

6. Poſſible

6. Poſſible admiſſion. *Philips.*
7. An apartment in a houſe. *Pope.*

ROO'MAGE. *ſ.* [from *room.*] Space; place. *Wotton.*

ROO'MINESS. *ſ.* [from *roomy.*] Space; quantity of extent.

ROO'MY. *a.* [from *room.*] Spacious; wide; large. *Dryden.*

ROOST. *ſ.* [hnoꝛt, Saxon.]
1. That on which a bird ſits to ſleep. *Dryd.*
2. The act of ſleeping. *Derham.*

To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roeſten*, Dutch.]
1. To ſleep as a bird. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To lodge. In burleſque.

ROOT. *ſ.* [*rót*, Swediſh; *roed*, Daniſh.]
1. That part of the plant which reſts in the ground, and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment. *Evelyn. Bacon.*
2. The bottom; the lower part. *Milton.*
3. A plant of which the root is eſculent. *Watts.*
4. The original; the firſt cauſe. *Davies.*
5. The firſt anceſtor. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Fixed reſidence.
7. Impreſſion; durable effect. *Hooker.*

To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix the root; to ſtrike far into the earth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To turn up earth.
3. To ſink deep. *Fell.*

To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden.*
2. To impreſs deeply. *Scuth.*
3. To turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate. *Raleigh.*
4. To deſtroy; to baniſh. *Granville.*

ROO'TED. *a.* [from *root.*] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*

ROO'TEDLY. *ad.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply; ſtrongly. *Shakſpeare.*

ROO'TY. *a.* [from *root.*] Full of roots.

ROPE. *ſ.* [nap, Saxon; *roep*, *roop*, Dutch.]
1. A cord; a ſtring; a halter. *Hudibras.*
2. Any row of things depending: as, *a* rope *of onions.*

To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viſcoſities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Dryden.*

RO'PEDANCER. *ſ.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] An artiſt who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*

RO'PEMAKER, or *roper*. *ſ.* [*rope* and *maker.*] One who makes ropes to ſell. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'PERY. *ſ.* [from *rope.*] Rogue's tricks. *Sh.*

RO'PETRICK. *ſ.* [*rope* and *trick.*] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deſerve the halter. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'PINESS. *ſ.* [from *ropy.*] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs.

RO'PY. *a.* [from *rope.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*

RO'QUELAURE. ſ. [French.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*

RORA'TION. *ſ.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew.

RO'RID. *ſ.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy. *Brown.*

RORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ros* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

RORI'FLUENT. *a.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

RO'SARY. *ſ.* [*roſarium*, Latin.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romaniſts number their prayers. *Cleaveland. Taylor.*

RO'SCID. *a.* [*roſcidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew; conſiſting of dew. *Bacon.*

ROSE. *ſ.* [*roſe*, Fr. *roſa*, Lat.] A flower. *Pope.*

To ſpeak under the ROSE. To ſpeak any thing with ſafety, ſo as not afterward to be diſcovered. *Brown.*

ROSE. The preterite of *riſe.*

RO'SEATE. *a.* [from *roſe.*]
1. Roſy; full of roſes. *Pope.*
2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a roſe.

RO'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Crimſoned; fluſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'SEMARY. *ſ.* [*roſmarinus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant. *Miller.*

RO'SENOBLE. *ſ.* An Engliſh gold coin, in value anciently ſixteen ſhillings. *Camden.*

RO'SEWATER. *ſ.* [*roſe* and *water.*] Water diſtilled from roſes. *Wiſeman.*

RO'SET. *ſ.* [from *roſe.*] A red colour for painters. *Peacham.*

RO'SIER. *ſ.* [*roſier*. Fr.] A roſebuſh. *Spenſer*

RO'SIN. *ſ.* [*reſine*, French; *reſina*, Latin.]
1. Inſpiſſated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garth.*
2. Any inſpiſſated matter of vegetables that diſſolves in ſpirit. *Arbuthnot.*

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with roſin. *Gay.*

RO'SINY. *a.* [from *roſin.*] Reſembling roſin.

RO'SSEL. *ſ.* Light land. *Mortimer.*

RO'STRATED. *a.* [*roſtratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'STRUM. ſ. [Latin.]
1. The beak of a bird.
2. The beak of a ſhip.
3. The ſcaffold whence orators harangued. *Addiſon.*
4. The pipe which conveys the diſtilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; alſo a crooked ſciſſars, which the ſurgeons uſe in ſome caſes for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

RO'SY. *a.* [*roſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Prior.*

To ROT. *v. n.* [notan, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrefy; to loſe the coheſion of its parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Dryden.*

ROT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A diſtemper among ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*

RO'TARY. *a.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

RO'TATED. *a.* [*rotatus*, Latin.] Whirled round.

ROTA'TION. *ſ.* [*rotation*, French; *rotatio*, Latin.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; whirl. *Newton.*

RO-

ROTA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiſeman.*

ROTE. *ſ.* [rot, Saxon, merry.]
1. A harp; a lyre. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe. *Swift.*

To ROTE. *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the underſtanding. *Shakſp.*

RO'TGUT. *ſ.* Bad beer. *Harvey.*

RO'THER-NAILS. *ſ.* Among ſhipwrights, nails with very full heads uſed for faſtening the rudder irons of ſhips. *Bailey.*

RO'TTEN. *a.* [from *rot.*]
1. Putrid; carious; putreſcent. *Sandys.*
2. Not firm; not truſty. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not ſound; not hard. *Knolles.*
4. Fetid; ſtinking. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'TTENNESS. *ſ.* [from *rotten.*] State of being rotten; cariouſneſs; putrefaction. *Sh.*

ROTU'ND. *a.* [*rotundus*, Latin.] Round; circular; ſpherical. *Addiſon.*

ROTU'NDIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Latin.] Having round leaves

ROTU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotondete*, Fr. from *rotund.*] Roundneſs; ſphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*

ROTU'NDO. *ſ.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide; ſuch as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To ROVE. *v. n.* [*roffver*, Daniſh.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Watts.*

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over. *Gay.*

RO'VER. *ſ.* [from *rove.*]
1. A wanderer; a ranger.
2. A fickle inconſtant man.
3. A robber; a pirate. *Bacon.*
4. *At* ROVERS. Without any particular aim. *South.*

ROUGE. *ſ.* [*rouge*, French.] Red paint

ROUGH. *a.* [hꝛuh, hꝛuhȝe, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch.]
1. Not ſmooth; rugged; having inequalities on the ſurface. *Burnet.*
2. Auſtere to the taſte: as, rough *wine.*
3. Harſh to the ear. *Pope.*
4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not ſoft; coarſe. *Cowley.*
5. Not gentle; not proceeding by eaſy operation. *Clarendon.*
6. Harſh to the mind; ſevere. *Locke.*
7. Hard featured; not delicate. *Dryden.*
8. Not poliſhed; not finiſhed by art.
9. Terrible; dreadful. *Milton.*
10. Rugged; diſordered in appearance; coarſe. *Pope.*
11. Tempeſtuous; ſtormy; boiſterous. *Shak.*

To ROU'GHCAST. *v. a.* [*rough* and *caſt.*]
1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with aſperities and inequalities. *Cleaveland.*
2. To form any thing in its firſt rudiments. *Dryden.*

ROU'GHCAST. *ſ.* [*rough* and *caſt.*]
1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby.*
2. A kind of plaſter mixed with pebbles, or by ſome other cauſe very uneven on the ſurface. *Shakſpeare.*

ROU'GHDRAUGHT. *ſ.* [*rough* and *draught.*] A draught in its rudiments; a ſketch. *Dryden.*

To RO'UGHDRAW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw.*] To trace coarſely. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. a.* [from *rough.*] To make rough. *Swift.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomſon.*

To ROUGHHE'W. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.*] To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form. *Hudibras*

ROU'GHHEWN. *particip. a.*
1. Rugged; unpoliſhed; uncivil; unrefined. *Bacon.*
2. Not yet nicely finiſhed. *Howel.*

ROU'GHLY. *ad.* [from *rough.*]
1. With uneven ſurface; with aſperities on the ſurface.
2. Harſhly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenſer.*
3. Severely; without tenderneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Auſterely to the taſte.
5. Boiſterouſly; tempeſtuouſly.
6. Harſhly to the ear.

ROU'GHNESS. *ſ.* [from *rough.*]
1. Superficial aſperity; unevenneſs of ſurface. *Boyle.*
2. Auſtereneſs to the taſte. *Brown.*
3. Taſte of aſtringency. *Spectator.*
4. Harſhneſs to the ear. *Dryden.*
5. Ruggedneſs of temper; coarſeneſs of manners; tendency to rudeneſs. *Denham.*
6. Abſence of delicacy. *Addiſon.*
7. Severity; violence of diſcipline.
8. Violence of operation in medicines.
9. Unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate.
10. Inelegance of dreſs or appearance.
11. Tempeſtuouſneſs; ſtorminеſs.
12. Coarſeneſs of features.

ROUGHT. old pret. of *reach.* Reached. *Shak.*

To ROU'GHWORK. *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety. *Moxon.*

ROU'NCEVAL. *ſ.* A ſpecies of pea. *Tuſſer.*

ROUND. *a.* [*rond*, French; *rondo*, Italian.]
1. Cylindrical. *Milton.*
2. Circular. *Brown.*
3. Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.*
4. Smooth; without defect in ſound. *Peach.*
5. Not broken: as, round *numbers.* *Arb.*
6. Large; not inconſiderable: as, *a* round *price.* *Addiſon.*
7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.*
8. Quick; briſk. *Addiſon.*
9. Plain; free without delicacy or reſerve; almoſt rough. *Bacon.*

ROUND. *ſ.*
1. A circle; a ſphere; an orb. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Rundle; ſtep of a ladder. *Norris.*
3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt. *Prior.*
4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began. *Smith.*

5. Ro-

5. Rotation; ſucceſſion in viciſſitude. *Holyday.*

6. [*ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

ROUND. *ad.*

1. Every way; on all ſides. *Geneſis.*
2. In a revolution. *Addiſon.*
3. Circularly. *Milton.*
4. Not in a direct line. *Pope.*

ROUND. *prep.*

1. On every ſide of. *Milton.*
2. About; circularly about. *Dryden.*
3. All over; here and there in. *Dryden.*

To ROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſurround; to encircle. *Prior.*
2. To make ſpherical, cylindrical, or circular. *Cheyne.*
3. To raiſe to a relief. *Addiſon.*
4. To move about any thing. *Milton.*
5. To mould into ſmoothneſs. *Swift.*

To ROUND. *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*runen*, Ger.] To whiſper. *Bacon.*
3. To go round, as a guard. *Milton.*

ROU'NDABOUT. *a.*

1. Ample; extenſive. *Locke.*
2. Indirect; looſe. *Felton.*

ROU'NDEL. } ROU'NDELAY. } *ſ.* [*rondelet*, French.]

1. A kind of ancient poetry; rondeau. *Spenſer.*
2. [*rondelle*, French.] A round form or figure. *Howel.*

ROU'NDER. *ſ.* [from *round.*] Circumference; encloſure. *Shakſpeare.*

ROU'NDHEAD. *ſ.* [*round* and *head.*] A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*

ROUN'DHOUSE. *ſ.* [*round* and *houſe.*] The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined. *Pope.*

ROU'NDISH. *a.* [from *round.*] Somewhat round; approaching to roundneſs. *Boyle.*

ROU'NDLY. *ad.* [from *round.*]

1. In a round form; in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reſerve. *Hayward.*
3. Briſkly; with ſpeed. *Locke.*
4. Completely; to the purpoſe; vigorouſly; in earneſt. *Davies.*

ROU'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *round.*]

1. Circularity; ſphericity; cylindrical form. *Watts.*
2. Smoothneſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Honeſty; openneſs; vigorous meaſures.

To ROUSE. *v. a.*

1. To wake from reſt. *Pope.*
2. To excite to thought or action. *Atterbury.*
3. To put into action. *Spenſer.*
4. To drive a beaſt from his laire. *Shakſp.*

To ROUSE. *v. n.*

1. To awake from ſlumber. *Pope.*
2. To be excited to thought or action. *Shakſpeare.*

ROUSE. *ſ.* [*ruſch*, German.] A doſe of liquor rather too large. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

ROU'SER. *ſ.* [from *rouſe.*] One that rouſes.

ROUT. *ſ.* [*rot*, Dutch.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd. *Roſcommon.*
2. Confuſion of an army defeated, or diſperſed. *Daniel.*

To ROUT. *v. a.* To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat. *Clarendon.*

To ROUT. *v. n.* To aſſemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds. *Bacon.*

ROUTE. *ſ.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way. *Gay.*

ROW. *ſ.* [*reth*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Spenſer.*

To ROW. *v. n.* [ropan, Saxon.] To impel a veſſel in the water by oars. *Gay.*

To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton.*

RO'WEL. *ſ.* [*rouelle*, French.]

1. The points of a ſpur turning on an axis. *Peacham.*
2. A ſeton; a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a diſcharge.

To RO'WEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. *Mortimer.*

RO'WEN. *ſ.* A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may ſprout into green. *Tuſſer.*

RO'WER. *ſ.* [from *row.*] One that manages an oar; one who rows. *Addiſon.*

RO'YAL. *a.* [*roial*, French.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Granville.*
2. Noble; illuſtrious. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'YALIST. *ſ.* [from *royal.*] Adherent to a king. *Waller. South.*

To RO'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal.*] To make royal. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *royal.*] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*

RO'YALTY. *ſ.* [*roialté*, French.]

1. Kingſhip; character or office of a king. *Shakſpeare. Locke.*
2. State of a king. *Prior.*
3. Emblems of royalty. *Milton.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenſer.*

RO'YNISH. *a.* [*rogneux*, Fr.] Paltry; ſorry; mean; rude. *Shakſpeare.*

RO'YTELET. *ſ.* [French.] A little or petty king. *Heylyn.*

To RUB. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welch; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it; to ſcour; to wipe; to perfricate.
2. To touch ſo as to leave ſomething of that which touches behind. *Addiſon.*
3. To move one body upon another. *Arbuth.*
4. To obſtruct by colliſion. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To poliſh; to retouch. *South.*
6. To remove by friction. *Collier.*
7. To touch hard. *Sidney.*
8. *To* RUB *down.* To clean or curry a horſe. *Dryden.*

9. To

9. *To* Rub *up*. To excite; to awaken. *South.*
10. *To* Rub *up*. To poliſh; to refreſh.

To RUB. *v. n.*
1. To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden.*
2. To get through difficulties. *L'Eſtrange.*

RUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Frication; act of rubbing.
2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Colliſion; hinderance; obſtruction. *Dry.*
4. Difficulty; cauſe of uneaſineſs. *Shakſp.*

RUB-STONE. *ſ.* [*rub* and *ſtone*.] A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen. *Tuſſer.*

RU'BBER. *ſ.* [from *rub*.]
1. One that rubs.
2. The inſtrument with which one rubs. *Sw.*
3. A coarſe file. *Moxon.*
4. A game; a conteſt; two games out of three. *Collier.*
5. A whetſtone. *Ainſworth.*

RU'BBAGE. } *ſ.* [from *rub*. *Rubbage* is not
RU'BBISH. } uſed.]
1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter uſed in building. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. Confuſion; mingled maſs. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing vile and worthleſs.

RU'BBLE-STONE. *ſ.* Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward.*

RU'BICAN. *a.* [*rubican*, Fr.] *Rubican* colour of a horſe is one that is bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light gray, or white, upon the flanks.

RU'BICUND. *a.* [*rubiconde*, French; *rubicundus*, Latin.] Inclining to redneſs.

RU'BIED. *a.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby. *Mil.*

RUBI'FICK. *a.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Latin.] Making red. *Grew.*

RU'BIFORM. *a.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the form of red. *Newton.*

To RU'BIFY. *v. a.* To make red. *Brown.*

RU'BIOUS. *a.* [*rubeus*, Latin.] Ruddy; red. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'BRICATED. *a.* [from *rubrica*, Latin.] Smeared with red.

RU'BRICK. *ſ.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Latin.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink. *Stilling fleet.*

RU'BRICK. *a.* Red. *Newton.*

To RU'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RU'BY. *ſ.* [from *ruber*, Latin.]
1. A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond. *Peacham.*
2. Redneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Any thing red. *Milton.*
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Jones.*

RU'BY. *a.* Of a red colour. *Shakſpeare.*

RUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ructo*, Latin.] A belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

To RUD. *v. a.* [ꝛuꝺu, Saxon.] To make red. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

RU'DDER. *ſ.* [*roeder*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel by which its courſe is governed. *Raleigh.*
2. Any thing that guides or governs the courſe. *Hudibras.*

RU'DDINESS. *ſ.* [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redneſs. *Wiſeman.*

RU'DDLE. *ſ.* [*rudul*, Iſlandick.] Red earth. *Woodward.*

RU'DDOCK. *ſ.* [*rebecula*, Latin.] A bird; the redbreaſt. *Carew.*

RU'DDY. *a.* [ꝛuꝺu, Saxon.]
1. Approaching to redneſs; pale red. *Otway.*
2. Yellow. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *a.* [ꝛeꝺe, Saxon; *rudis*, Latin.]
1. Untaught; barbarous; ſavage. *Wilkins.*
2. Rough; coarſe of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Violent; tumultuous; boiſterous; turbulent. *Boyle.*
4. Harſh; inclement. *Waller.*
5. Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Wotton.*
6. Rugged; uneven; ſhapeleſs. *Chapman.*
7. Artleſs; inelegant. *Spenſer.*
8. Such as may be done with ſtrength without art. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY. *ad.* [from *rude*.]
1. In a rude manner; fiercely. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Without exactneſs; without nicety; coarſely. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unſkilfully. *Dryden.*
4. Violently; boiſterouſly. *Spenſer.*

RU'DENESS. *ſ.* [*rudeſſe*, French.]
1. Coarſeneſs of manners; incivility. *Swift.*
2. Ignorance; unſkilfulneſs. *Hayward.*
3. Artleſſneſs; inelegance; coarſeneſs. *Spe.*
4. Violence; boiſterouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Storminеſs; rigour. *Evelyn.*

RU'DENTURE. ſ. [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or ſtaff, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up.

RU'DERARY. *a.* [*rudera*, Latin.] Belonging to rubbiſh. *Dict.*

RUDERA'TION. *ſ.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little ſtones. *Bailey.*

RU'DESBY. *ſ.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*rudimentum*, Latin.]
1. The firſt principles; the firſt elements of a ſcience. *Milton.*
2. The firſt part of education. *Wotton.*
3. The firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning or original of any thing. *Philips.*

RUDIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to firſt principles. *Spectator.*

To RUE. *v. a.* [ꝛeoꝛꝛian Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Donne.*

RUE. *ſ.* [*ruca*, Latin.] An herb, called herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it. *More.*

RUE'FUL. *a.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful; woful; ſorrowful. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY. *ad.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; ſorrowfully. *More.*

RUE'FULNESS. *ſ.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs.

RU'ELLE. ſ. [French.] A circle; an aſſembly at a private houſe. Not uſed. *Dryden.*

RUFF. *ſ.* [See RUFFLE.]
1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. *Pope.*
3. A ſmall river fiſh. *Walton.*
4. A ſtate of roughneſs. Obſolete. *Chapman.*
5. New ſtate. Not uſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

RU'FFIAN. *ſ.* [*ruffiano*, Italian.] A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Hayward. Addiſon.*

RU'FFIAN. *a.* Brutal; ſavagely boiſterous. *Pope.*

To RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raiſe tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To diſorder; to put out of form; to make leſs ſmooth. *Boyle.*
2. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb; to put out of temper. *Granville.*
3. To put out of order; to ſurpriſe. *Hudib.*
4. To throw diſorderly together. *Chapman.*
5. To contract into plaits. *Addiſon.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent. *Shakſp.*
2. To be in looſe motion; to flutter. *Dryd.*
3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'FFLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linen uſed as an ornament. *Addiſon.*
2. Diſturbance; contention; tumult. *Watts.*

RU'FTERHOOD. *ſ.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG. *ſ.* [*rugget*, Swediſh.]
1. A coarſe nappy woollen cloth. *Peacham.*
2. A coarſe nappy coverlet, uſed for mean beds. *Swift.*
3. A rough woolly dog. Not uſed. *Shakſp.*

RU'GGED. *a.* [*rugget*, Swediſh.]
1. Rough; full of unevenneſs and aſperity. *Bentley.*
2. Not neat; not regular; uneven. *Shakſ.*
3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *South.*
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempeſtuous. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Rough or harſh to the ear. *Dryden.*
6. Sour; ſurly; diſcompoſed. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Violent; rude; boiſterous. *Hudibras.*
8. Rough; ſhaggy. *Fairfax.*

RU'GGEDLY. *ad.* [from *rugged.*] In a rugged manner.

RU'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *rugged.*]
1. The ſtate or quality of being rugged.
2. Roughneſs; aſperity. *Ray.*

RU'GIN. *ſ.* A nappy cloth. *Wiſeman.*

RU'GINE. *ſ.* [*rugine*, French.] A chirurgeon's raſp. *Sharp.*

RU'GOSE. *a.* [*rugoſus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *Wiſeman.*

RUIN. *ſ.* [*ruine*, French; *ruina*, Latin.]
1. The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices. *Beaumont.*
2. The remains of a building demoliſhed. *Prior.*
3. Deſtruction; loſs of happineſs or fortune; overthrow. *Dryden.*
4. Miſchief; bane. *Milton.*

To RU'IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, French.]
1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh. *Dryden.*
2. To deſtroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Wake.*
3. To empoveriſh. *Addiſon.*

To RU'IN. *v. n.*
1. To fall in ruins. *Milton.*
2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate. *Sandys.*
3. To be brought to poverty or miſery. *Locke.*

To RU'INATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin.*] Obſolete.
1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To bring to meanneſs or miſery irrecoverable. *Bacon.*

RUINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ruinate.*] Subverſion; demolition. Obſolete. *Camden.*

RU'INER. *ſ.* [from *ruin.*] One that ruins. *Chapman.*

RU'INOUS. *a.* [*ruinoſus*, Lat. *ruineaux*, Fr.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demoliſhed. *Hayward.*
2. Miſchievous; pernicious; baneful; deſtructive. *Swift.*

RU'INOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ruinous.*]
1. In a ruinous manner.
2. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE. *ſ.* [*regula*, Latin.]
1. Government; empire; ſway; ſupreme command. *Philips.*
2. An inſtrument by which lines are drawn. *South.*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. *Tillotſon.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. *Dryden.*
2. To manage; to conduct. 1 *Mac.*
3. To ſettle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*

To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command. *Locke.*

RU'LER. *ſ.* [from *rule.*]
1. Governour; one that has the ſupreme command. *Raleigh.*
2. An inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn. *Moxon.*

RUM. *ſ.*
1. A country parſon. A cant word. *Swift.*
2. A kind of ſpirit diſtilled from moloſſes.

To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.] To make a hoarſe low continued noiſe. *Roſcom.*

RU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *rumble.*] The perſon or thing that rumbles.

RU'MINANT. *a.* [*ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*rumino*, Latin.]
1. To chew the cud. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To muſe; to think again and again. *Fairfax. Watts.*

To

To RU'MINATE. *v. a.*
1. To chew over again.
2. To muſe on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakſpeare.*

RUMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ruminatio*, Latin, from *ruminate.*]
1. The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Meditation; reflection. *Thomſon.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*ranmen*, German; *rimari*, Latin.] To ſearch; to plunder; to evacuate. *Dryden.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To ſearch places. *Swift.*

RU'MMER. *ſ.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glaſs; a drinking cup. *Philips.*

RU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Latin.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Milton. Dryden.*

To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden.*

RU'MOURER. *ſ.* [from *rumour*] Reporter; ſpreader of news. *Shakſpeare.*

RUMP. *ſ.* [*rumpff*, German.]
1. The end of the back bone. *Swift.*
2. The buttocks. *Shakſpeare.*

To RU'MPLE. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To cruſh or contract into inequalities and corrugations. *Blackmore.*

RU'MPLE. *ſ.* [hpeỳmpelle, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [pỳnan, Sax. *rennen*, Dutch.]
1. To move ſwiftly; to ply the legs in ſuch a manner, as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to paſs with very quick pace. *Dryden. Swift.*
2. To uſe the legs in motion. *Locke.*
3. To move in a hurry. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. To pace on the ſurface, not through the air. *Exodus.*
5. To ruſh violently. *Burnet.*
6. To take a courſe at ſea. *Acts.*
7. To contend in a race. *Swift.*
8. To flee; not to ſtand. *Bacon.*
9. To emit or let flow any liquid. *Shakſ.*
10. To ſtream; to flow. *Addiſon.*
11. To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon.*
12. To be fuſible; to melt. *Dryden.*
13. To paſs; to proceed. *Locke.*
14. To go away; to vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
15. To have a legal courſe; to be practiſed. *Child.*
16. To have a courſe in any direction. *Add.*
17. To paſs in thought or ſpeech. *Felton.*
18. To be mentioned curſorily or in few words. *Arbuthnot.*
19. To have a continual tenour of any kind. *Sanderſon.*
20. To be buſied upon. *Swift.*
21. To be popularly known. *Temple.*
22. To have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance: as, *ſeditious papers always* run.
23. To go on by ſucceſſion of parts. *Pope.*
24. To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shak.*
25. To paſs into ſome change. *Tillotſon.*
26. To proceed in a certain order. *Dryden.*
27. To be in force. *Bacon.*
28. To be generally received. *Knolles.*
29. To be carried on in any manner. *Ayliffe.*
30. To have a track or courſe. *Boyle.*
31. To paſs irregularly. *Cheyne.*
32. To make a gradual progreſs. *Pope.*
33. To be predominant. *Woodward.*
34. To tend in growth. *Bacon.*
35. To excern pus or matter. *Leviticus.*
36. To become irregular; to change to ſomething wild. *Granville.*
37. To go by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras.*
38. To fall by haſte, paſſion, or folly into fault or misfortune. *Knolles.*
39. To fall; to paſs. *Watts.*
40. To have a general tendency. *Swift.*
41. To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atterbury.*
42. To go on with violence. *Swift.*
43. *To* RUN *after.* To ſearch for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. *Locke.*
44. *To* RUN *away with.* To hurry without deliberation. *Locke.*
45. *To* RUN *in with.* To cloſe; to comply. *Baker.*
46. *To* RUN *on.* To be continued. *Hooker.*
47. *To* RUN *over.* To be ſo full as to overflow. *Dryden.*
48. *To* RUN *over.* To be ſo much as to overflow. *Dryden.*
49. *To* RUN *over.* To recount curſorily. *Ray.*
50. *To* RUN *over.* To conſider curſorily. *Wotton.*
51. *To* RUN *out.* To be at an end. *Swift.*
52. *To* RUN *out.* To ſpread exuberantly. *Hammond. Taylor.*
53. *To* RUN *out.* To expatiate. *Broom.*
54. *To* RUN *out.* To be waſted or exhauſted. *Ben Jonſon.*
55. *To* RUN *out.* To grow poor by expence diſproportionate to income. *Swift.*

To RUN. *v. a.*
1. To pierce; to ſtab. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To force; to drive. *Locke.*
3. To force into any way or form. *Felton.*
4. To drive with violence. *Knolles.*
5. To melt; to fuſe. *Felton.*
6. To incur; to fall into. *Calamy.*
7. To venture; to hazard. *Clarendon.*
8. To import or export without duty. *Swift.*
9. To proſecute in thought. *Collier.*
10. To puſh. *Addiſon.*
11. *To* RUN *down.* To chaſe to wearineſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
12. *To* RUN *down.* To cruſh; to overbear. *South.*

RUN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of running. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Courſe; motion. *Bacon.*
3. Flow; cadence. *Broome.*
4. Courſe; proceſs.
5. Way; will; uncontrolled courſe. *Arbu.*
6. Long reception; continued ſucceſs. *Addi.*
7. Modiſh clamour. *Swift.*

8. *At*

8. *At the long* RUN. In fine; in concluſion; at the end. *Wiſeman.*

RU'NAGATE. *ſ.* [*renegat*, French.] A fugitive; rebel; apoſtate. *Sidney. Raleigh.*

RU'NAWAY. *ſ.* [*run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'NDLE. *ſ.* [of *round*.]
1. A round; a ſtep of a ladder. *Duppa.*
2. A peritrochium; ſomething put round an axis. *Wilkins.*

RU'NDLET. *ſ.* A ſmall barrel. *Bacon.*

RUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ring*.

RU'NNEL. *ſ.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a ſmall brook. *Fairfax.*

RU'NNER. *ſ.* [from *run*.]
1. One that runs.
2. A racer. *Dryden.*
3. A meſſenger. *Swift.*
4. A ſhooting ſprig. *Mortimer.*
5. One of the ſtones of a mill. *Mortimer.*
6. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

RU'NNET. *ſ.* [ȝeronnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe. *More.*

RU'NNING. *a.* Kept for the race. *Law.*

RU'NNION. *ſ.* A paltry ſcurvy wretch. *Shak.*

RUNT. *ſ.* [*runte*, in the Teutonic dialects, ſignifies a bull or cow.] Any animal ſmall below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleaveland.*

RU'PTION. *ſ.* [*ruptus*, Latin.] Breach; ſolution of continuity. *Wiſeman.*

RU'PTURE. *ſ.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking; ſtate of being broken; ſolution of continuity. *Arbuthnot.*
1. A breach of peace; open hoſtility. *Swift.*
2. Burſtenneſs; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp.*

To RU'PTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burſt; to ſuffer diſruption. *Sharp.*

RU'PTUREWORT. *ſ.* [*herniaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

RU'RAL. *a.* [*rural*, French; *ruralis*, Latin.] Country; exiſting in the country, not in cities; ſuiting the country; reſembling the country. *Sidney. Thomſon.*

RURA'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *rural*.] The quali-
RU'RALNESS. } ty of being rural. *Dict.*

RURI'COLIST. *ſ.* [*ruricola*, Latin.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

RURI'GENOUS. *a.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Latin.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE. ſ. [French.] Cunning; artifice; little ſtratagem; trick. *Ray.*

RUSH. *ſ.* [ꝛuꝛc, Saxon.]
1. A plant: they are planted with great care on the banks of the ſea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from waſhing away the earth; for the roots of theſe *ruſhes* faſten themſelves very deep in the ground, and mat themſelves near the ſurface, ſo as to hold the earth cloſely together. *Miller.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs. *Arbuth.*

RUSH-CANDLE. *ſ.* [*ruſh* and *candle*.] A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh and dipping it in tallow. *Milton.*

To RUSH. *v. n.* [hꝛeoꝛan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. *Spratt.*

RUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe. *Craſhaw.*

RU'SHY. *a.* [from *ruſh*.]
1. Abounding with ruſhes. *Thomſon.*
2. Made of ruſhes. *Tickel.*

RUSK. *ſ.* Hard bread for ſtores. *Raleigh.*

RU'SMA. *ſ.* A brown and light iron ſubſtance to take off hair. *Grew.*

RU'SSET. *a.* [*rouſſet*, French; *ruſſus*, Latin.]
1. Reddiſhly brown. *Dryden.*
2. *Newton* ſeems to uſe it for gray.
3. Coarſe; homeſpun; ruſtick. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'SSET. *ſ.* Country dreſs. *Dryden.*

RU'SSET. } *ſ.* A name given to ſeveral
RU'SSETING. } ſorts of pears or apples from their colour. *Mortimer.*

RUST. *ſ.* [ꝛuꝛt, Saxon.]
1. The red deſquamation of old iron. *May.*
2. The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal. *Dryden.*
3. Loſs of power by inactivity.
4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. *King Charles.*

To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather ruſt; to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded. *Dryden.*
2. To degenerate in idleneſs. *Dryden.*

To RUST. *v. a.*
1. To make ruſty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL. *a.* [*ruſticus*, Latin; *ruſtique*, Fr.] Rough; ſavage; boiſterous; brutal; rude. *Brown.*

RU'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *ruſtical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ruſtical*.] The quality of being ruſtical; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.

To RU'STICATE. *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Latin.] To reſide in the country. *Pope.*

To RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To baniſh into the country. *Spectator.*

RUSTI'CITY. *ſ.* [*ruſticité*, French; *ruſticitas*, Latin.]
1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; ſimplicity; artleſſneſs; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs. *Woodward.*
2. Rural appearance.

RU'STICK. *a.* [*ruſticus*, Latin.]
1. Rural; country. *Sidney.*
2. Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.*
3. Brutal; ſavage. *Pope.*
4. Artleſs; honeſt; ſimple.
5. Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*

RU'STICK. *ſ.* A clown; a ſwain; an inhabitant of the country. *South.*

RU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *ruſty*.] The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RU'STLE. *v. n.* [hꝛuꝛtlan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle. *Shakſpeare.*

RU'STY. *a.* [from *ruſt*.]
1. Covered with ruſt; infected with ruſt. *Howel.*
2. Impaired

2. Impaired by inactivity. *Shakſpeare.*

To RUT. *v. n.* [*ruit*, French.] To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT. *ſ.* [*ruit*, French.]
1. Copulation of deer. *Bacon.*
2. The track of a cart-wheel. *Chapman.*

RUTH *ſ.* [from *rue.*]
1. Mercy; pity; tenderneſs. *Fairfax.*
2. Miſery; ſorrow. *Spenſer.*

RU'THFUL. *a.* [*ruth* and *full.*] Rueful; woful; ſorrowful. *Carew.*

RU'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *ruthful.*]
1. Wofully; ſadly. *Knolles.*
2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenſer.*
3. Wofully. In irony. *Chapman.*

RU'THLESS. *a.* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pitileſs; uncompaſſionate; barbarous. *Sandys.*

RU'THLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Want of pity.

RU'THLESLY. *ad.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Without pity; cruelly; barbarouſly.

RU'TTIER. *ſ.* [*routiere*, French.] A direction of the road or courſe at ſea.

RU'TTISH. *a.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous; ſalacious; luſtful; lecherous. *Shakſpeare.*

RYE. *ſ.* [ꝛyȝe, Saxon.] A coarſe kind of bread-corn. *Arbuthnot.*

RYE'GRASS. *ſ.* A kind of ſtrong graſs. *Mort.*

S.

S Has in Engliſh the ſame hiſſing ſound as in other languages. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine ſound: in the middle it is ſometimes uttered with a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as, *roſe*, *roſeate*, *roſy*, *oſier*, *noſel*, *reſident*, *buſy*, *buſineſs*. It ſometimes keeps its natural ſound; as, *looſe*, *deſignation*. In the end of monoſyllables it is ſometimes *s*, as in *this*, and ſometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* ſtands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*.

SABA'OTH. [Heb.] Armies; hoſts.

SA'BBATH. *ſ.* [An Hebrew word ſignifying *reſt*; *ſabbatum*, Latin.]
1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for public worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Milton.*
2. Intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow; time of reſt. *Dryden. Pope.*

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *ſ.* [*ſabbath* and *break.*] Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL. *a.* [*ſabbaticus*, Latin.] Reſembling the ſabbath; enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *ſ.* [from *ſabbatum*, Latin.] Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SA'BINE. *ſ.* [*ſabine*, French; *ſabina*, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *ſ.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur. *Knolles.*

SA'BLE. *a.* [French.] Black. *Waller.*

SA'BLIERE. ſ. [French.]
1. A ſand pit. *Bailey.*
2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not ſo thick as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *ſ.* [*ſabre*, Fr.] A cimeter; a ſhort ſword with a convex edge; a falchin. *Pope.*

SABULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſabulous.*] Grittineſs; ſandineſs.

SA'BULOUS. *a.* [*ſabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; ſandy.

SACCA'DE. ſ. [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *a.* [*ſaccharum*, Latin.] Having the taſte, or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar. *Arbuthnot.*

SACERDO'TAL. *a.* [*ſacerdotalis*, Lat.] Prieſtly; belonging to the prieſthood. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *ſ.* [*ſaculus*, Latin.] A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK. *ſ.* [שק, Hebrew; σάκκος; *ſaccus*, Latin; ſæc, Saxon.]
1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Knolles.*
2. The meaſure of three buſhels.
3. A woman's looſe robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in bags. *Betterton.*
2. To take by ſtorm; to pillage; to plunder. *Denham. South.*

SACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. *Dry.*
2. A kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *ſ.* [*ſacabuche*, Spaniſh.] A kind of pipe. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'CCLOTH. *ſ.* [*ſack* and *cloth.*] Cloth of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloth ſometimes worn in mortification. *Sandys.*

SA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *ſack.*] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *ſ.* [*ſack* and *full.*] A full bag.

SA'CKPOSSET. *ſ.* [*ſack* and *poſſet.*] A poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *ſ.* [*ſacramentum*, Latin.]

1 An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.
2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hooker.*
3. The eucharist; the holy communion. *Addison.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *a.* [*sacramental*, French; from *sacrament.*] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *sacramental.*] After the manner of a sacrament. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *a.* [*sacré*, French; *sacer*, Latin.]
1. Devoted to religious uses; holy. *Milton.*
2. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Milt.*
3. Inviolable. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *ad.* [from *sacred.*] Inviolably; religiously. *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *s.* [from *sacred.*] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *L'Estr.*

SACRI'FICK. *a.* [*sacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Capable of being offered to sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TOR. *s.* [*sacrificateur*, French; from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRI'FICATORY. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Offering sacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, French; *sacrifico*, Latin.]
1. To offer to heaven; to immolate. *Milton.*
2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Broome.*
3. To destroy; to kill.
4. To devote with loss. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *s.* [*sacrifice*, French; *sacrificium*, Latin.]
1. The act of offering to heaven. *Milton.*
2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion. *Milton.*
3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.
4. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *s.* [from *sacrifice.*] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Addison.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *sacrifice.*] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE. *s.* [*sacrilege*, French; *sacrilegium*, Latin.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. *Sidney. South.*

SACRIL'EGIOUS. *a.* [*sacrilegus*, Latin.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege *Pope.*

SACRIL'EGIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sacrilegious.*] With sacrilege. *South.*

SA'CRING. *part.* Consecrating. *Shakspeare.*

SA'CRIST. } *s.* [*sacristain*, French.] He
SA'CRISTAN. } that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY. *s.* [*sacristie*, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposited. *Addison.*

SAD. *a.*
1. Sorrowful; full of grief. *Pope.*
2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay. *Raleigh. Pope.*
3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Spenser. Herbert.*
4. Afflictive; calamitous. *Milton.*
5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addison.*
6. Dark coloured. *Walton.*
7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous. *Spenser.*
8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *sad.*]
1. To make sad; to make sorrowful.
2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope.*
3. To make dark coloured.
4. To make heavy; to make cohesive. *Mor.*

SA'DDLE. *s.* [*sadl*, Saxon; *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a saddle. *Cleaveland. Prior.*
2. To load; to burden. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *a.* [*saddle* and *back.*] Horses *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *s.* [from *saddle.*] One
SA'DDLER. } whose trade is to make saddles. *Digby.*

SA'DLY. *ad.* [from *sad.*]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitously; miserably. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *s.* [from *sad.*]
1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Dryden.*
2. Melancholy look. *Milton.*
3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. *Dryden.*

SAFE. *a.* [*sauf*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]
1. Free from danger. *Dryden.*
2. Free from hurt. *L'Estrange.*
3. Conferring security. *Milton.*
4. No longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing harm. *Shakspeare.*

SAFE. *s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *s.* [*sauf conduit*, French.]
1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
2. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD. *s.* [*safe* and *guard.*]
1. Defence; protection; security. *Atterbury.*
2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.
3. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FELY. *ad.* [from *safe.*]
1. In a safe manner; without danger. *Locke.*
2. Without hurt. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FENESS. *s.* [from *safe.*] Exemption from danger. *South.*

SA'FETY. *s.* [from *safe.*]
1. Freedom from danger. *Shakspeare. Prior.*
2. Exemption from hurt.
3. Preservation from hurt. *Shakspeare.*
4. Custody; security from escape. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FFLOW. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

SA'FFRON. *ſ.* [*ſafran*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON, *Baſtard. ſ.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *a.* Yellow; having the colour of ſaffron. *Chapman.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy. *Shakſpeare.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burden.

SAGA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſagax*, Latin.]
1. Quick of ſcent. *Dryden.*
2. Quick of thought; acute in making diſcoveries. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſagacious.*]
1. With quick ſcent.
2. With acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſagacious.*] The quality of being ſagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *ſ.* [*ſagacitas*, Latin.]
1. Quickneſs of ſcent.
2. Acuteneſs of diſcovery. *South. Locke.*

SAGE. *ſ.* [*ſauge*, French; *ſalvia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SAGE. *a.* [*ſage*, French; *ſaggio*, Italian.] Wiſe; grave; prudent. *Waller.*

SAGE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A philoſopher; a man of gravity and wiſdom. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *ad.* [from *ſage.*] Wiſely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſage.*] Gravity; prudence. *Ainſworth.*

SAGI'TTAL. *a.* [from *ſagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]
1. Belonging to an arrow.
2. [In anatomy.] A future ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow. *Wiſeman.*

SA'GITARRY. *ſ.* [*ſaggitarius*, Latin.] A centaur; an animal half man half horſe, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'GO. *ſ.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK. *ſ.* [*ſaica*, Italian.] A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe.

SAID. *preterite* and *part paſſ.* of *ſay.*
1. Aforeſaid. *Hale.*
2. Declared; ſhewed.

SAIL. *ſ.* [ſæġl, Saxon; *ſeyhel*, *ſeyl*, Dutch.]
1. The expanded ſheet which catches the wind, and carries on the veſſel on the water. *Dryden.*
2. [In poetry.] Wings. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſhip; a veſſel. *Addiſon.*
4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips: as, *twenty ſail*; a fleet of twenty ſhips. *Raleigh.*
5. *To ſtrike* SAIL. To lower the ſail. *Acts.*
6. A proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority. *Shakſpeare.*

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be moved by the wind with ſails. *Mor.*
2. To paſs by ſea. *Acts.*
3. To ſwim. *Dryden.*
4. To paſs ſmoothly along. *Shakſpeare.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*
1. To paſs by means of ſails. *Dryden.*
2. To fly through. *Pope.*

SA'ILER, SA'ILOR. *ſ.* [from *ſail.*] A ſeaman; one who practiſes or underſtands navigation. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

SA'ILYARD. *ſ.* [*ſail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the ſail is extended. *Dryden.*

SAI'M. *ſ.* [*ſaime*, Italian.] Lard.

SA'INFOIN. *ſ.* [*ſainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *ſ.* [*ſaint*, French.] A perſon eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakſpeare.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among ſaints; to reckon among ſaints by a public decree; to canonize. *Addiſon. Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a ſhew of piety. *Pope.*

SA'INTED. *a.* [from *ſaint.*]
1. Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Holy; ſacred. *Milton.*

SAINT *John's Wort. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SA'INTLIKE. *a.* [*ſaint* and *like.*]
1. Suiting a ſaint; becoming a ſaint. *Dryd.*
2. Reſembling a ſaint. *Bacon.*

SA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *ſaint.*] Like a ſaint; becoming a ſaint. *Milton.*

SA'INTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſaint.*] The character or qualities of a ſaint. *South. Pope.*

SAKE. *ſ.* [ſaċ, Saxon; *ſaecke*, Dutch.]
1. Final cauſe; end; purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*
2. Account; regard to any perſon or thing. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'KER. *ſ.* [*Saker* originally ſignifies a hawk.] A ſort of cannon. *Derham.*

SA'KERET. *ſ.* [from *ſaker.*] The male of a ſaker-hawk. *Bailey.*

SAL. ſ. [Latin.] Salt; a word often uſed in pharmacy. *Floyer.*

SALA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſalacis*, Lat. *ſalace*, French.] Luſtful; lecherous. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY. *ad* [from *ſalacious*] Lecherouſly; luſtfully.

SALA'CITY. *ſ.* [*ſalacitas*, Latin.] Luſt; lechery. *Brown. Floyer.*

SA'LAD. *ſ.* [*ſalade*, French; *ſallat*, German.] Food of raw herbs. *Watts.*

SA'LAMANDER. *ſ.* [*ſalamandre*, French; *ſalamandra*, Lat.] An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poiſonous. *Ambroſe Parey* has a picture of the ſalamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no ſuch creature, the name being now given to a poor harmleſs inſect. *Brown.*

SA'LAMANDER's *Hair.* SA'LAMANDER's *Wool.* *ſ.* A kind of aſbeſtos, or mineral flax. *Bacon.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *a.* [from *ſalamander.*] Reſembling a ſalamander. *Spectator.*

SA'LARY. *ſ.* [*ſalaire*, French; *ſalarium*, Lat.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*

SALE. *ſ.* [*ſaal*, Dutch.]
1. The act of ſelling.
2. Vent; power of ſelling; market. *Spenſer.*
3. A public and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple.*
4. State of being venal; price. *Addiſon.*
5. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a wicker baſket; perhaps from *ſallow*, in which fiſh are caught.

SA'LEABLE. *a* [from *ſale.*] Vendible; fit for ſale; marketable. *Carew. Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſaleable.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

SA'LEABLY. *ad.* [from *ſaleable.*] In a ſaleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *a.* [*ſalubroſus*, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *ſ.* [*ſale* and *man.*] One who ſells clothes ready made. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK. *ſ.* [*ſale* and *work.*] Work for ſale; work carelelly done. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'LIENT. *a.* [*ſaliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.*

2. Beating; panting. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or ſhooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*

SA'LINE. } *a.* [*ſalinus*, Latin] Conſiſting
SALI'NOUS. } of ſalt; conſtituting ſalt. *Harvey. Newton.*

SA'LIGOTS. *ſ.* A kind of thiſtle. *Ainſworth.*

SALI'VA. ſ. [Latin.] Every thing that is ſpit up; but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival. *Quincy.*

SALI'VAL. } *a.* [from *ſaliva*, Lat.] Relat-
SA'LIVARY. } ing to ſpittle. *Arbuthnot.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] To purge by the ſalival glands. *Wiſeman.*

SALIVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſalivate.*] A method of cure much practiſed in venereal caſes, by promoting a ſecretion of ſpittle. *Quincy.*

SALI'VOUS. *a.* [from *ſaliva*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſpittle; having the nature of ſpittle. *Wiſeman.*

SA'LLET. } *ſ.* Corrupted from *ſalad.*
SA'LLETING. }

SA'LLIANCE. *ſ.* [from *ſally.*] The act of iſſuing forth; ſally. *Spenſer.*

SALLOW. *ſ.* [*ſalix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*

SALLOW. *a.* [*ſalo*, German, black; *ſale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſallow.*] Yellowneſs; ſickly paleneſs. *Addiſon.*

SA'LLY. *ſ.* [*ſallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; iſſue from a place beſieged; quick egreſs. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excurſion. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or ſprightly exertion. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Eſcape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick. *Wotton. Swift.*

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to iſſue out. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *ſ.* [*ſally* and *port.*] Gate at which ſallies are made. *Denham.*

SA'LMAGUNDI. *ſ.* [*ſelon mon gout*, or *ſale à mon gout.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *ſ.* [*ſalmo*, Latin.] The ſalmon is accounted the king of freſh-water fiſh, and is bred in rivers relating to the ſea, yet ſo far from it as admits no tincture of brackiſhneſs. He is ſaid to breed or caſt his ſpawn in moſt rivers in the month of Auguſt. They in a ſafe place, in the gravel, place their eggs or ſpawn, and then leave it to their Creator's protection. Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a *ſalmon* exceeds not ten years: his growth is very ſudden, ſo that after he is got into the ſea he becomes from a ſamlet, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a goſſing becomes a gooſe. *Walton.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *ſ.* A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon; a ſamlet. *Walton.*

SALPI'CON. *ſ.* A kind of farce or ſtuffing. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *a.* [*ſalſamentarius*, Latin] Belonging to ſalt things.

SA'LSIFY. *ſ.* [Latin.] A plant; goatſbeard.

SALSOA'CID. *a.* [*ſalſus* and *acidus*, Latin.] Having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *a.* [*ſalſugo*, Latin.] Saltiſh; ſomewhat ſalt. *Boyle.*

SALT. *ſ.* [*ſalt*, Gothick; *ſealt*, Saxon.]

1. *Salt* is a body whoſe two eſſential properties ſeem to be diſſolubility in water, and a pungent ſapor: it is an active incombuſtible ſubſtance. There are three kinds of ſalts, fixed, volatile, and eſſential: fixed ſalt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the aſhes in a good deal of water. Volatile ſalt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and ſome putrified parts of vegetables. The eſſential ſalt is drawn from the juice of plants by cryſtallization. *Harris.*

2. Taſte; ſmack. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *a.*

1. Having the taſte of ſalt; as, *ſalt* fiſh. *Bacon.*

2. Impregnated with ſalt. *Addiſon.*

3. Abounding with ſalt. *Mortimer.*

4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; ſalacious. *Shak.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſalt. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN. } *ſ.* [*ſalt* and *pan*, or *pit.*] Pit
SA'LT-PIT. } where ſalt is got. *Bacon.*

SA'LTANT. *a.* [*ſaltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſaltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.*

2. Beat; palpitation. *Wiſeman.*

SA'LTCAT. *ſ.* A lump of ſalt. *Mortimer.*

SALTCE'LLAR *ſ.* [*ſalt* and *cellar.*] Veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table. *Swift.*

SA'LTER. *ſ.* [from *ſalt.*]

1. One who ſalts.

2. One who ſells ſalt. *Camden.*

SA'LTERN. *ſ.* A ſalt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBA'NCO. *ſ.* A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*

SA'LTIER. *ſ.* A *ſaltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's croſs. *Peacham.*

SA'LTISH. *a.* [from *ſalt.*] Somewhat ſalt. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTLESS. *a.* [from *ſalt.*] Inſipid; not taſting of ſalt.

SA'LTLY. *ad.* [from *ſalt.*] With taſte of ſalt; in a ſalt manner.

SA'LT-

SA'LTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſalt.*] Taſte of ſalt. *Bacon.*

SA'LTPETRE. *ſ.* [*ſal petræ*, Latin; *ſel petre*, French.] Nitre. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſalvable.*] Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *a.* [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] Poſſible to be ſaved. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE. *a.* [*ſaulvage*, Fr. *ſelvaggio*, Ital.] Wild; rude; cruel. *Waller.*

SALVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] Preſervation from eternal death; reception to the happineſs of heaven. *Hooker. Milton.*

SA'LVATORY. *ſ.* [*ſalvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preſerved. *Hale.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *a.* [*ſalubris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; promoting health. *Philips.*

SALU'BRITY. *ſ.* [from *ſalubrious.*] Wholeſomeneſs; healthfulneſs.

SALVE. *ſ.* [*realr*, Saxon, from *ſalvus*, Lat.]
1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaſter. *Donne.*
2. Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*ſalvo*, Latin.]
1. To cure with medicaments applied. *Spenſer.*
2. To help; to remedy. *Sidney.*
3. To help or ſave by a *ſalvo*, an excuſe, or reſervation. *Hooker.*
4. To ſalute. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SA'LVER. *ſ.* A plate on which any thing is preſented. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. *ſ.* [from *ſolvo jure*, Latin.] An exception; a reſervation; an excuſe. *Addiſon.*

SALUTARINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſalutary.*] Wholeſomeneſs; quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SA'LUTARY. *a.* [*ſalutaris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; ſafe; advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety. *Bently.*

SALUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſalutatio*, Latin.] The act or ſtyle of ſaluting; greeting. *Milton.*

To SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*ſaluto*, Latin.]
1. To greet; to hail. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To pleaſe; to gratify. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To kiſs.

SALU'TE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Salutation; greeting. *Brown.*
2. A kiſs. *Roſcommon.*

SALU'TER. *ſ.* [from *ſalute.*] He who ſalutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſalutifer*, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health. *Dennis.*

SAME. *a.* [*ſama*, Gothick; *ſammo*, Swediſh.]
1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, ſort, or degree. *Arbuthnot.*
2. That was mentioned before. *Daniel.*

SA'MENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſame.*]
1. Identity; the ſtate of being not another. *King Charles.*
2. Undiſtinguiſhable reſemblance. *Swift.*

SA'MLET. *ſ.* [*ſalmonet*, or *ſalmonlet.*] A little ſalmon. *Walton.*

SA'MPHIRE. *ſ.* [*ſaint Pierre*, French.] A plant preſerved in pickle. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'MPLE. *ſ.* [from *example.*] A ſpecimen; a part ſhown, that judgment may be made of the whole. *Addiſon. Prior.*

To SA'MPLE, *v. a.* To ſhew ſomething ſimilar. *Ainſworth.*

SA'MPLER. *ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NABLE. *a.* [*ſanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; ſuſceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANA'TION, *ſ.* [*ſanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *ſano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſanative.*] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſantification*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of ſin for the time to come. *Hooker.*
2. The act of making holy; conſecration. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *ſ.* [from *ſanctify.*] He that ſanctifies or makes holy. *Denham.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*ſactifier*, French.]
1. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come. *Hebrews.*
2. To make holy; to make a means of holineſs. *Hooker.*
3. To make free from guilt. *Dryden.*
4. To ſecure from violation. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ſanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of ſanctity. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'NCTIMONY. *ſ.* [*ſanctimonia*, Lat.] Holineſs; ſcrupulous auſterity; appearance of holineſs. *Raleigh.*

SA'NCTION. *ſ.* [*ſanction*, Fr. *ſanctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *Ben Jonſon. Dryden.*
2. A law; a decree ratified. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ſanctus*, Lat.] Holineſs; goodneſs; ſaintlineſs. *Milton.*

SA'NCTITY. *ſ.* [*ſanctitas*, Latin.]
1. Holineſs; the ſtate of being holy. *Milton.*
2. Goodneſs; the quality of being good; purity; godlineſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Saint; holy being. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *ſanctuary.*] To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NCTUARY. *ſ.* [*ſanctuarium*, Latin.]
1. A holy place; holy ground. *Rogers.*
2. A place of protection; a ſacred aſylum. *Milton.*
3. Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*

SAND. *ſ.* [*ſand.* Daniſh and Dutch.]
1. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder. *Boyle. Prior.*
2. Barren country covered wit hſands. *Add.*

SA'NDAL. *ſ.* [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandalium*, Lat.] A looſe ſhoe. *Milton. Pope.*

SA'NDARAK. *ſ.* [*ſandaraca*, Latin.]

1. A mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike to red arſenick. *Bailey.*
2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *a.* [*ſand* and *blind.*] Having a defect in the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear before them. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree. ſ.* [*buxa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'NDED. *a.* [from *ſand.*]
1. Covered with ſand; barren. *Mortimer.*
2. Marked with ſmall ſpots; variegated with duſky ſpecks. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NDERLING. *ſ.* A bird. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *ſ.* [*ſantalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

SA'NDEVER. *ſ.* That which our Engliſh glaſſmen call *ſandevor*, and the French, of whom the name probably was borrowed, *ſuindever*, is that recrement that is made when the material of glaſs, having been firſt baked together, the mixture caſts up the ſuperfluous ſalt. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH. *a.* [from *ſand.*] Approaching to the nature of ſand; looſe; not cloſe; not compact. *Evelyn.*

SA'NDSTONE. *ſ.* [*ſand* and *ſtone.*] Stone of a looſe and friable kind. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *a.* [from *ſand.*]
1. Abounding with ſand; full of ſand. *Philips.*
2. Conſiſting of ſand; unſolid. *Bacon.*

SANE. *a.* [*ſanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy.

SANG. The preterite of *ſing.*

SANGUI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood. *Derham.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſanguis*, and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the converſion of the chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NGUIFIER. *ſ.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood. *Floyer.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *a.* [*ſanguinarius*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Broome.*

SA'NGUINARY. *ſ.* [*ſanguis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *a.* [*ſanguineus*, Latin.]
1. Red; having the colour of blood. *Dryd.*
2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Gov. of Tongue.*
3. Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *ſ.* [from *ſanguis*, Lat.] Blood colour. *Spenſer.*

SA'NGUINENESS. } *ſ.* [from *ſanguine.*] Ar-
SANGUI'NITY. } dour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Decay of Piety. Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſanguineus*, Latin.]
1. Conſtituting blood. *Brown.*
2. Abounding with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *ſ.* [*ſynedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SA'NICLE. *ſ.* [*ſanicle*, French; *ſanicula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'NIES. ſ. [Latin.] Watery matter; ſerous excretion. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ſanies.*] Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well-digeſted pus. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NITY. *ſ.* [*ſanitas*, Latin.] Soundneſs of mind. *Shakſpeare.*

SANK. The preterite of *ſink.*

SANS. prep. [French.] Without. *Shakſpeare.*

SAP. *ſ.* [ſæpe, Saxon; *ſap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs. *Waller. Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to ſubvert by digging; to mine. *Dryden.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed inviſibly. *Tatler.*

SA'PPHIRE. *ſ.* [*ſapphirus*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of a blue colour. *Woodward.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *a.* [*ſapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of ſapphire; reſembling ſapphire. *Boyle.*

SA'PID. *a.* [*ſapidus*, Latin.] Taſteful; palatable; making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate. *Brown.*

SAPI'DITY. } *ſ.* [from *ſapid.*] Taſteful-
SA'PIDNESS. } neſs; power of ſtimulating the palate. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *ſ.* [*ſapience*, Fr. *ſapientia*, Lat.] Wiſdom; ſageneſs; knowledge. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *a.* [*ſapiens*, Latin.] Wiſe; ſage. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *a.* [*ſaploos*, Dutch.]
1. Wanting ſap; wanting vital juice. *Swift.*
2. Dry; old; huſky. *Dryden.*

SA'PLING. *ſ.* [from *ſap.*] A young tree; a young plant. *Swift.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *a.* [from *ſapo*, Latin,
SAPO'NARY. } ſoap.] Soapy; reſembling ſoap; having the qualities of ſoap. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'POR. ſ. [Latin.] Taſte; power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate. *Brown.*

SAPORI'FICK. *a.* [*ſaporifique*, French, *ſapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce taſtes.

SA'PPINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſappy.*] The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap; ſucculence; juicineſs.

SA'PPY. *a.* [from *ſap.*]
1. Abounding in ſap; juicy; ſucculent. *Philips.*
2. Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *ſ.* [*ſarabande*, Spaniſh.] A Spaniſh dance. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

SA'RCASM. *ſ.* [*ſarcaſmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe. *Rogers.*

SARC'ASTICAL. } *a.* [from *ſarcaſm.*]
SARC'ASTICK. } Keen; taunting; ſevere. *South.*

SARC'ASTICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſarcaſtical.*] Tauntingly; ſeverely. *South.*

SA'RCENET. *ſ.* Fine thin woven ſilk. *Brown.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*ſarcler*, French.] To weed corn. *Ainſworth.*

SARCOCE'LE.

SARCOCE'LE. *ſ.* [σάρξ and κήλη.] A fleſhy excreſcence of the teſticles, which ſometimes grows ſo large as to ſtretch the ſcrotum much beyond its natural ſize. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *ſ.* [σαρκώμα.] A fleſhy excreſcence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noſtrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *a.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] Fleſh-eating; feeding on fleſh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *ſ.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating fleſh. *Brown.*

SARCO'TICK. *ſ.* [from σάρξ.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new fleſh; an incarnative. *Wiſeman.*

SARCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL. } *ſ.* A ſort of precious
SA'RDINE *Stone.* } ſtone. *Revelation.*
SA'DIUS. }

SA'RDONYX. *ſ.* A precious ſtone. *Woodw.*

SARK. *ſ.* [ꝩeyɼk, Saxon.]
1. A ſhark or ſhirk.
2. In Scotland it denotes a ſhirt. *Arbuthnot.*

SARN. *ſ.* A Britiſh word for pavement, or ſtepping ſtones.

SA'RPLIER. *ſ.* [*ſarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *ſ.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA. } *ſ.* Both a tree and a
SARSAPARI'LLA } plant *Ainſworth.*

SARSE. *ſ.* A ſort of fine lawn ſieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift through a ſarſe. *Bailey.*

SASH. *ſ.*
1. A belt worn by way of diſtinction; a ſilken band worn by officers in the army.
2. A window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pullies. *Swift.*

SA'SHOON. *ſ.* A kind of leather ſtuffing put into a boot for the wearer's eaſe. *Ainſworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *ſ.* A tree: one of the ſpecies of the cornelian cherry.

SAT. The preterite of *ſit.*

SA'TAN. *ſ.* The prince of hell; any wicked ſpirit *Luke.*

SATA'NICAL. } *a.* [from *Satan.*] Deviliſh;
SATA'NICK. } infernal. *Milton.*

SA'TCHEL. *ſ.* [*ſeckel*, German; *ſacculus*, Latin.] A little bag: commonly a bag uſed by ſchoolboys. *Swift.*

To SATE *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Lat.] To ſatiate; to glutt; to pall; to feed beyond natural deſires. *Philips.*

SA'TELLITE. *ſ.* [*ſatelles*, Latin.] A ſmall planet revolving round a larger. *Bently.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *ſatelles*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſatellites. *Cheyne.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Latin.]
1. To ſatisfy; to fill. *Philips.*
2. To glutt; to pall; to fill beyond natural deſire. *Norris.*
3. To gratify deſire. *K. Charles.*
4. To ſaturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *Newton.*

SA'TIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to ſatiety. *Pope.*

SATI'ETY. *ſ.* [*ſatietas*, Latin.] Fulneſs beyond deſire or pleaſure; more than enough; weariſomeneſs of plenty; ſtate of being palled. *Hakewill. Pope.*

SA'TIN. *ſ.* [*ſatin*, French.] A ſoft, cloſe and ſhining ſilk. *Swift.*

SA'TIRE. *ſ.* [*ſatira*, Latin.] A poem in which wickedneſs or folly are cenſured. Proper *ſatire* is diſtinguiſhed, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon*, which is aimed againſt a particular perſon. *Dryden.*

SATI'RICAL. }
SATI'RICK } *a.* [*ſatiricus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to ſatire; employed in writing of invective *Roſcommon.*
2. Cenſorious; ſevere in language. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſatirical.*] With invective; with intention to cenſure or vilify. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST. *ſ.* [from *ſatire.*] One who writes ſatires. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*ſatirizer*, French, from *ſatire.*] To cenſure as in a ſatire. *Dryden.*

SATISFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſatisfactio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pleaſing to the full. *South.*
2. The ſtate of being pleaſed. *Locke.*
3. Releaſe from ſuſpence, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs; conviction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Gratification; that which pleaſes. *Dry.*
5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompence for an injury. *Milton.*

SATISFA'CTIVE. *a.* [*ſatisfactus*, Latin.] Giving ſatisfaction. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *a.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] So as to content. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] Power of ſatisfying; power of giving content. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY *a.* [*ſatisfactoire*, French.]
1. Giving ſatisfaction; giving content. *Locke.*
2. Atoning; making amends. *Sanderſon.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*ſatisfacio*, Latin.]
1. To content; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired. *Milton.*
2. To feed to the full. *Job.*
3. To recompenſe; to pay to content. *Sha.*
4. To appeaſe by puniſhment. *Milton.*
5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or ſuſpenſe. *Locke.*
6. To convince. *Atterbury.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.*
1. To give content.
2. To feed to the full.
3. To make payment. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE *a.* [from *ſaturate.*] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more. *Grew.*

SA'TURANT. *a.* [from *ſaturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the full.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*ſaturo*, Latin.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed. *Cheyne.*

SA'TURDAY. *ſ.* [ꝛæteꝛnꝺæg, Saxon.] The laſt day of the week. *Addiſon.*

SATU'RITY. *ſ.* [*ſaturitas*, from *ſaturo*, Lat.] Fulneſs; the ſtate of being ſaturated; repletion.

SA'TURN. *ſ.* [*Saturnus*, Latin.]
1. A remote planet of the ſolar ſyſtem; ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to impreſs melancholy. *Thomſon.*
2. [In chymiſtry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. *a.* [*ſaturninus*, Latin.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; ſevere of temper. *Addiſon.*

SATU'RNIAN. *a.* [*ſaturninus*, Lat.] Happy; golden. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *ſ.* [*ſatyrus*, Lat.] A ſylvan god; a luſtful man. *Peacham.*

SA'TYRIASIS. *ſ.* An abundance of ſeminal lymphas. *Floyer.*

SA'VAGE. *a.* [*ſelvaggio*, Italian.]
1. Wild; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
2. Untamed; cruel. *Pope.*
3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal. *Milton. Spratt.*

SA'VAGE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Raleigh. Bently.*

To SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Thomſon.*

SA'VAGELY. *ad.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbarouſly; cruelly. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'VAGENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbaroufneſs; cruelty; wildneſs. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *ſ.* [from *ſavage.*]
1. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wild growth. *Shakſpeare.*

SAVA'NNA. *ſ.* An open meadow without wood. *Locke.*

SAUCE. *ſ.* [*ſauſſe*, French; *ſalſa*, Italian.]
1. Something eaten with food to improve its taſte. *Taylor. Baker.*
2. *To ſerve one the ſame* SAUCE. A vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh.
2. To gratify with rich taſtes. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'UCEBOX. *ſ.* [from *ſauce*, or rather from *ſaucy.*] An impertinent or petulant fellow. *Addiſon.*

SA'UCEPAN. *ſ.* [*ſauce* and *pan.*] A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauce or ſmall things are boiled. *Swift.*

SA'UCER. *ſ* [*ſaucière*, French, from *ſauce.*]
1. A ſmall pan or platter on which ſauce is ſet on the table. *Hudibras.*
2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.

SA'UCILY. *ad.* [from *ſaucy.*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a ſaucy manner. *Addiſon.*

SA'UCINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſaucy.*] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of ſuperiours. *Dryden. Collier.*

SAUCISSE. ſ. [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder ſewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-cheſt. *Bailey.*

SAUCISSON. ſ. [French.] In military architecture, faggots or faſcines made of large boughs of trees bound together. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY. *a.* [*ſalſus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of ſuperiours; inſolent; impudent; impertinent. *Addiſon.*

To SAVE. *v. a.* [*ſauver*, *ſalver*, French; *ſalvo*, Latin.]
1. To preſerve from danger or deſtruction. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. To preſerve finally from eternal death. *Milton. Rogers.*
3. Not to ſpend; to hinder from being ſpent. *Dryden.*
4. To preſerve or lay by. *Job.*
5. To ſpare; to excuſe. *Dryden.*
6. To ſalve; to reconcile. *Milton.*
7. To take or embrace opportunely; ſo as not to looſe. *Swift.*

To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap. *Swift.*

SAVE. *ad.* [This word adverbially uſed, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. *Bacon.*

SA'VEALL. *ſ.* [*ſave* and *all.*] A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *ſ.* [from *ſave.*]
1. Preſerver; reſcuer. *Sidney.*
2. One who eſcapes loſs, though without gain. *Dryden. Swift.*
3. A good huſband.
5. One who lays up and grows rich. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN. *ſ.* [*ſabina*, Latin; *ſavin*, *ſabin*, Fr.] A plant.

SA'VING. *a.* [from *ſave.*]
1. Frugal; parſimonious; not laviſh. *Arbut.*
2. Not turning to loſs, though not gainful. *Addiſon.*

SA'VING. *ad.* With exception, in favour of. *Hooker.*

SA'VING. *ſ.* [from *ſave.*]
1. Eſcape of expence; ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent. *Addiſon.*
2. Exception in favour. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſaving.*] With parſimony.

SA'VINGNESS *ſ.* [from *ſaving.*]
1. Parſimony; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote eternal ſalvation.

SA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [*ſaveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciouſly ſaved mankind from eternal death. *Milton. Addiſon.*

To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller a la ſainte terre*, Fr.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger. *Prior. Tickle.*

SA'VORY. *ſ.* [*ſavorée*, Fr. *ſatureia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *ſ.* [*ſaveur*, French.]
1. Scent; odour. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Taſte; power of affecting the palate. *Milton. South*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*ſavourer*, French.]
1. To have any particular ſmell or taſte.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taſte of ſomething. *Denham.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To exhibit taſte of. *Milton.*

SA'VOURILY. *ad.* [from *ſavoury.*]
1. With guſt; with appetite. *Dryden.*
2. With a pleaſing reliſh. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſavoury.*]
1. Taſte pleaſing and picquant.
2. Pleaſing ſmell.

SA'VOURY. *a.* [*ſavoureaux*, French; from *ſavour.*]
1. Pleaſing to the ſmell. *Milton.*
2. Picquant to the taſte. *Geneſis.*

SAVO'Y. *ſ.* [*broſſica ſabaudica*, Latin.] A ſort of colewort.

SA'USAGE. *ſ.* [*ſauciſſe*, French; *ſalſum*, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal minced very ſmall with ſalt and ſpice.

SAW. The preterite of *ſee.*

SAW. *ſ.* [*ſawe*, Daniſh; ꝑaȝa, Saxon.]
1. A dentated inſtrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.
2. [Saȝa, Saxon; *ſaeghe*, Dutch.] A ſaying; a ſentence; a proverb. *Milton.*

To SAW. *v. a.* part. *ſawed* and *ſawn.* [*ſcier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw. *Ray. Moxon.*

SA'WDUST. *ſ.* [*ſaw* and *duſt.*] Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw. *Mortimer.*

SA'WFISH. *ſ.* [*ſaw* and *fiſh.*] A ſort of fiſh with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *ſ.* [*ſaw* and *pit.*] Pit over which timber is ſaid to be drawn by two men. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT. *ſ.* [*ſerratula*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST. *ſ.* [*ſaw* and *reſt.*] A ſort of tool. With the *ſaw-wreſt* they ſet the teeth of the ſaw. *Moxon.*

SA'WER. } *ſ.* [*ſcieur*, French; from *ſaw.*]
SA'WYER. } One whoſe trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *ſ.* [*ſaxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGE, *Meadow. ſ.* [*ſilanum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS *a.* [*ſaxum* and *frago*, Lat.] Diſſolvent of the ſtone. *Brown.*

To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *ſaid.* [ꝑecȝan, Saxon; *ſeggen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenſer.*
2. To allege by way of argument. *Atterbury.*
3. To tell in any manner. *Spenſer.*

To SAY. *v. n.*
1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate. *Clarendon.*
2. In poetry, *ſay* is often uſed before a queſtion; tell. *Swift.*

SAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſpeech; what one has to ſay. *L'Eſtr.*
2. [For *aſſay.*] Sample. *Sidney.*
3. Trial by a ſample. *Boyle.*
4. [*ſoie*, French.] Silk. Obſolete.
5. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

SA'YING. *ſ.* [from *ſay.*] Expreſſion; words; opinion ſententiouſly delivered. *Tillotſon.*

SCAB. *ſ.* [ꝑcæb, Saxon; *ſcabbia*, Italian; *ſcabies*, Latin.]
1. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter. *Dryden.*
2. The itch or mange of horſes.
3. A paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch. *L'Eſtrange.*

SCA'BBARD. *ſ.* [*ſchip*, German. *Junius.*] The ſheath of a ſword. *Fairfax.*

SCA'BBED. *a.* [from *ſcab.*]
1. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs. *Bacon.*
2. Paltry; ſorry; vile. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcabbed.*] The ſtate of being ſcabby.

SCA'BBINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcabby.*] The quality of being ſcabby.

SCA'BBY. *a.* [from *ſcab.*] Diſeaſed with ſcabs. *Dryden.*

SCA'BIOUS. *a.* [*ſcabioſus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS. *ſ.* [*ſcabieuſe*, Fr. *ſcabioſa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SCA'BROUS. *a.* [*ſcaber*, Latin.]
1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the ſurface. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Harſh; unmuſical. *Ben Jonſon.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcabrous.*] Roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCA'BWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

SCAD. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *ſ.* [*eſchafaut*, French; *ſchavot*, Dutch, from *ſchawen*, to ſhow.]
1. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators. *Milton.*
2. The gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors. *Sidney.*
3. Frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*] Building ſlightly erected. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE. } *ſ.* [Fr. *ſcalada*, Spaniſh; from
SCALA'DO. } *ſcala*, Latin.] A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'LARY. *a.* [from *ſcala*, Latin.] Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder. *Brown.*

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*ſcaldare*, Italian.] To burn with hot liquor. *Dryden. Spenſer.*

SCALD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the head. *Spenſer.*

SCALD. *a.* Paltry; ſorry. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick.] A loathſome diſeaſe; a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a continuous ſcab. *Floyer.*

SCALE. *ſ.* [ꝑcale, Saxon; *ſcael*, Dutch.]
1. A ba-

1. A balance; a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſign Libra in the zodiack. *Creech.*
3. [*eſcaille*, Fr. *ſquama*, Lat.] The ſmall ſhell or cruſt, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes. *Dray.*
4. Any thing exfoliated or deſquamated; a thin lamina. *Peacham.*
5. [*ſcala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of aſcent. *Milton.*
6. The act of ſtorming by ladders. *Milton.*
7. Regular gradation; a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder. *Addiſon.*
8. A figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder, which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented. *Graunt.*
9. The ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions. *Temple.*
10. Any thing marked at equal diſtances. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To climb as by ladders. *Knolles.*
2. To meaſure or compare; to weigh. *Sha.*
3. To ſtrip off ſcales; to take off in a thin lamina. *Tobit.*
4. To pare off a ſurface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *a.* [from *ſcale.*] Squamous; having ſcales like fiſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

SCALE'NE. ſ. [French; *ſcalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has three ſides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcaly.*] The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL. *ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick.] Leproſy; morbid baldneſs. *Leviticus.*

SCA'LLION. *ſ.* [*ſcaloyna*, Italian.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *ſ.* [*eſcallop*, French.] A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell. *Hudibras.*

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP. *ſ.* [*ſchelp*, Dutch.]
1. The ſcull; the cranium; the bone that encloſes the brain. *Sharp.*
2. The integuments of the head. *Philips.*

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the ſcull of its integuments. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL. ſ. [French; *ſcalpellum*, Latin.] An inſtrumeat uſed to ſcrape a bone.

SCA'LY. *a.* [from *ſcale.*] Covered with ſcales. *Milton.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.*
1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to ſcramble; to get by ſtruggling with others. *Wotton.*
2. To ſhift awkwardly. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A bold intruder upon one's generoſity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcambling.*] With turbulence and noiſe; with intruſive audaciouſneſs.

SCAMMO'NIATE. *a.* [from *ſcammony.*] Made with ſcammony. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'MMONY. *ſ.* [Latin.] A concreted reſinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a grayiſh brown colour and diſagreeable odour. It flows upon inciſion of the root of a kind of convolvulus. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*ſchampen*, Dutch; *ſcampare*, Italian.] To fly with ſpeed and trepidation. *Addiſon.*

To SCAN. *v. n.* [*ſcando*, Latin.]
1. To examine a verſe by counting the feet. *Waſh.*
2. To examine nicely. *Milton. Calamy.*

SCA'NDAL. *ſ.* [σκάνδαλον.]
1. Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.*
2. Reproachful aſperſion; opprobious cenſure; infamy. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriouſly; to charge falſely with faults. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω.]
1. To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal. *Hammond. Clarendon.*
2. To reproach; to diſgrace; to defame. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *a.* [*ſcandaleux*, French.]
1. Giving public offence. *Hooker.*
2. Opprobrious; diſgraceful.
3. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſcandalous.*]
1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives public offence. *Swift.*
2. Cenſoriouſly; opprobiouſly. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcandalous.*] The quality of giving public offence.

SCA'NSION. *ſ.* [*ſcanſio*, Latin.] The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [ȝeſcænan, Saxon.] To limit; to ſtraiten. *Glanville.*

SCANT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Wary; not liberal; parſimonious. *Shak.*
2. Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent. *Donne. Milton.*

SCANT. *ad.* [from the adjective.]
1. Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete. *Camden.*
2. Narrowly; penuriouſly. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTILY. *ad.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowly, not plentifully.
2. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'NTINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowneſs; want of ſpace; want of compaſs. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatneſs. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *ſ.* A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *ſ.* [*eſchantillon*, French.]
1. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A certain proportion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ſmall quantity. *Taylor. Locke.*

SCA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *ſcant.*]
1. Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete. *Camden.*
2. Narrowly; penuriouſly; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCANT-

SCA'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcant.*] Narrowneſs; meanneſs; ſmallneſs *Hayward.*

SCA'NTY. *a.* [The ſame with *ſcant.*]
1. Narrow; ſmall; wanting amplitude; ſhort of quantity ſufficient. *Locke.*
2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.*
3. Sparing; niggardly; parſimonious. *Wat.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *eſcape.*] To eſcape; to avoid; to ſhun; not to incur; to fly. *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*

SCAPE *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Eſcape; flight from hurt or danger; accident of ſafety. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Means of eſcape; evaſion. *Donne.*
3. Negligent freak. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs. *Milton.*

SCA'PULA. ſ. [Latin] The ſhoulder blade. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *a.* [*ſcapularie*, Fr. from
SCA'PULARY. } *ſcapula*, Latin.] Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders. *Wiſeman.*

SCAR. *ſ.* [ἔσχάρα.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbuthnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'RAB. *ſ.* [*ſcarabée*, French; *ſcarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle; an inſect with ſheathed wings. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *ſ.* [*eſcarmouche*, French.] A buffoon, in motley dreſs. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *a.* [*ſcarſe*, Italian.]
1. Not plentiful; not copious. *Milton.*
2. Rare; not common. *Addiſon.*

SCARCE. } *ad.* [from the adjective.]
SCA'RCELY. }
1. Hardly; ſcantly. *Hooker.*
2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS. }
SCA'RCITY. } *ſ.* [from *ſcarce.*]
1. Smallneſs of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Shakſpeare. Addiſon.*
2. Rareneſs; infrequency; not commonneſs. *Collier.*

To SCARE, *v. a* [*ſcorare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to ſtrike with ſudden fear. *Calamy.*

SCA'RECROW. *ſ.* [*ſcare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds; thence, any vain terrour. *Raleigh.*

SCA'REFIRE. *ſ.* [*ſcare* and *fire.*] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out ſo as to raiſe terrour. *Holder.*

SCARF. *ſ.* [*eſcharf*, French.] Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs. *Shakſpeare, Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw looſely on. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To dreſs in any looſe veſture. *Shakſpeare.*

SCA'RFSKIN. *ſ.* [*ſcarf* and *ſkin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſcarificatio*, Latin.] Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*] One who ſcarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*]
1. He who ſcarifies.
2. The inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY. *v a.* [*ſcarifico*, Latin.] To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping glaſſes. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'RLET *ſ.* [*eſcarlate*, French.] A colour deeply red, but not ſhining; cloth died with a ſcarlet colour. *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *a.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of ſcarlet; red tinged with yellow. *Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *ſ.* [*ſcarlet* and *bean.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SCAR'LETOAK. *ſ.* The ilex. A ſpecies of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. }
SCA'RMOGE. } *ſ.* [for *ſkirmiſh.*] *Spenſer.*

SCARP *ſ.* [*eſcarpe.* Fr.] The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks toward the fields.

SCATE. *ſ.* [*ſkidor*, Sweediſh, *ſkid*, Iſlandick.] A kind of wooden ſhoe, with a ſteel plate underneath, on which they ſlide.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſlide on ſcates

SCATE *ſ.* [*ſquatus*, Latin.] A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *a.* [from *ſcatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with ſprings.

To SCATH. *v. a.* [ꝛceðan, ꝛcaðan, Saxon. *ſcharden*, Dutch.] To waſte; to damage; to deſtroy. *Milton.*

SCATH. *ſ.* [ꝛceða, Saxon.] Waſte; damage; miſchief; depopulation. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL. *a.* [from *ſcath.*] Miſchievous; deſtructive. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝛcaꝛeꝛian, Saxon; *ſcatteren*, Dutch.]
1. To throw looſely about; to ſprinkle. *Thomſon.*
2. To diſſipate; to diſperſe. *Milton.*
3. To ſpread thinly. *Dryden.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be diſſipated; to be diſperſed. *Bacon.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcattering.*] Looſely; diſperſedly. *Abbot.*

SCA'TTERLING. *ſ.* [from *ſcatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or ſettled habitation. *Spenſer.*

SCATU'RIENT. *a.* [*ſcaturiens*, Lat.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *ſcaturigo*, Lat.] Full of ſprings or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER. *ſ.* [from ꝛcaꝛan, Saxon, to ſhave.] A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean. *South. Baynard.*

SCE'LERAT. ſ. [French; *ſceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NERY. *ſ.* [from *ſcene.*]
1. The appearances of place or things. *Add.*
2. The repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*
3. The

3. The diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *ſ.* [*ſcena*, Latin; σκηνὴ.]

1. The ſtage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a diſplay; a ſeries; a regular diſpoſition. *Addiſon.*

3. Part of a play. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as paſſes between the ſame perſons in the ſame place. *Dryden.*

5. The place repreſented by the ſtage. *Shakſpeare.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK. *a.* [*ſcenique*, French, from *ſcene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

SCENOGR'APHICAL. *a.* [σκηνὴ, and γράφω.] Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſcenographical.*] In perſpective. *Mortimer.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *ſ.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω.] The art of perſpective.

SCENT. *ſ.* [*ſcenter*, to ſmell, French.]

1. The power of ſmelling; the ſmell. *Watts.*

2. The object of ſmell; odour good or bad. *Denham. Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the ſmell. *Temple.*

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmell; to perceive by the noſe. *Milton.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad. *Addiſon.*

SCE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *ſcent.*] Inodorous; having no ſmell.

SCE'PTRE. *ſ.* [*ſceptum*, Latin.] The enſign of royalty borne in the hand. *Ben Jonſon.*

SCE'PTRED. *a.* [from *ſceptre.*] Bearing a ſceptre. *Milton.*

SCE'PTICK. *ſ.* See SKEPTICK.

SCHE'DULE. *ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſcroll. *Hooker.*

2. A writing additional or appendant. *Donne.*

3. A little inventory. *Shakſpeare.*

SCHE'MATISM. *ſ.* [σχηματισμὸς.]

1. Combination of the aſpects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or diſpoſition of a thing. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector, one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHEME. *ſ.* [σχῆμα.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe. *Atterb.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a deſign. *Rowe. Swift.*

3. A repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *ſ.* [σχέσις.] A habitude; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to other things. *Nor.*

SCHISM. *ſ.* [σχίσμα; *ſchiſme*, Fr.] A ſeparation or diviſion in the church. *Spratt.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *ſchiſmatick.*] Implying ſchiſm; practiſing ſchiſm. *K. Char.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſchiſmatical.*] In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK. *ſ.* [from *ſchiſm.*] One who ſeparates from the true church. *Bacon.*

To SCHI'SMATISE. *v. a.* [from *ſchiſm.*] To commit the crime of ſchiſm; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *ſ.* [*ſcholaris*, Latin.]

1. One who learns of a maſter; a diſciple. *Hooker.*

2. A man of letters. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education. *Shak.*

SCHO'LARSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſcholar.*]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge. *Pope.*

2. Literary education. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintainance for a ſcholar. *Ainſworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL. *a.* [*ſcholaſticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſcholaſtick.*] According to the niceties or method of the ſchools. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK. *a.* [from *ſchola*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the ſchool; practiſed in ſchools. *Burnet.*

2. Befitting the ſchool; ſuitable to the ſchool; pedantic. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAST. *ſ.* [*ſcholiaſtis*, Latin.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*

SCHO'LION. } *ſ.* [Latin.] A note; an ex-
SCHO'LIUM. } planatory obſervation. *Sp.*

SCHO'LY. *ſ.* [*ſcholium*, Latin.] An explanatory note. *Hooker.*

To SCHO'LY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expoſitions. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *ſ.* [*ſchola*, Latin.]

1. A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education. *Digby.*

3. A ſtate of inſtruction. *Dryden.*

4. Syſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. *Davis. Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology ſucceeding that of the fathers. *Sanderſon.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct; to train. *Spenſer.*

2. To teach with ſuperiority; to tutor. *Div.*

SCHO'OLBOY. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *boy.*] A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *day.*] Age in which youth is ſent to ſchool. *Shakſpears.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *fellow.*] One bred at the ſame ſchool. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *houſe*] Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction. *Spenſer.*

SCHO'OLMAN. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *man.*]

1. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation. *Pope.*

2. One ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool. *Pope.*

SCHO'OLMASTER. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *maſter.*] One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool. *Bacon. South.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *ſ.* [*ſchool* and *miſtreſs.*] A woman who governs a ſchool. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SCI'AGRAPHY. *ſ.* [*ſciagraphie*, French; σκιαγραφία.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or ſection of a building, to ſhew the inſide thereof. *Bailey.*

2. [In aſtronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars. *Bailey.*

SCI'ATHERICAL. } *ad.* [*ſciatereque*, French.
SCI'ATHERICK. } σκιαθηρικος.] Belonging to a ſundial. *Brown.*

SCIA'TICA. } *ſ.* [*ſciatique*, French, *eſchiadica*
SCIA'TICK. } *paſſio*, Latin.] The hip gout. *Brown. Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *a.* [from *ſciatica.*] Afflicting the hip. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'ENCE. *ſ.* [*ſcience*, French; *ſcientia*, Lat.]

1. Knowledge. *Hammond.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonſtration. *Berkley.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or ſpecies of knowledge. *Shak.*

5. One of the ſeven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, muſick, geometry, aſtronomy. *Pope.*

SCI'ENTIAL. *a.* [from *ſcience.*] Producing ſcience. *Milton.*

SCIENTI'FICAL. } *a.* [*ſcientia* and *facio*,
SCIENTI'FICK. } Latin.] Producing demonſtrative knowledge; producing certainty. *South.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſcientifical.*] In ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *ſ.* A ſhort ſword with a convex edge; a cimeter. *Shakſpeare.*

SCINK. *ſ.* A caſt calf. *Ainſworth.*

To SCI'NTILLATE. *v. n.* [*ſcintillo*, Latin.] To ſparkle; to emit ſparks.

SCINTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſcintillatio*, Lat. from *ſcintillate.*] The act of ſparkling; ſparks emitted. *Brown.*

SCI'OLIST. *ſ.* [*ſciolus*, Lat.] One who knows many things ſuperficially. *Glanville.*

SCI'OLOUS. *a.* [*ſciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. *Howell.*

SCI'OMACHY. *ſ.* [σκιὰ and μαχὴ.] Battle with a ſhadow. *Cowley.*

SCI'ON. *ſ.* [*ſcion*, French.] A ſmall twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another. *Shakſpeare.*

SCIRE FA'CIAS. ſ. [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, moſt commonly to call a man to ſhew cauſe into the court, why judgment paſſed ſhould not be executed. *Cowel.*

SCI'RRHUS. *ſ.* [from σκιῤῥος.] An indurated gland.

SCI'RRHOUS. *a.* [from *ſcirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated. *Wiſeman.*

SCIRRHO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſcirrhouſe.*] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *ſciſſus*, Latin.] Capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge. *Bac.*

SCI'SSILE. *a.* [*ſciſſile*, French; *ſciſſilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſciſſion*, French; *ſciſſio*, Lat.] The act of cutting. *Wiſeman.*

SCI'SSOR. *ſ.* A ſmall pair of ſhears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSURE. *ſ.* [*ſciſſum*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fiſſure. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLERO'TICK. *a.* [σκληρός.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*

SCLERO'TICKS. *ſ.* Medicines which harden and conſolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To ſtop a wheel by
To SCOTCH. } putting a ſtone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*ſchoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with inſolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. *Bacon. Tillotſon.*

SCOFF. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expreſſion of ſcorn; contumelious language. *Hooker. Watts.*

SCOFFER. *ſ.* [from *ſcoff.*] Inſolent ridiculer; ſaucy ſcorner; contumelious reproacher. *Burnet.*

SCO'FFINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcoffing.*] In contempt; in ridicule. *Broome.*

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*ſcholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorouſly and rudely. *Shakſpeare.*

SCOLD. *ſ.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.*

SCO'LLOP. *ſ.* A pectinated ſhellfiſh.

SCOLOPE'NDRA. *ſ.* [σκολόπενδρα.]

1. A ſort of venemous ſerpent.

2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SCOMM, *ſ.* A buffoon. *L'Eſtrange.*

SCONCE. *ſ.* [*ſchantze*, German.]

1. A fort; a bulwark. *Shakſpeare.*

2. The head. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A penſile candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light. *Swift.*

4. A mulct, or fine.

To SCONCE. *v. a.* To mulct; to fine.

SCOOP. *ſ.* [*ſchope*, Dutch.]

1. A large ladle; a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor. *Sharp.*

2. A ſweep; a ſtroke. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out. *Dryden.*

2. To empty by lading. *Addiſon.*

3. To carry off in any thing hollow. *Spect.*

4. To cut hollow or deep. *Philips. Pope.*

SCO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *ſcoop.*] One who ſcoops.

SCOPE. *ſ.* [*ſcopus*, Latin.]

1. Aim; intention; drift. *Addiſon.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end. *Hooker. Milton.*

3. Room; ſpace; amplitude of intellectual view. *Newton.*

4. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint. *Shak.*

5. Liberty beyond juſt limits; licence. *Shak.*

6. Act

6. Act of riot; fally. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Extended quantity. *Davies.*

SCO'PULOUS. *a.* [*ſcopuloſus*, Latin.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBU'TICAL. } *ſ.* [*ſcorbutique*, Fr. from
SCORBU'TICK. } *ſcorbutus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſcorbutical.*] With tendency to the ſcurvy. *Wiſeman.*

SCORCE *ſ.* This word is uſed by *Spenſer* for diſcourſe, or power of reaſon.

To SCORCH *v. a.* [ſcorenede, Saxon, burnt.]
1. To burn ſuperficially. *Dryden.*
2. To burn. *Fairfax. South.*

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt ſuperficially; to be dried up. *Roſcommon.*

SCOR'CHING, *Fennel. ſ.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM. ſ. [Latin.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

SCORE. *ſ.* [*ſkora*, Iſlandick.]
1. A notch or long inciſion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A line drawn.
3. An account which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk. *South.*
4. Account kept of ſomething paſt. *Tillot.*
5. Debt imputed. *Donne.*
6. Reaſon; motive. *Collier.*
7. Sake; account; relative motive. *Swift.*
8. Twenty. *Pope.*
9. *A ſong in* SCORE. The words with the muſical notes of a ſong annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet down as a debt. *Swift.*
2. To impute; to charge. *Dryden.*
3. To mark by a line. *Sandys.*

SCO'RIA ſ. [Lat.] Droſs; recrement. *Newton.*

SCO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *ſcoria*, Latin.] Droſſy; recrementitious. *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*ſchernen*, Dutch.] To deſpiſe; to ſlight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *Job.*

To SCORN. *v. n.*
1. To ſcoff; to treat with contumely. *Sha.*
2. To diſdain; to think unworthy. *Pope.*
3. To deſpiſe; to contemn. *Milton.*
4. To neglect; to diſregard. *Milton.*

SCORN. *ſ.* Contempt; ſcoff; ſlight; act of contumely. *Tillotſon.*

SCO'RNER. *ſ.* [from *ſcorn.*]
1. Contemner; deſpiſer. *Spenſer.*
2. Scoffer; ridiculer. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFUL. *a.* [*ſcorn* and *full.*]
1. Contemptuous, inſolent. *Dryden.*
2. Acting in defiance. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſcornful.*] Contemptuouſly; inſolently *Alterbury.*

SCO'RPION. *ſ.* [*ſcorpio*, Latin.]
1. A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter with a very venomous ſting. *Luke.*
2. One of the ſigns of the zodiack. *Dryden.*
3. A ſcourge ſo called from its cruelty *Kings.*
4. A ſeafiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SCO'RPION *Sena. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Graſs.*
SCORPION's *Tail.* } *ſ.* Herbs. *Ainſworth.*
SCORPION *Wort.*

SCOT. *ſ.* [*écot*, French.]
1. Shot; payment.
2. Scot *and Lot.* Pariſh payments. *Prior.*

To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with ſhallow inciſions. *Shakſpeare.*

SCOTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight cut, a ſhallow inciſion. *Walton.*

SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops. ſ.* Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers. ſ.* A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground. *Locke.*

SCO'TOMY. *ſ.* [σκότωμα.] A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight. *Ainſworth.*

SCO'VEL. *ſ.* [*ſcopa*, Lat.] A ſort of mop of clouts for ſweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainſworth.*

SCO'UNDREL. *ſ.* [*ſcondaruolo*, Italian.] A mean raſcal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſkurer*, Daniſh; *ſcheueren*, Dutch.]
1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to cleanſe the ſurface. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To purge violently.
3. To cleanſe; to bleach; to whiten; to blanche. *Walton.*
4. To remove by ſcouring. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [*ſcorrere*, Italian.] To range about in order to catch or drive away ſomething; to clear away. *Sidney.*
6. To paſs ſwiftly over. *Dryden.*

To SCOUR. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of cleaning domeſtick utenſils. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To clean. *Bacon.*
3. To be purged or lax. *Graunt.*
4. To rove; to range. *Knolles.*
5. To run here and there. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To run with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs; to ſcamper. *Collier.*

SCO'URER. *ſ.* [from *ſcour.*]
1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge, rough and quick.
3. One who runs ſwiftly.

SCOURGE. *ſ.* [*eſcourgée*, Fr. *ſcorreggia*, Italian.]
1. A whip; a laſh; an inſtrument of diſcipline. *Milton.*
2. A puniſhment; a vindictive affliction. *Sh.*
3. One that afflicts, haraſſes, or deſtroys. *Alterbury.*
4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To laſh with a whip; to whip. *Watts.*
2. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to caſtigate. *Maccabees.*

SCO'URGER. *ſ.* [from *ſcourge.*] One that ſcourges; a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to ſwap. *Ainſworth.*

SCOUT. *ſ.* [*eſcout* from *eſcouter*, Fr.] One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of the enemy. *Wilkins.*

To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately. *Dryden.*

To SCOWL. *v. n.* [ſcylian, to ſquint, Saxon.] To

To frown; to pout; to look angry, four, or ſullen. *Sidney. Cruſhaw.*

SCOWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent; gloom. *Cruſhaw.*

SCO'WLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcowl.*] With a frowning and ſullen look.

To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *ſcraffelen*, to ſcrape or ſcratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands. *Samuel.*

SCRAG. *ſ.* [*ſcraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

SCRA'GGED. *a.* Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or aſperities. *Bentley.*

SCRA'GGEDNESS. }
SCRA'GGINESS. } *ſ.*
1. Leanneſs; marcour.
2. Unevenneſs; roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCRA'GGY. *a.* [from *ſcrag.*]
1. Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rough; rugged; uneven. *Philips.*

To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [The ſame with *ſcrabble*; *ſcraffelen*, Dutch.]
1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands; to catch with haſte preventive of another. *Stilling fleet.*
2. To climb by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLE *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Eager conteſt for ſomething. *Locke.*
2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *ſcramble.*]
1. One that ſcrambles. *Addiſon.*
2. One that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*ſcrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind ſomething crackling between the teeth.

SCRA'NNEL. *a.* Grating by the ſound. *Milt.*

SCRAP. *ſ.* [from *ſcrape*, a thing ſcraped or rubbed off.]
1. A ſmall particle; a little piece: a fragment. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Crumb; ſmall particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon. Granville.*
3. A ſmall piece of paper. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*ſcrapen*, Dutch.]
1. To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument. *Moxon.*
2. To take away by ſcraping: to eraſe. *Swift.*
3. To act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe. *Pope.*
4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.*
1. To make a harſh noiſe.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainſworth.*
4. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phraſe, To curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity.

SCRAPE. *ſ.* [*ſkrap*, Sweediſh.] Difficulty; perplexity; diſtreſs.

SCRA'PER. *ſ.* [from *ſcrape.*]
1. Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped. *Swift.*
2. A miſer; a man intent on getting money; a ſcrape-penny. *Herbert.*
3. A vile fiddler. *Cowley.*

SCRAT. *ſ.* [*ſcjuzza*, Sax.] A hermaphrodite.

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]
1. To tear or mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven. *Grew.*
2. To tear with the nails. *More.*
3. To wound ſlightly.
4. To hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To rub with the nails. *Camden.*
6. To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An inciſion ragged and ſhallow. *Newton.*
2. Laceration with the nails. *Prior.*
3. A ſlight wound. *Sidney.*

SCRA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *ſcratch.*] He that ſcratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *ſ.* Cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot. *Ainſworth.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcratching.*] With the action of ſcratching. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. ſ. [Iriſh and Erſe.] Surface or ſcurf. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.*
1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily.
2. To write unſkilfully and inelegantly. *Swift.*
3. To creep like a reptile. *Ainſworth.*

SCRAWL *ſ.* [from the verb.] Unſkilful and inelegant writing. *Arbuthnot.*

SCRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *ſcrawl.*] A clumſy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *ſ.* A bird called a ſea-ſwallow. *Ainſ.*

SCRE'ABLE. *a.* [*ſcreabilis*, Latin.] That may be ſpit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [*creak* or *ſhriek.*] To make a ſhrill or loud noiſe. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [hpeman, Saxon.]
1. To cry out, as in terror or anguiſh. *Swift.*
2. To cry ſhrilly. *Shakſpeare.*

SCREAM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill loud cry of terror or pain. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*ſkrebia*, to cry, Iſlandick.]
1. To cry out in terrour or anguiſh. *Bacon.*
2. To cry as a night owl.

SCREECH *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cry of horrour and anguiſh.
2. Harſh cry. *Pope.*

SCRE'ECHOWL. *ſ.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger or death. *Drayton.*

SCREEN. *ſ.* [*ecran*, French.]
1. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing uſed to exclude cold or light. *Bacon.*
3. A riddle to ſift ſand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe.*
2. To ſift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *ſ* [*ſcroeve*, Dutch.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed ſpiral; of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex; but the latter channelled and concave. *Quincy. Wilkins.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To turn by a ſcrew. *Philips.*
2. To faſten with a ſcrew. *Moxon.*

3. To

3. To deform by contortions. *Cowley.*
4. To force; to bring by violence. *Howel.*
5. To squeeze; to press.
6. To oppress by extortion. *Swift.*

SCREW *Tree. s.* [*isora*, Latin.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. a.* [*scribillo*, Latin.]
1. To fill with artless, or worthless writing. *Milton.*
2. To write without use or elegance.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. *Bentley. Pope.*

SCRI'BBLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing. *Boyle.*

SCRI'BBLER. *s.* [from *scribble.*] A petty author; a writer without worth. *Granville.*

SCRIBE. *s.* [*scriba*, Latin.]
1. A writer. *Grew.*
2. A public notary.

SCRI'MER. *s.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator. *Sha.*

SCRINE. *s.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are deposited. *Spenser.*

SCRIP. *s.* [*skrappa*, Islandick.]
1. A small bag; a satchel. *Milton.*
2. A schedule; a small writing. *Shakspeare.*

SCRI'PPAGE. *s.* [from *scrip.*] That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRI'PTORY. *a.* [*scriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered.

SCRI'PTURAL. *a.* [from *scripture.*] Contained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE. *s.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]
1. Writing. *Raleigh.*
2. Sacred writing; the Bible. *South.*

SCRI'VENER. *s.* [*scravano*, Italian.]
1. One who draws contracts. *Shakspeare.*
2. One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden.*

SCRO'FULA. *s.* [from *scrofa*, Latin.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the kingsevil. *Wiseman.*

SCRO'FULOUS. *a.* [from *scrofula.*] Diseased with the scrofula. *Arbuthnot.*

SCROLL. *s.* A writing wrapped up. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *s.* A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch. *Shakspeare.*

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*scrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *s.* [from the noun.]
1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.
2. Any thing mean or despicable. *Swift.*
3. A worn-out broom.

SCRU'BBED. } *a.* [*scrubet*, Danish.] Mean;
SCRU'BBY. } vile; worthless; dirty; sorry. *Shakspeare.*

SCRUF. *s.* The same I suppose, with *scurf.*

SCRU'PLE. *s.* [*scrupule*, Fr. *scrupulus*, Latin.]
1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity about matters of duty. *Locke.*
2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram. *Bacon.*
3. Proverbially, any small quantity. *Shak.*

To SCRU'PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLER. *s.* [from *scruple.*] A doubter; one who has scruples. *Graunt.*

SCRUPULO'SITY. *s.* [from *scrupulous.*]
1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness. *South.*
2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS. *a.* [*scrupulosus*, Latin.]
1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience. *Locke.*
2. Given to objections; captious. *Shak.*
3. Nice; doubtful. *Bacon.*
4. Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Woodward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scrupulous.*] carefully; nicely; anxiously. *Taylor.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *scrupulous.*] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRU'TABLE. *a.* [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION. *s.* [*scrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict.*

SCRUTA'TOR. *s.* [*scrutateur*, French; from *scruter*, Lat.] Inquirer; searcher; examiner. *Ayliffe.*

To SCRU'TINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny.*] To
To SCRU'TINY. } search; to examine. *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINOUS. *a.* [from *scrutiny.*] Captious; full of inquiries. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY. *s.* [*scrutinium*, Latin.] Inquiry; search; examination with nicety. *Taylor.*

SCRUTOI'RE. *s.* [from *scritoire*, or *escritiore*, Fr.] A case of drawers for writings, with a desk. *Prior.*

To SCRUSE. *v. a.* To squeeze; to compress. *Spenser.*

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*skutta*, Swedish.] To fly; to run away with precipitation. *Swift.*

To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *scud.*] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.

SCU'FFLE. *s.* A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil. *Decay of Piety.*

To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously. *Drayton.*

To SCULK. *v. n.* [*skulke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close. *Prior.*

SCU'LKER. *s.* [from *sculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL. *s.* [*skola*, Islandick.]
1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sharp.*
2. A small boat; a cockboat.
3. One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.*
4. A shoal of fish. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP. *s.* [*scull* and *cap.*]
1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *s.*
1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.*
2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *s.* [from *skola*, a vessel, Islandick.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes are cleaned and kept. *Peacham.*

SCU'LLION. *s.* [from *escuelle*, Fr. a dish.] The

The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen. *Shakſpeare.*

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*ſculpo*, Latin.] To carve; to engrave. *Sandys.*

SCU'LPTILE. *a.* [*ſculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR. *ſ.* [*ſculptor*, Latin.] A carver; one who cuts wood or ſtone into images. *Addiſon.*

SCU'LPTURE. *ſ.* [*ſculptura*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone, into images. *Pope.*
2. Carved work. *Dryden.*
3. The art of engraving on copper.

To SCU'LPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave. *Pope.*

SCUM. *ſ.* [*eſcume*, French, *ſchuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which riſes to the top of any liquor. *Bacon.*
2. The droſs; the refuſe; the recrement. *Roſcommon. Addiſon.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the ſcum. *Lee.*

SCU'MMER. *ſ.* [*eſcumoir*, French.] A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed.

SCU'PPER *Holes.* *ſ.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the ſea.

SCURF. *ſ.* [ſcuꝛꝼ, Saxon; *ſkurff*, Daniſh; *ſkorf*, Swediſh; *ſchorft*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry miliary ſcab. *Swift.*
2. A ſoil or ſtain adherent. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing ſticking on the ſurface. *Add.*

SCU'RFINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcurf.*] The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *a.* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; groſly opprobious. *Ben Jonſon.*

SCURRI'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſcurrilitas*, Lat.] Groſneſs of reproach; lewdneſs of jocularity; mean buffoonery. *Shakſpeare.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *a.* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Groſly opprobrious; uſing ſuch language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low. *Hooker.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſcurrilous.*] With groſs reproach; with low buffoonery. *Tillotſon.*

SCU'RVILY. *ad.* [from *ſcurvy.*] Vilely; baſely; coarſely. *South.*

SCU'RVY. *ſ.* [from *ſcurf.*] A diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among thoſe ſuch as inhabit marſhy, fat, low, moiſt ſoils. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *a.* [from *ſcurf*, *ſcurfy*, *ſcurvy.*]

1. Scabbed; covered with ſcabs; diſeaſed with the ſcurvy. *Leviticus.*
2. Vile; bad; ſorry; worthleſs; contemptible; offenſive. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *ſ.* [*ſcurvy* and *graſs.*] The plant ſpoonwort. *Miller.*

'SCUSES. *ſ.* For excuſes. *Shakſpeare.*

SCUT. *ſ.* [*ſkott*, Iſlandick.] The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *ſ.* [*ſcuccione*, Italian.] The ſhield repreſented in heraldry. *Sidney.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *a.* [*ſcutella*, Latin.] Divided into ſmall ſurfaces. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *a.* [*ſcutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a ſhield.

SCU'TTLE. *ſ.* [*ſcutella*, Latin.]

1. A wide ſhallow baſket, ſo named from a diſh or platter which it reſembles in form. *Hakewill.*
2. A ſmall grate. *Mortimer.*
3. [from *ſcud.*] A quick pace; A ſhort run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud*, or *ſcuttle.*] To run with affected precipitation. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*ſdegnare*, Italian.] To diſdain. *Milton.*

SDEI'GNFUL. *a.* Diſdainful. *Spenſer.*

SEA. *ſ.* [ſæ, Saxon; *ſee*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water oppoſed to the land. *Davies. Milton.*
2. A collection of water; a lake. *Matthew.*
3. Proverbially, any large quantity. *K Cha.*
4. Any thing rough and tempeſtuous. *Milt.*
5. *Half* SEAS *over.* Half drunk. *Spectator.*

SE'ABEAT. *a.* [*ſea* and *beat.*] Daſhed by the waves of the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'ABOAT. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *boat.*] Veſſel capable to bear the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ABORN. *a.* [*ſea* and *born.*] Born of the ſea; produced by the ſea. *Waller.*

SE'ABOY. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on ſhipboard. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'ABREACH. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the ſea by breaking the banks. *L'Eſtrange.*

SE'ABREEZE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the ſea. *Mortimer.*

SE'ABUILT. *a.* [*ſea* and *built.*] Built for the ſea. *Dryden.*

SE'ACALF. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *calf.*] The ſeal The *ſeacalf* or ſeal, is ſo called from the noiſe he makes like a calf; his head comparatively not big, ſhaped rather like an otter's, and muſtaches like thoſe of a cat; his body long, and all over hairy; his forefeet with fingers clawed but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for ſwimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives ſuck. *Grew.*

SE'ACAP. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *cap.*] Cap made to be worn on ſhipboard. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'ACHART. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coaſts are delineated.

SE'ACOAL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *coal.*] Coal, ſo called, becauſe brought to *London* by ſea. *Bacon.*

SE'ACOAST. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *coaſt.*] Shore; edge of the ſea. *Mortimer.*

SE'ACOMPASS. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *compaſs*] The card and needle of mariners. *Camden.*

SE'ACOW. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *cow.*] The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to ſeven or eight in circumference; its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are ſmall, its hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tuſks ſtanding out. It has two fins, which ſtand forward on the breaſt like hands. The fe-

male has two round breaſts placed between the pectoral fins. The ſkin is very thick and hard, and not ſcaly, but hairy. *Hill.*

SE'ADOG. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the ſhark. *Roſcommon.*

SEAFA'RER. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] A traveller by ſea; a mariner. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING. *a.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] Travelling by ſea. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'AFENNEL. *ſ.* The ſame with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *fight.*] Battle of ſhips; battle on the ſea. *Wiſeman.*

SE'AFOWL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *fowl.*] A bird that lives at ſea. *Denham.*

SE'AGIRT. *a.* [*ſea* and *girt.*] Girded or encircled by the ſea. *Milton.*

SE'AGREEN. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *green.*] Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea; cerulean. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *ſ.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *gull.*] A waterfowl. *Bacon.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *ſ.* [*ſea*, *hedge*, and *hog.*] A kind of ſea ſhellfiſh. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY. *ſ.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.

SE'AHOLM. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *holm.*]

1. A ſmall uninhabited iſland.
2. Seaholly. A kind of ſea weed. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *horſe.*]

1. The *ſeahorſe* is a fiſh of a very ſingular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadeſt part. *Hill.*
2. The morſe. *Woodward.*
3. By the ſeahorſe *Dryden* means the hippopotamus.

SE'AMAID. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *maid.*] Mermaid. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'AMAN. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *man.*]

1. A ſailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Dryden.*
2. Merman; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*

SE'AMARK. *ſ* [*ſea* and *mark.*] Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea. *Bacon.*

SE'AMEW. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'AMONSTER. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *monſter.*] Strange animal of the ſea. *Milton.*

SE'ANYMPH. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *nymph.*] Goddeſs of the ſea. *Brown.*

SE'AONION. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'AOOSE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ooſe.*] The mud in the ſea or ſhore. *Mortimer.*

SE'APIECE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *piece.*] A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea. *Addiſon.*

SE'APOOL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *pool.*] A lake of ſalt water. *Spenſer.*

SE'APORT. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *port.*] A harbour.

SE'ARISQUE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *riſque.*] Hazard at ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AROCKET. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SE'AROOM. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *room.*] Open ſea; ſpacious main. *Bacon.*

SE'AROVER. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

SE'ASERPENT. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſerpent.*] Serpent generated in the water.

SEASE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſervice.*] Naval war. *Swift.*

SE'ASHARK. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhark.*] A ravenous ſea fiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'ASHELL. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhell.*] Shells found on the ſhore. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASHORE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhore.*] The coaſt of the ſea. *Dryden.*

SE'ASICK. *a.* [*ſea* and *ſick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea. *Knolles.*

SEASIDE. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſide.*] The edge of the ſea. *Pope.*

SEASU'RGEON. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſurgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard. *Wiſeman.*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *a* [*ſea* and *ſurround.*] Encircled by the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'ATERM. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *term.*] Word of art uſed by the ſeamen. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER. *ſ.* [*ſea* and *water.*] The ſalt water of the ſea. *Wiſeman.*

SEAL. *ſ.* [ſeol, ſele, Saxon; *ſeel*, Daniſh.] The ſeacalf. *Carew.*

SEAL. *ſ.* [ſigel, Saxon.]

1. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony. *Pope.*
2. The impreſſion made in wax. *Knolles.*
3. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſeal. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal. *Shakſp.*
3. To confirm; to ratify; to ſettle. *Shak.*
4. To ſhut; to cloſe. *Bacon.*
5. To make faſt. *Milton.*
6. To mark with a ſtamp. *Shakſpeare.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a ſeal. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *ſeal.*] One that ſeals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *ſ.* [*ſeal* and *wax.*] Hard wax uſed to ſeal letters. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *ſ.* [ream, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The ſuture where the two edges of cloth are ſewed together. *Addiſon.*
2. The juncture of planks in a ſhip. *Dryden.*
3. A cicatrix; a ſcar.
4. A meaſure; a veſſel in which thiugs are held; eight buſhels of corn. *Ainſworth.*
5. Tallow; greaſe; hog's lard. *Dryden.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by ſuture, or otherwiſe.
2. To mark; to ſcar with a long cicatrix. *Pope.*

SEA'MLESS. *a.* [from *ſeam.*] Having no ſeam.

SE'AMRENT. *ſ.* [*ſeam* and *rent.*] A ſeparation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the ſtitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *ſ.* [reamerre, Saxon.] A woman whoſe trade is to ſew. *Clearveland.*

SE'AMY. *a.* [from *ſeam.*] Having a ſeam; ſhewing the ſeam. *Shakſpeare.*

SEAN. *ſ.* [regne, Saxon.] A net.

SEAR. *a.* [reajuan, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Shakſpeare.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [reajuan, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize. *Rowe.*

SE'ARCLOTH. *ſ.* [repclaŏ, Saxon.] A plaſter;

plaſter; a large plaſter. *Mortimer.*

To SEARSE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift finely. *Boyle.*

SEARSE. *ſ.* A ſieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *ſ.* [from *ſearce.*] He who ſearces.

To SEARCH *v. a.* [*chercher*, French.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Milton.*
2. To inquire; to ſeek for. *Milton.*
3. To probe as a ſurgeon. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *To* SEARCH *out.* To find by ſeeking. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a ſearch; to look for ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make inquiry. *Milton.*
3. To ſeek; to try to find. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place. *Milton.*
2. Examination. *Locke.*
3. Inquiry; act of ſeeking. *Addiſon.*
4. Queſt; purſuit. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *ſ.* [from *ſearch.*]

1. Examiner; trier. *Addiſon.*
2. Seeker; inquirer. *Prior.*
3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death. *Graunt.*

SE'ASON. *ſ.* [*ſaiſon*, French.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. *Addiſon.*
2. A time, as diſtinguiſhed from others. *Milton.*
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence. *Philips.*
4. A time not very long. *Shakſpeare.*
5. [from the verb.] That which gives a high reliſh. *Shakſpeare.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*aſſaiſſonner*, French.

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high reliſh. *Brown.*
2. To give a reliſh to. *Dryden. Tillotſon.*
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To imbue; to tinge or taint. *Taylor.*
5. To fit for any uſe by time or habit; to mature. *Addiſon.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpoſe. *Moxon.*

SE'ASONABLE. *a.* [*ſaiſon*, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time. *South.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeaſonable.*] Opportuneneſs of time; propriety with regard to time. *Addiſon.*

SE'ASONABLY. *ad.* [from *ſeaſonable.*] Properly with reſpect to time. *Spratt.*

SE'ASONER. *ſ.* [from *to ſeaſon.*] He who ſeaſons or gives a reliſh to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *ſ.* [from *ſeaſon.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a reliſh. *Ben Jonſon.*

SEAT. *ſ.* [*ſett*, old German.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit. *Dryden.*
2. Chair of ſtate; throne; poſt of authority; tribunal. *Hakewill.*
3. Manſion; reſidence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh.*
4. Situation; ſite. *Raleigh.*

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction. *Milton.*
3. To fix in any particular place or ſituation; to ſettle. *Raleigh.*
4. To fix: to place firm. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *ad.* [*ſea* and peapꝺ, Saxon.] Toward the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'CANT. *ſ.* [*ſecans*, Latin; *ſecante*, French.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it. *Dict.*

To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*ſecedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECE'DER. *ſ.* [from *ſecede.*] One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*ſecerno*, Latin.] To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter; to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body. *Bacon.*

SECE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſeceſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing. *Brown.*
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE. *ſ.* [*ſeculum*, Latin.] A century. Not in uſe. *Hammond.*

To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*ſecludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to ſhut up apart; to exclude. *Whitgift.*

SE'COND. *a.* [*ſecond*, French; *ſecundus*, Lat.]

1. The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two. *Dryden.*
2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour. *Add.*

SE'COND-HAND. *ſ.* Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

SE'COND-HAND. *a.* Not original; not primary. *Swift.*

At SECOND-HAND. *ad.* In imitation; by tranſmiſſion; not primarily; not originally. *Swift.*

SE'COND. *ſ.* [*ſecond*, French; from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. *Drayton.*
2. One who ſupports or maintains; a ſupporter; a maintainer. *Wotton.*
3. The ſixtieth part of a minute. *Wilkins.*

To SE'COND. *v. a.* [*ſeconder*, French.]

1. To ſupport; to forward; to aſſiſt; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Roſcommon.*
2. To follow in the next place. *Raleigh.*

SE'COND *Sight. ſ.* The power of ſeeing things future, or things diſtant: ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders. *Addiſon.*

SE'COND *ſighted. a.* [from *ſecond ſight.*] Having

ing the ſecond ſight. *Addiſon.*

SE'CONDARILY. *ad.* [from *ſecondary.*] In the ſecond degree; in the ſecond order; not primarily; not originally. *Digby.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſecondary.*] The ſtate of being ſecondary. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY. *a.* [*ſecundarius*, Latin.]

1. Not primary; not of the firſt intention. *Bacon.*
2. Succeeding to the firſt; ſecondary. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Not of the firſt order or rate. *Bentley.*
4. Acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation. *Prior.*
5. A *ſecondary* fever is that which ariſes after a criſis, or the diſcharge of ſome morbid matter, as after the declenſion of the ſmallpox or meaſles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *ad.* [from *ſecond.*] In the ſecond place. *Swift.*

SE'CONDRATE. *ſ.* [*ſecond* and *rate.*]

1. The ſecond order in dignity or value. *Addiſon.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed adjectively. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *ſ.* [from *ſecret.*]

1. Privacy; ſtate of being hidden. *Shak.*
2. Solitude; retirement. *South.*
3. Forbearance of diſcovery. *Hooker.*
4. Fidelity to a ſecret; taciturnity inviolate; cloſe ſilence. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'CRET. *a.* [*ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Retired; private; unſeen. *Milton.*
3. Faithful to a ſecret intruſted. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Private; affording privacy. *Milton.*
5. Occult; not apparent. *Milton.*
6. Privy; obſcene.

SE'CRET. *ſ.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretum*, Lat.]

1. Something ſtudiouſly hidden. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A thing unknown; ſomething not yet diſcovered. *Milton.*
3. Privacy; ſecrecy; inviſible or undiſcovered ſtate. *Milton.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *ſ.* [*ſecretarie*, French; from *ſecretary.*] The office of a ſecretary.

SE'CRETARY. *ſ.* [*ſecretarius*, low Latin.] One intruſted with the management of buſineſs; one who writes for another. *Clarend.*

To SECRE'TE. *v. a.* [*ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aſide; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To ſecern; to ſeparate.

SECRE'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. That agency in the animal economy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid ſecreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal ſecretion. *Floyer.*

SE'CRETIST. *ſ.* [from *ſecret.*] A dealer in ſecrets. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY. *ad.* [from *ſecret.*] Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly. *Addiſ.*

SE'CRETNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſecret.*]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a ſecret. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *a.* [from *ſecretus*, Lat.] Performing the office of ſecretion. *Ray.*

SECT. *ſ.* [*ſecta*, Lat.] A body of men following ſome particular maſter, or united in ſome ſettled tenets. *Dryden.*

SE'CTARISM. *ſ.* [from *ſect.*] Diſpoſition to petty ſects, in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed. *K. Charles.*

SE'CTARY. *ſ.* [*ſectaire*, French.]

1. One who divides ſome publick eſtabliſhment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular whims. *Bacon.*
2. A follower; a pupil. *Spenſer.*

SECTA'TOR. *ſ.* [*ſectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a diſciple. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing. *Wotton.*
2. A part divided from the reſt.
3. A ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book. *Boyle.*

SE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*ſecteur*, French.] In geometry, an inſtrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and ſometimes a piece to turn out to make a true ſquare, with lines of ſines, tangents, ſecants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR. *a.* [*ſecularis*, Latin.]

1. Not ſpiritual; relating to affairs of the preſent world; not holy; worldly. *Hooker.*
2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monaſtick rules. *Temple.*
3. Happening or coming once in a ſecle or century. *Addiſon.*

SECULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ſecular.*] Worldlineſs; attention to things of the preſent life. *Burnet.*

To SE'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſeculariſer*, French; from *ſecular.*]

1. To convert from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe.
2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *ſecular.*] In a worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſecular.*] Worldlineſs.

SE'CUNDINE. *ſ.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the afterbirth. *Cowley.*

SECU'RE. *a.* [*ſecurus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; eaſy; aſſured *Milton.*
2. Careleſs; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.
3. Free from danger; ſafe. *Milton.*

To SECU'RE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to aſcertain. *Dryden.*
2. To protect; to make ſafe. *Watts.*
3. To inſure.

SECU'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſecure.*]

1. Without fear; careleſly. *Atterbury.*
2. Without danger; ſafely. *Dryden.*

SECU'RE-

SECU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſecure.*] The cauſe of ſafety; protection; defence. *Brown.*

SECU'RITY. *ſ.* [*ſecuritas*, Latin.]
1. Careleſſneſs; freedom from fear. *Hayw.*
2. Vitious careleſſneſs; confidence; want of vigilance. *Shakſpeare. Davies.*
3. Protection; defence. *Tillotſon.*
4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Safety; certainty. *Swift.*

SEDA'N. *ſ.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. *Arbuthnot.*

SEDA'TE. *a.* [*ſedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; ſtill; unruffled; undiſturbed; ſerene. *Watts.*

SEDA'TELY. *ad.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmly; without diſturbance. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmneſs; tranquillity; ſerenity; freedom from diſturbance. *Addiſon.*

SE'DENTARINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſedentary.*] The ſtate of being ſedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *a.* [*ſedentario*, Italian; *ſedentarius*, Latin.]
1. Paſſed in ſitting ſtill; wanting motion or action. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Torpid; inactive; ſluggiſh; motionleſs. *Milton.*

SEDGE. *ſ.* [ꝑæcȝ, Saxon.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. *Sandys.*

SE'DGY. *a.* [from *ſedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*ſedimentum*, Latin.] That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom. *Woodward.*

SEDI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſeditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an inſurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar. *Shakſpeare.*

SEDI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſeditioſus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent. *Clarendon.*

SEDI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſeditious.*] Tumultuouſly; with factious turbulence.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeditious.*] Turbulence; diſpoſition to ſedition.

To SEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſeduco*, Lat.] To draw aſide from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to miſlead; to deceive. *Shak.*

SEDU'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] Practice of ſeduction; art or means uſed in order to ſeduce. *Pope.*

SEDU'CER. *ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] One who draws aſide from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *Shakſpeare.*

SEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *ſeduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aſide. *Brown.*

SEDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſeductus*, Latin.] The act of ſeducing; the act of drawing aſide. *Hammond.*

SEDU'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent aſſiduity; laborioufneſs; induſtry; application. *South.*

SE'DULOUS. *a.* [*ſedulus*, Latin.] Aſſiduous; induſtrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Prior.*

SE'DULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduous; induſtriouſly; laboriouſly; diligently; painfully. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduity; aſſiduouſneſs; induſtry; diligence.

SEE. *ſ.* [*ſedes*, Latin.] The ſeat of epiſcopal power; the dioceſe of a biſhop. *Shakeſ.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I ſaw*; part. paſſ. *ſeen.* [ꝑeon, Saxon; *ſien*, Dutch.]
1. To perceive by the eye. *Locke.*
2. To obſerve; to find. *Milton.*
3. To diſcover; to deſcry. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To converſe with. *Locke.*
5. To attend; to remark. *Addiſon.*

To SEE. *v. n.*
1. To have the power of ſight; to have by the eye perception of things diſtant. *Dryden.*
2. To diſcern without deception. *Tillotſon.*
3. To inquire; to diſtinguiſh. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To be attentive. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To ſcheme; to contrive. *Shakſpeare.*

SEE. *interjection.* Lo; look; obſerve; behold. *Halifax.*

SEED. *ſ.* [ꝑeð, Saxon; *ſaed*, Dutch.]
1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *More.*
2. Firſt principle; original. *Hooker.*
3. Principle of production. *Waller.*
4. Progeny; offſpring; deſcendants. *Spenſ.*
5. Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To grow to perfect maturity, ſo as to ſhed the ſeed. *Swift.*
2. To ſhed the ſeed. *Mortimer.*

SE'EDCAKE. *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *cake.*] A ſweet cake interperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds. *Truſler.*

SE'EDLIP. } *ſ.* A veſſel in which the ſower
SE'EDLOP. } carries his ſeed. *Ainſworth.*

SE'EDPEARL. *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SE'EDPLOT. *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterward tranſplanted. *Ben Jonſon. Clarendon.*

SE'EDTIME. *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *time.*] The ſeaſon of ſowing. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

SE'EDLING. *ſ.* [from *ſeed.*] A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed. *Evelyn.*

SE'EDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeed.*] Seedtime; the time of ſowing. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'EDSMAN. *ſ.* [*ſeed* and *man.*]
1. The ſower; he that ſcatters the ſeed. *Sh.*
2. One that ſells ſeeds.

SE'EDY. *a.* [from *ſeed.*] Abounding with ſeed.

SEE'ING. *ſ.* [from *ſee.*] Sight; viſion. *Shak.*

SE'EING. } *ad.* [from *ſee.*] Since; ſith;
SE'EING *that.* } it being ſo that. *Milton.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I ſought*; part. paſſ. *ſought.* [ꝑecan, Saxon; *ſoeken*, Dutch.]
1. To look for; to ſearch for. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain. *Milton.*
3. To go to find. *Dryden.*
4. To purſue by ſecret machinations. *Shak.*

To SEEK. *v. n.*
1. To make ſearch; to make inquiry. *Add.*
2. To endeavour. *Milton.*
3. To make purſuit. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To apply to; to uſe ſolicitation. *Deut.*
5. To endeavour after. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. *ad.* At a loſs; without meaſures, knowledge, or experience. *Milton. Roſcom.*

SEE'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſeek.*] One that ſeeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.*

SEE'KSORROW. *ſ.* [*ſeek* and *ſorrow.*] One who contrives to give himſelf vexation. *Sidney.*

To SEEL. *v. a.* [*ſceller*, to ſeal, French.] To cloſe the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time ſeeled. *Sidney. Bacon.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [ꝩyllan, Saxon.] To lean on one ſide. *Raleigh.*

SEE'LY. *a.* [from ꝩeel, lucky time, Saxon.]
1. Lucky; happy. *Spenſer.*
2. Silly; fooliſh; ſimple. *Tuſſer.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, French.]
1. To appear; to make a ſhow; to have ſemblance. *Dryden.*
2. To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.*
3. In *Shakſpeare*, to be beautiful.
4. *It* SEEMS. There is an appearance though no reality. *Blackmore.*
5 It is ſometimes a ſlight affirmation; *there are* it ſeems, *many who are not pleaſed. Atterb.*
6. It appears to be. *Brown.*

SEE'MER. *ſ.* [from *ſeem.*] One that carries an appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

SEE'MING. *ſ.* [from *ſeem.*]
1. Appearance; ſhow; ſemblance. *Shak.*
2. Fair appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Opinion *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſeeming.*] In appearance; in ſhow; in ſemblance. *Glanv.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeeming.*] Plauſibility; fair appearance. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeemly.*] Decency; handſomeneſs; comelineſs; grace; beauty. *Camden.*

SEE'MLY. *a.* [*ſoommelight*, Daniſh.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Philips.*

SEE'MLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*

SEEN. *a.* [from *ſee.*] Skilled; verſed. *Dryden.*

SEER. *ſ.* [from *ſee.*]
1. One who ſees. *Addiſon.*
2. A prophet; one who foreſees future events. *Prior.*

SEE'RWOOD. *ſ.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood. *Dryden.*

SEE'SAW. *ſ.* [from *ſaw.*] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *ſaw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite, *I ſod* or *ſeethed*; part. paſſ. *ſodden*, [ꝩeoðan, Saxon; *ſeoden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. *Spenſer.*

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakſpeare.*

SEE'THER. *ſ.* [from *ſeeth.*] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*

SE'GMENT. *ſ.* [*ſegmentum*, Latin.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or ſo much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown.*

SE'GNITY. *ſ.* [from *ſegnis*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*ſegrego*, Latin.] To ſet apart; to ſeparate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſegregate.*] Separation from others. *Shakſpeare.*

SEIGNEU'RIAL. *a.* [from *ſeignior.*] Inveſted with large powers; independant. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *ſ.* [from *ſenior*, Latin; *ſeigneur*, French.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *ſ.* [*ſegneurie*, French; from *ſeignior.*] A lordſhip; a territory. *Spenſer.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *ſ.* [*ſeigneurage*, Fr. from *ſeignior.*] Authority; acknowledgment of power. *Locke.*

To SEI'GNORISE. *v. a.* [from *ſeignior.*] To lord over. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *ſ.* [ꝩegne, Saxon.] A net uſed in fiſhing. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *ſ.* [from *ſeine.*] A fiſher with nets. *Carew.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*ſaiſer*, French.]
1. To take hold of; to gripe; to graſp. *Milton.*
2. To take poſſeſſion of by force. *Milton.*
3. To take poſſeſſion of; to lay hold on; to invade ſuddenly. *Pope.*
4. To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law. *Camden.*
5. To make poſſeſſed. *Addiſon.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the graſp or the power on any thing. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'IZIN. *ſ.* [*ſaizine*, French.]
1. [In law.] *Seiſin* in fact is when a corporal poſſeſſion is taken: *ſeiſin* in law, is when ſomething is done which the law accounteth a *ſeiſin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements. *Cowel.*
2. The act of taking poſſeſſion. *D. of Piety.*
3. The things poſſeſſed. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *ſ.* [from *ſeize.*]
1. The act of ſeizing.
2. The thing ſeized. *Milton.*
3. The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion. *Watton.*
4. Gripe; poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
5. Catch. *Watts.*

SE'LCOUTH. *a.* [ꝩelð, rare, Saxon; and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenſer.*

SE'LDOM. *ad.* [ꝩeldan, Sax. *ſelden*, Dutch.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *South.*

SE'LDOMNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeldom.*] Uncommonneſs; infrequency; rareneſs; rarity. *Hooker.*

SE'LDSHOWN. *a.* [*ſeld* and *ſhown.*] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakſpeare.*

To SEL'ECT. *v. a.* [*ſelectus*, Lat.] To chooſe in preference to others rejected. *Knolles.*

SELE'CT. *a.* Nicely choſen; choice; culled out on account of ſuperiour excellence. *Pr.*

SELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſelectio*, Lat. from *ſelect.*] The act of culling or chooſing; choice. *Br.*

SE-

SELE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] The ſtate of being ſelect.

SELE'CTOR *ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] He who ſelects.

SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *a.* [*ſelenographique*, French.]
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } Belonging to ſelenography.

SELENO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [σελήνη and γράφω.] A deſcription of the moon. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun.* plur. *ſelves.* [ſylf, Saxon; *ſelf*, *ſelve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally; as *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himſelf; *the people biſs* me, *but I clap* myſelf. *Locke.*

3. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun ſubſtantive, *ſelf* is in appearance an adjective; joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive.

4. It is much uſed in compoſition.

SE'LFHEAL. *ſ.* [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant. The ſame with SANICLE.

SE'LFISH *a.* [from *ſelf.*] Attentive only to one's own intereſt; void of regard for others. *Addiſon.*

SE'LFISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love. *Boyle.*

SE'LFISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] With regard only to his own intereſt; without love of others. *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME. *a.* [*ſelf* and *ſame.*] Numerically the ſame. *Milton.*

SE'LION. *ſ.* [*ſelio*, Low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainſworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *ſelf.*] *Ben Jonſon.*

SELL. *ſ.* [*ſelle*, French; *ſella*, Latin.] A ſaddle. *Spenſer.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ſyllan, Saxon.] To give for a price; to vend. *Swift.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'LLANDER. *ſ.* A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern. *Ainſworth.*

SE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſell.*] The perſon that ſells; vender. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'LVAGE. *ſ.* The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads. *Exodus.*

SELVES. The plural of *ſelf.* *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *a.* [*ſemblable*, Fr.] Like; reſembling. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'MBLABLY. *ad.* [from *ſemblable.*] With reſemblance. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'MBLANCE. *ſ.* [*ſemblance*, French; from *ſemblant.*]

1. Likeneſs; reſemblance; ſimilitude; repreſentation. *Woodward. Rogers.*

2. Appearance; ſhow; figure. *Fairfax.*

SE'MBLANT. *a.* [*ſemblant*, Fr.] Like; reſembling; having the appearance of any thing. *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT. *ſ.* Show; figure; reſemblance; repreſentation. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *a.* [from *ſemblant.*] Suitable; accommodate; fit; reſembling. *Shak.*

To SE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, French.] To repreſent; to make a likeneſs. *Prior.*

SE'MI. ſ. [Latin.] A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half.

SEMIA'NNULAR. *a.* [*ſemi* and *annulus.* Latin.] Half round. *Grew.*

SE'MIBREF. *ſ.* [*ſemibreve*, French.] A note in muſick relating to time. *Donne.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *ſ.* [*ſemicirculus*, Lat.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED. } *a.* [*ſemi* and *circular.*]
SEMICI'RCULAR. } Half round. *Add.*

SEMICO'LON. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to denote a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diameter.*] Half the line, which drawn through the centre of a circle divides it into two equal parts. *More.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diaphaneity.*] Half tranſparency; imperfect tranſparency. *Boyle.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *a.* [*ſemi* and *diaphanous.*] Half tranſparent. *Woodward.*

SEMIDO'UBLE. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *double.*] In the Romiſh breviary, ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *a.* [*ſemi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMILU'NAR. } *a.* [*ſemilunaire*, French.]
SEMILU'NARY. } Reſembling in form a half moon. *Grew.*

SEMIME'TAL. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal. *Hill.*

SE'MINAL. *a.* [*ſeminal*, Fr. *ſeminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to ſeed.

2. Contained in the ſeed; radical. *Swift.*

SEMINA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſemen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of ſeed. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced. *Brown.*

SE'MINARY. *ſ.* [*ſeminaire*, Fr. *ſeminarium*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterward tranſplanted. *Mortimer.*

2. The place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal ſtate. *Brown.*

4. Original; firſt principles. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence ſcholars are tranſplanted into life. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſemino*, Lat.] The act of ſowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. } *a.* [*ſemen* and *facio*, Lat.]
SEMINI'FICK. } Productive of ſeed. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *ſ.* The propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *a.* [*ſemi* and *opacus*, Lat.] Half dark. *Boyle.*

SEMIO'RDINATE *ſ.* [In conick ſections.] A line drawn at right angles to and biſected

by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another. *Harris.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *a.* [*ſemi* and *pedis*, Lat.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLU'CID. *a.* [*ſemi*, and *pelucidus*, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly tranſparent. *Woodward.*

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*ſemi* and *perſpicuus*, Lat] Half tranſparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *ſ.* [In aſtronomy.]
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } An aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER *ſ.* [In muſick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *a.* [*ſemi* and *ſpherical.*] Belonging to half a ſphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *a.* [*ſemi* and *ſpheroidal.*] Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMIT'ERTIAN. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *tertian.*] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMIVO'WEL. *ſ.* [*ſemi* and *vowel.*] a conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound or does not demand a total occluſion of the mouth. *Broome.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *ſ.* A plant. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *a.* [*ſempiternus*, Latin.]
1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning but no end. *Hale.*
2. In poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

SEMPITE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*ſempiternitas*, Latin.] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS. *ſ.* [ꝛeamerꝛe, Saxon.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *a.* [*ſenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number ſix; containing ſix.

SE'NATE. *ſ.* [*ſenatus*, Lat.] An aſſembly of counſellors; a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good. *Denham.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſenate* and *houſe.*] Place of publick council. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'NATOR. *ſ.* [*ſenator*, Latin.] A publick counſellor. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *a.* [*ſenatorius*, Latin.] Be-
SENATO'RIAN. } longing to ſenators; befitting ſenators.

To SEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſent.* [ꝛendan, Saxon; *ſenden*, Dutch.]
1. To diſpatch from one place to another. *Dryden. Swift.*
2. To commiſſion by authority to go and act. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To grant as from a diſtant place. *Gen.*
4. To inflict, as from a diſtance. *Deuter.*
5. To emit; to immit; to produce. *Cheyne.*
6. To diffuſe; to propagate. *Pope.*
7. To caſt; to ſhoot; to let fly.

To SEND. *v. n.*
1. To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage. *Claren.*
2. To SEND *for.* To require by meſſage to come or cauſe to be brought. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *ſend.*] He that ſends. *Shakſpeare.*

SENE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*ſeneſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL. *ſ.* [*ſeneſchal*, French.] One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts or domeſtick ceremonies. *Milton.*

SE'NGREEN. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

SE'NILE. *a.* [*ſenilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conſequent on old age. *Boyle.*

SE'NIOR. *ſ.* [*ſenior*, Latin.]
1. One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has ſome ſuperiority. *Whitgift.*
2. An aged perſon. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ſenior.*] Elderſhip; priority of birth. *Broome.*

SE'NNA. *ſ.* [*ſena*, Latin.] A phyſical tree. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'NNIGHT. *ſ.* [Contracted from *ſevennight.*] The ſpace of ſeven nights and days; a week. *Shakſpeare.*

SENO'CULAR. *a.* [*ſeni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having ſix eyes. *Derham.*

SENSA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſenſatio*, Lat.] Perception by means of the ſenſes. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *ſ.* [*ſenſus*, Latin.]
1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived. *Davies.*
2. Perception by the ſenſes; ſenſation. *Dryden.*
3. Perception by intellect; apprehenſion of mind. *Milton.*
4. Senſibility; quickneſs or keenneſs of perception. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Underſtanding; ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon. *Pope.*
6. Reaſon; reaſonable meaning. *Dryden.*
7. Opinion; notion; judgment. *Rolcom.*
8. Conſciouſneſs; conviction. *Dryden.*
9. Moral perception. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. Meaning; import. *Tillotſon.*

SE'NSED. *part.* Perceived by the ſenſes. *Glanv.*

SE'NSEFUL. *a.* [from *ſenſe* and *full.*] Reaſonable; judicious. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *ſenſe.*]
1. Wanting ſenſe; wanting life; void of all life or perception. *Locke.*
2. Unfeeling; wanting ſympathy. *Rowe.*
3. Unreaſonable; ſtupid; doltiſh; blockiſh. *Clarendon.*
4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reaſon. *South.*
5. Wanting ſenſibility; wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception. *Peacham.*
6. Wanting knowledge; unconſcious. *South.*

SE'NSELESSLY. *ad.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] In a ſenſeleſs manner; ſtupidly; unreaſonably. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] Folly; unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity; ſtupidity. *Grew.*

SENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſenſibilité*, French.]
1. Quickneſs of ſenſation.
2. Quickneſs of perception. *Addiſon.*

SE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*ſenſible*, French.]
1. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes. *Raleigh.*
2. Perceptible by the ſenſes. *Hooker.*
3. Perceived by the mind. *Temple.*
4. Perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having perception by the mind or ſenſes. *Dryden.*
5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being eaſily or ſtrongly affected. *Dryden.*
7. Convinced; perſuaded. *Addiſon.*
8. In low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe. *Add.*

SE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſenſible.*]
1. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickneſs of perception; ſenſibility. *Sharp.*
4. Painful conſciouſneſs. *Hammond.*

SE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *ſenſible.*]
1. Perceptibly to the ſenſes. *Arbuthnot.*
2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes. *Hooker.*
4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. [In low language.] Judiciouſly; reaſonably.

SE'NSITIVE. *a.* [*ſenſitif*, French.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon. *Ham.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant. ſ.* [*mimoſa*, Latin.] A plant.
Of this plant the humble plants are a ſpecies, which are ſo called, becauſe, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *ſenſitive.*] In a ſenſitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM. } *ſ.* Latin.
SE'NSORY. }
1. The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind; the ſeat of ſenſe. *Bacon.*
2. Organ of ſenſation. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *a.* [*ſenſuel*, French.]
1. Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes. *Pope.*
2. Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Devoted to ſenſe; lewd; luxurious. *Milton. Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST. *ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] A carnal perſon; one devoted to corporal pleaſures. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] Addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures. *Davies.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſenſual.*] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures; to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *ad.* [from *ſenſual.*] In a ſenſual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *a.* [from *ſenſe.*] Tender; pathetick; full of paſſion. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle paſſive of *ſend.*

SE'NTENCE. *ſ.* [*ſentence*, French.]
1. Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
2. It is often ſpoken abſolutely of condemnation pronounced by the judge. *Milton.*
3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. *Broom.*
4. A ſhort paragraph; a period in writing. *Daniel.*

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*ſentencier*, French.]
1. To paſs the laſt judgment on any one. *Milton.*
2. To condemn; to doom to puniſhment. *Temple.*

SENTENTIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſententious.*] Comprehenſion in a ſentence. *Brown.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *a.* [*ſententieux*, French.] Abounding with ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetick. *Craſhaw.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſententious.*] In ſhort ſentences; with ſtriking brevity. *Bac.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſententious.*] Pithineſs of ſentence; brevity with ſtrength. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY. *ſ.* One who is ſet to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army. *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *a.* [*ſentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception. *Glanville.*

SE'NTIMENT. *ſ.* [*ſentiment*, French.]
1. Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke.*
2. The ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things; a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition. *Dennis.*

SE'NTINEL. *ſ.* [*ſentinelle*, French.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe. *Davies.*

SE'NTRY. *ſ.*
1. A watch; a ſentinel; one who watches in a garriſon or army. *Dryden.*
2. Guard; watch; the duty of a ſentry. *Brown.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſeparable.*] The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *a.* [*ſeparable*, French, *ſeparabilis*, Latin.]
1. Suſceptive of diſunion; diſcerptible. *Arb.*
2. Poſſible to be disjoined from ſomething. *Locke.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *ſ* [from *ſeparable.*] Capableneſs of being ſeparable. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*ſeparo*, Latin; *ſeparer*, French.]
1. To break; to divide into parts.
2. To diſunite; to disjoin. *Milton.*
3. To ſever from the reſt. *Boyle.*

4. To ſet apart; to ſegregate. *Acts.*
5. To withdraw. *Geneſis.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be diſunited. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Divided from the reſt; parted from another. *Burnet.*
2. Diſunited from the body; diſengaged from corporal nature. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *ad.* [from *ſeparate.*] Apart; ſingly; not in union; diſtinctly. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] The ſtate of being ſeparate.

SEPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſeparatio*, Latin; *ſeparation*, French.]
1. The act of ſeparating; disjunction. *Abb.*
2. The ſtate of being ſeparate; diſunion. *Bacon.*
3. The chymical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled. *Bacon.*
4. Divorce; disjunction from a married ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'PARATIST. *ſ.* [*ſeparatiſte*, French, from *ſeparate.*] One who divides from the church; a ſchiſmatick; a ſeceder. *South.*

SEPARA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *a.* [from *ſeparate.*] Uſed in ſeparation. *Cheyne.*

SE'PILIBLE. *a.* [*ſepio*, Latin.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *ſ.* [*ſepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſepono*, Latin.] The act of ſetting apart; ſegregation.

SEPT. *ſ.* [*ſeptum*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a generation. *Boyle.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*ſeptem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTE'MBER. *ſ.* [Latin.] The ninth month of the year; the ſeventh from March.

SE'PTENARY. *a.* [*ſeptenarius*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſeven. *Watts.*

SE'PTENARY. *ſ.* The number ſeven. *Brown.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *a.* [*ſeptennis*, Latin.]
1. Laſting ſeven years.
2. Happening once in ſeven years. *Howel.*

SEPTE'NTRION. *ſ.* [French.] The north. *Shakſpeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION. } *a.* [*ſeptentrionalis*,
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } Latin.] Northern. *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſeptentrional.*] Northerlineſs.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *ad.* [from *ſeptentrional.*] Toward the north; northerly. *Brown.*

To SEPTE'NTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *ſeptentrio*, Latin.] To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SE'PTICK. *a.* [σηπτικὸς.] Having power to promote or produce putreſaction. *Brown.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *a.* [*ſeptem* and *lateris*, Latin.] Having ſeven ſides. *Brown.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *a.* [*ſeptuagenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [*ſeptuageſimus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeventy. *Brown.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *ſ.* [*ſeptuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *a.* [*ſeptuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *a.* [*ſepulchralis*, from *ſepulchrum*, Latin.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Donne.*

SE'PULCHRE. *ſ.* [*ſepulchrum*, Latin.] A grave: a tomb. *Sandys. Dryden.*

To SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *Ben Jonſon. Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *ſ.* [*ſepultura*, Latin.] Interment; burial. *Dryden.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſequacis*, Latin.]
1. Following; attendant. *Dryden.*
2. Ductile; pliant. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *ſequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughneſs. *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL. *ſ.* [*ſequelle*, Fr. *ſequela*, Latin.]
1. Concluſion; ſucceeding path. *South.*
2. Conſequence; event. *Milton.*
3. Conſequence inferred; conſequentialneſs. *Whitgift.*

SE'QUENCE. *ſ.* [from *ſequor*, Latin.]
1. Order of ſucceſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon.*

SE'QUENT. *a.* [*ſequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; ſucceeding. *Milton.*
2. Conſequential.

SE'QUENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*ſequeſter*, French; *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.]
1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy. *Milton.*
2. To put aſide; to remove. *Bacon.*
3. To withdraw; to ſegregrate. *Hooker.*
4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others.
5. To deprive of poſſeſſions for a certain time. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *a.* [from *ſequeſtrate.*]
1. Subject to privation.
2. Capable of ſeparation. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. a.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate from company. *Arbuthnot.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fr.]
1. Separation; retirement. *South.*
2. Diſunion; disjunction. *Boyle.*
3. State of being ſet aſide. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion. *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *ſequeſtrate.*] One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions. *Taylor.*

SERA'GLIO. *ſ.* A houſe of women kept for debauchery. *Norris.*

SE'RAPH. *ſ.* [שרף] One of the orders of angels. *Locke. Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL. } *a.* [*ſeraphique*, French;
SERA'PHICK. } from *ſeraph.*] Angelick; angelical. *Taylor.*

SE'RAPHIM. *ſ.* [plural of *ſeraph.* Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Milton.*

SERE. *a.* [ɼeaɼian, Sax. to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. *Milton.*

SERENA'DE. *ſ.* [*ſerenus*, Latin.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Cowley.*

To SERENA'DE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal muſick. *Spectator.*

SERE'NE. *a.* [*ſerenus*, Latin.]
1. Calm; placid; quiet. *Pope.*
2. Unruffled; undiſturbed; even of temper; ſhewing a calm mind. *Milton.*

To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſerener*, French; *ſereno*, Latin.]
1. To claim; to quiet.
2. To clear; to brighten. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY. *ad.* [from *ſerene.*]
1. Calmly; quietly. *Pope.*
2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke.*

SERE'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. Not in uſe. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY. *ſ.* [*ſerenité*, French.]
1. Calmneſs; mild temperature. *Bentley.*
2. Peace; quietneſs; not diſturbance. *Temp.*
3. Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind. *Locke.*

SERGE. *ſ.* [*xergo*, Spaniſh.] A kind of woollen cloth. *Hale.*

SE'RGEANT. *ſ.* [*ſergente*, Italian.]
1. An officer whoſe buſineſs is to execute the commands of magiſtrates. *Acts.*
2. A petty officer in the army. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge. *Bacon.*
4. It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants; as, *ſergeant chirurgeon.*

SE'RGEANTRY. *ſ.* Grand *ſergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by ſervice, which he ought to do in his own perſon unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his ſpear; or to blow a horn, when he ſeeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four ſeas, or elſe to do it himſelf. Petit *ſergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly ſome ſmall thing toward his wars; as a ſword, dagger, bow, knife, ſpear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of ſpurs, or ſuch like. *Cowel.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſergeant.*] The office of a ſergeant.

SE'RIES. *ſ.* [*ſeries*, Latin.]
1. Sequence; order. *Ward.*
2. Succeſſion; courſe. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *a.* [*ſerius*, Latin.]
1. Grave; ſolemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour. *Young.*
2. Important; weighty; not trifling. *Shak.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravely; ſolemnly; in earneſt; without levity. *South.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravity; ſolemnity; earneſt attention. *Atterbury.*

SERMOCINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſermocinatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ſpeeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*ſermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a ſpeechmaker. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *ſ.* [*ſermon*, French; *ſermo*, Lat.] A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker. Craſhaw.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*ſermoner*, French.]
1. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon. *Spenſer.*
2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to leſſon. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN. or *Seſeli*, *ſ.* [*ſilex*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SERO'SITY. *ſ.* [*ſeroſité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *a.* [*ſeroſus*, Latin.]
1. Thin; watery.
2. Adapted to the ſerum. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'RPENT. *ſ.* [*ſerpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young, and the *ſnake* that lays eggs. *Spenſer. Milton.*

SE'RPENTINE. *a.* [*ſerpentinus*, Latin.]
1. Reſembling a ſerpent. *Sidney.*
2. Winding like a ſerpent; anfractuous. *Sandys.*

SE'RPENTINE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPENTINE *Stone. ſ.* There were three ſpecies of this ſtone, all of the marble kind. The ancients tell, that it was a remedy againſt the poiſon of ſerpents; but is now juſtly rejected. *Hill.*

SE'RPENT'*s Tongue. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPET. *ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *ſerpigo*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo. *Wiſeman.*

SERPI'GO. [Latin.] A kind of tetter. *Wiſeman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, Fr.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little place. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *a.* [*ſerratus*, Lat.] Formed
SE'RRATED. } with jags or indentures like the edge of a ſaw. *Denham.*

SERRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

SE'RRATURE. *ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of ſaws. *Wood-ward.*

To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French.] To preſs cloſe; to drive hard together. *Milton.*

SE'RVANT. *ſ.* [*ſervant*, French.]
1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Milton.*
2. One in a ſtate of ſubjection. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſubject. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*ſervir*, Fr. *ſervio*, Lat.]
1. To work for. *Geneſis.*
2. To attend at command. *Milton.*
3. To obey ſervily or meanly. *Denham.*
4. To ſupply with food ceremoniouſly. *Dryden.*
5. To bring meat as a menial attendant. *Bacon. Taylor.*
6. To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to. *Mil.*
7. To ſupply with any thing. *Ezekiel.*

7. To

7. To obey in military actions.
8. To be ſufficient to. *Locke.*
9. To be of uſe to; to aſſiſt. *Taylor.*
10. To employ good offices. *Tate.*
11. To comply with. *Hooker.*
12. To ſatisfy; to content. *South.*
13. To ſtand inſtead of any thing to one. *Pope.*
14. *To* SERVE *himſelf of.* To make uſe of. *Digby. Dryden.*
15. To requite: as, *he* ſerved *me ungratefully.*
16. [In divinity.] To worſhip the ſupreme Being. *Milton.*
17. *To* SERVE *a warrant.* To ſeize an offender, and carry him to juſtice.

To SERVE. *v. n.*
1. To be a ſervant or ſlave. *Geneſis.*
2. To be in ſubjection. *Iſaiah.*
3. To attend; to wait. *Luke.*
4. To act in war. *Knolles.*
5. To produce the end deſired. *Sidney.*
6. To be ſufficient for a purpoſe. *Dryden.*
7. To ſuit; to be convenient. *Dryden.*
8. To conduce; to be of uſe. *Hebrews.*
9. To officiate or miniſter.

SE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*ſervice*, Fr. *ſervitium*, Latin.]
1. Menial office; low buſineſs done at the command of a maſter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Attendance of a ſervant. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Place; office of a ſervant. *Temple.*
4. Any thing done by way of duty to a ſuperiour. *Dryden.*
5. Attendance on any ſuperiour. *Bacon.*
6. Profeſſion of reſpect uttered or ſent. *Sha.*
7. Obedience; ſubmiſſion. *Tillotſon.*
8. Act on the performance of which poſſeſſion depends. *Davies.*
9. Actual duty; office. *Rogers.*
10. Employment; buſineſs. *Swift.*
11. Military duty. *Wotton.*
12. A military atchievement. *Shakſpeare.*
13. Purpoſe; uſe. *Spelman.*
14. Uſeful office; advantage. *Pope.*
15. Favour. *Shakſpeare.*
16. Public office of devotion. *Hooker.*
17. Courſe; order of diſhes. *Hakewill.*
18. A tree and fruit. [*ſorbus*, Lat.] *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *a.* [*ſerviſſable*, old French.]
1. Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.*
2. Uſeful; beneficial. *Atterbury.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſerviceable.*]
1. Officiouſneſs; activity. *Sidney.*
2. Uſefulneſs; beneficialneſs. *Norris.*

SE'RVILE. *a.* [*ſervilis*, Latin.]
1. Slaviſh; dependant; mean. *Milton.*
2. Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*

SE'RVILELY. *ad.* [from *ſervile.*] Meanly; ſlaviſhly. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. } *ſ.* [from *ſervice.*]
SERVI'LITY. }
1. Slaviſhneſs; involuntary obedience. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Meanneſs; dependence; baſeneſs.
3. Submiſſion from fear. *Weſt.*
4. Slavery; the condition of a ſlave. *Shak.*

SE'RVING-MAN. *ſ.* [*ſerve* and *man.*] A menial ſervant. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'RVITOR. *ſ.* [*ſerviteur*, French.]
1. Servant; attendant. *Davies.*
2. One of the loweſt order in the univerſity. *Swift.*

SE'RVITUDE. *ſ.* [*ſervitus*, Latin.]
1. Slavery; ſtate of a ſlave; dependence. *South.*
2. Servants collectively. *Milton.*

SE'RUM. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The thin and watery part that ſeparates from the reſt in any liquor: as, whey from curds.
2. The part of the blood which in coagulation ſeparates from the grume. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIA'LTER } *a.* [*ſeſquialter*, Lat.]
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } In geometry, is a ration, where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more; as 6 and 9.

SE'SQUIPEDAL. } *a.* [*ſeſquipedalis*, La-
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } tin.] Containing a foot and a half. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'SQUIPLICATE. *a.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one. *Cheyne.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. *ſ.* [In mathematicks.] Having ſuch a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once, and one third part more; as between 6 and 8.

SESS. *ſ.* [for *aſſeſs*, *ceſs*, or *cenſe.*] Rate; ceſs charged; tax. *Davies.*

SE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſeſſion*, French; *ſeſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſitting. *Brown.*
2. An aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators. *Chapman. Milton.*
3. The ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs. *Stillingfleet.*
4. A meeting of juſtices: as, *the* ſeſſions *of the peace.*

SE'STERCE. *ſ.* [*ſeſtertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a ſum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. halfpenny ſterling. *Addiſon.*

To SET. *v. a.* preterite *I ſet*; part. paſſ. *I am ſet.* [ꝛ̄ecan, Saxon; *ſetten*, Dutch.]
1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put: *he was* ſet *on high.* *John.*
2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture; *they were* ſet *at liberty.* *Hooker.*
3. To make motionleſs; to fix immoveably. *Garth.*
4. To fix; to ſtate by ſome rule: *the prices were* ſet *according to the bulk.* *Addiſon.*
5. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Locke. Prior.*
6. To fit to muſick; to adapt with notes. *Dryden. Donne.*
7. To plant, not ſow. *Bacon.*
8. To interſperſe or mark with any thing: *the plate was* ſet *with jewels.* *Dryden.*
9. To reduce from a fracture or diſlocated ſtate; as, *to* ſet *a leg.* *Herbert.*
10. To fix the affection; to determine the reſolution. *Milton.*
11. To predetermine; to ſettle. *Hooker.*
12. To eſtabliſh; to appoint; to fix. *Bacon.*
13. To exhibit; to diſplay. *Bacon.*

14. To

14. To propoſe to choice. *Tillotſon.*
15. To value; to eſtimate; to rate: *they* ſet *his goods at a price too high for purchaſe. Locke.*
16. To ſtake at play. *Prior.*
17. To offer a wager at dice to another. *Shak.*
18. To fix in metal. *Dryden.*
19. To embarraſs; to diſtreſs; to perplex. *Addiſon.*
20. To fix in an artificial manner, ſo as to produce a particular effect. *Pſalms.*
21. To apply to ſomething. *Dryden.*
22. To fix the eyes. *Jeremiah.*
23. To offer for a price. *Eccluſ.*
24. To place in order; to frame. *Knolles.*
25. To ſtation; to place. *Dryden.*
26. To oppoſe. *Shakſpeare.*
27. To bring to a fine edge: as, *to* ſet *a razor.*
28. To point out, without noiſe or diſturbance: as, *a dog* ſets *birds.*
29. *To* SET *about.* To apply to. *Locke.*
30. *To* SET *againſt.* To place in a ſtate of enmity or oppoſition. *Duppa.*
31. *To* SET *againſt.* To oppoſe; to place in rhetorical oppoſition. *Burnet.*
32. *To* SET *apart.* To neglect for a ſeaſon. *Knolles.*
33. *To* SET *aſide.* To omit for the preſent. *Tillotſon.*
34. *To* SET *aſide.* To reject. *Woodward.*
35. *To* SET *aſide.* To abrogate; to annul. *Addiſon.*
36. *To* SET *by.* To regard; to eſteem. 1 *Sam.*
37. *To* SET *by.* To reject or omit for the preſent. *Bacon.*
38. *To* SET *down.* To mention; to explain; to relate in writing. *Clarendon.*
39. *To* SET *down.* To regiſter or note in any book; to put in writing. *Shakſpeare.*
40. *To* SET *down.* To fix on a reſolve. *Knolles.*
41. *To* SET *down.* To fix; to eſtabliſh. *Hooker.*
42. *To* SET *forth.* To publiſh; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shakſpeare.*
43. *To* SET *forth.* To raiſe; to ſend out. *Abbot. Knolles.*
44. *To* SET *forth.* To diſplay; to explain. *Dryden.*
45. *To* SET *forth.* To arrange; to place in order. *Shakſpeare.*
46. *To* SET *forth.* To ſhow; to exhibit. *Brown.*
47. *To* SET *forward.* To advance; to promote. *Job.*
48. *To* SET *in.* To put in a way to begin. *Collier.*
49. *To* SET *off.* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embelliſh. *Walker.*
50. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To animate; to inſtigate; to incite. *Clarendon.*
51. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To attack; to aſſault. *Taylor.*
52. *To* SET *on.* To employ as in a taſk. *Shakſpeare.*
53. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with ſettled and full reſolution. *Sidney.*
54. *To* SET *out.* To aſſign; to allot. *Spenſer.*
55. *To* SET *out.* To publiſh. *Swift.*
56. *To* SET *out.* To mark by boundaries or diſtinctions of ſpace. *Locke.*
57. *To* SET *out.* To adorn; to embelliſh. *Dryden.*
58. *To* SET *out.* To raiſe; to equip. *Addiſon.*
56. *To* SET *out.* To ſhow; to diſplay; to recommend. *Atterbury.*
60. *To* SET *out.* To ſhow; to prove. *Ait.*
61. *To* SET *up.* To erect; to eſtabliſh newly. *Atterbury.*
62. *To* SET *up.* To build; to erect. *B. Jonſon.*
63. *To* SET *up.* To raiſe; to exalt; to put in power. *Suckling.*
64. *To* SET *up.* To place in view *Addiſon.*
65. *To* SET *up.* To place in repoſe; to fix; to reſt. *Wake.*
66. *To* SET *up.* To raiſe with the voice. *Dryden.*
67. *To* SET *up.* To advance; to propoſe to reception. *Burnet.*
68. *To* SET *up.* To raiſe to a ſufficient fortune; to ſet up a trader. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SET. *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the ſun at evening. *Brown.*
2. To be fixed hard. *Bacon.*
3. To be extinguiſhed or darkened, as the ſun at night. 1 *Kings.*
4. To fit muſick to words. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To become not fluid; to concrete. *Boyle.*
6. To begin a journey. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To put one's ſelf into any ſtate or poſture of removal. *Dryden.*
8. To catch birds with a dog that *ſets* them, that is, lies down and points them out. *Boyle.*
9. To plant, not ſow.
10. It is commonly uſed in converſation for *ſit.* *Shakſpeare.*
11. To apply one's ſelf. *Hammond.*
12. *To* SET *about.* To fall to; to begin. *Cala.*
13. *To* SET *in.* To become ſettled in a particular ſtate. *Addiſon.*
14. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To begin a march, journey, or enterpriſe. *Locke.*
15. *To* SET *on.* To make an attack. *Shak.*
16. *To* SET *out.* To have beginning. *Br.*
17. *To* SET *out.* To begin a journey or courſe. *Hammond.*
18. *To* SET *out.* To begin the world. *Swift.*
19. *To* SET *to.* To apply himſelf to. *Government of the Tongue.*
20. *To* SET *up.* To begin a trade openly. *Swift.*
21. *To* SET *up.* To begin a project of advantage. *Arbuthnot.*
22. *To* SET *up.* To poſſeſs publickly. *Dryd.*

SET. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in conſequence of ſome formal rule. *Knolles. Rogers.*

SET. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things ſuited to each other. *Broome.*
2. Any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. The

3. The fall of the ſun below the horizon. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A wager at dice. *Dryden.*
5. A game. *Shakſpeare.*

SETA'CEOUS. *a.* [*ſeta*, Latin.] Briſtly; ſet with ſtrong hairs. *Derham.*

SE'TON. *ſ.* [*ſeton*, French; from *ſeta*, Lat.] A *ſeton* is made when the ſkin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or hair, that humours may vent themſelves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*

SETTE'E *ſ.* A large long ſeat with a back to it.

SE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſet.*]
1. One who ſets. *Addiſon.*
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſmen.
3. A man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered. *South.*

SE'TTERWORTH. *ſ.* An herb; a ſpecies of hellebore.

SE'TTING *Dog.* *ſ.* [*cane ſentacchione*, Italian.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman. *Addiſon.*

SE'TTLE. *ſ.* [ꝛeꝺol, Saxon.] A ſeat; a bench. *Ezekiel.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance. *Ezekiel.*
2. To fix in any way of life. *Dryden.*
3. To fix in any place. *Milton.*
4. To eſtabliſh; to confirm. *Prior.*
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addiſon.*
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *Dryden.*
7. To fix; not to ſuffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or deſultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift.*
8. To make cloſe or compact. *Mortimer.*
9. To fix unalienably by legal ſanctions. *Addiſon.*
10. To fix inſeparably. *Boyle.*
11. To affect, ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom. *Davies.*
12. To compoſe; to put into a ſtate of calmneſs. *Duppa.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. n.*
1. To ſubſide; to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there. *Milton.*
2. To loſe motion or fermentation; to depoſit feces at the bottom. *Addiſon.*
3. To fix one's ſelf; to eſtabliſh a reſidence. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To chooſe a method of life; to eſtabliſh a domeſtick ſtate. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed ſo as not to change. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and deſultory for a methodical life.
7. To take any laſting ſtate. *Burnet.*
8. To reſt; to repoſe. *Pope.*
9. To grow calm. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth.*
11. To contract. *Mortimer.*

SE'TTLEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſettle.*] The ſtate of being ſettled; confirmed ſtate. *K. Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſettle.*]
1. The act of ſettling; the ſtate of being ſettled.
2. The act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction. *Dryden.*
3. A jointure granted to a wife. *Swift.*
4. Subſidence; dregs. *Mortimer.*
5. Act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. A colony; a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SE'TWAL. *ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN. *n.* [ꝛeoꝼon, Saxon.] Four and three; one more than ſix.

SE'VENFOLD. *a.* [*ſeven* and *fold.*] Repeated ſeven times; having ſeven doubles. *Donne.*

SE'VENFOLD. *ad.* Seven times. *Geneſis.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſeven* and *night.*]
1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceeding or following. *Sidney.*
2. We uſe ſtill the word *ſevennight* or *ſennight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*

SE'VENSCORE. *a.* [*ſeven* and *ſcore.*] Seven times twenty. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *a.* [ꝛeoꝼontyne Saxon.] Seven and ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *a.* [ꝛeoꝼonteoꝺa, Saxon.] The ſeventh after the tenth.

SE'VENTH. *a.* [ꝛeoꝼonꝺa, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of ſeven; the firſt after the ſixth. *Dryden.*
2. Containing one part in ſeven. *Shakſp.*

SE'VENTHLY. *ad.* [from *ſeventh.*] In the ſeventh place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *a.* [from *ſeventy.*] The tenth, ſeven times repeated.

SE'VENTY. *a.* [Hanꝺꝛeoꝼontiȝ, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

To SE'VER. *v. a.* [*ſeparo*, Latin.]
1. To part by violence from the reſt. *Granville.*
2. To divide; to part; to force aſunder. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſeparate; to ſegregate; to put in different orders or places. *Dryden.*
4. To ſeparate by chymical operation.
5. To divide by diſtinctions. *Bacon.*
6. To disjoin; to diſunite. *Boyle.*
7. To keep diſtinct; to keep apart. *Shak.*

To SE'VER. *v. n.*
1. To make a ſeparation; to make a partition. *King Charles.*
2. To ſuffer disjunction. *Shakſpeare.*

SE'VERAL. *a.* [from *ſever.*]
1. Diſtinct; diſtinct from one another. *Davies.*
2. Many. *Addiſon.*
3. Particular; ſingle. *Dryden.*
4. Diſtinctly appropriate. *Milton.*

SE'VE-

SE'VERAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A ſtate of ſeparation or partition. *Tuſſer.*
2. Each particular ſingly taken. *Hammond.*
3. Any encloſed or ſeparate place. *Hooker.*
4. Encloſed ground. *Bacon.*

SE'VERALLY. *ad.* [from *ſeveral.*] Diſtinctly; particularly; ſeparately. *Newton.*

SE'VERALITY. *ſ.* [from *ſeveral.*] State of ſeparation from the reſt. *Wotton.*

SE'VERANCE. *ſ.* [from *ſever.*] Separation; partition. *Carew.*

SEVE'RE. *a.* [*ſeverus*, Latin.]
1. Sharp; apt to puniſh; cenſorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. *Taylor.*
2. Rigid; auſtere; moroſe; harſh; not indulgent. *Milton.*
3. Cruel; inexorable. *Wiſdom.*
4. Regulated by rigid rules; ſtrict. *Milton.*
5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; ſober; ſedate. *Waller.*
6. Not lax; not airy; cloſe; ſtrictly methodical; rigidly exact. *More.*
7. Painful; afflictive. *Milton.*
8. Cloſe; conciſe; not luxuriant. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſevere.*]
1. Painfully; afflictively. *Swift.*
2. Ferociouſly; horridly. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RITY. *ſ.* [*ſeveritas*, Latin.]
1. Cruel treatment; ſharpneſs of puniſhment. *Bacon.*
2. Hardneſs; power of diſtreſſing. *Hale.*
3. Strictneſs; rigid accuracy. *Dryden.*
4. Rigour; auſterity; harſhneſs; want of mildneſs.

SEVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſevoco*, Latin.] The act of calling aſide.

To SEW. for *ſue.* To follow. *Spenſer.*

To SEW. *v. n.* [*ſuo*, Latin.] To join any thing by the uſe of the needle. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle; pronounced *ſow.* *Mark.*

To SEW *up.* To encloſe in any thing ſewed. *Shakſpeare.*

To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SE'WER. *ſ.* [*aſſeour*, old French.]
1. An officer who ſerves up a feaſt. *Milton.*
2. [from *iſſue*, *iſſuer.*] A paſſage for water to run through: now corrupted to *ſhore.* *Bacon.*
3. He that uſes a needle.

SEX. *ſ.* [*ſexe*, French; *ſexus*, Latin.]
1. The property by which any animal is male or female. *Milton.*
2. Womankind, by way of emphaſis. *Dryd.*

SE'XAGENARY. *a.* [*ſexagenarius*, Latin.] Aged ſixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA. ſ. [Lat.] The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *ſexageſimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by ſixties.

SEXA'NGLED. } *a.* [from *ſex* and *angulus*,
SEXA'NGULAR. } Latin.] Having ſix corners or angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*

SEXA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *ſexangular.*] With ſix angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL. *a.* [*ſex* and *annus*, Lat.] Laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years.

SE'XTAIN. *ſ.* [from *ſextans*, *ſex*, Latin.] A ſtanza of ſix lines.

SE'XTANT. *ſ.* [*ſextant*, French.] The ſixth part of a circle.

SE'XTARY. *ſ.* A pint and a half.

SE'XTARY. } *ſ.* The ſame as ſacriſty; a
SE'XTRY. } veſtry. *Dict.*

SE'XTILE. *a.* [*ſextilis*, Lat.] Is a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when ſixty degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another. *Milton. Glanville.*

SE'XTON. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ſacriſtan.*] An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves. *Graunt.*

SE'XTONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſexton.*] The office of a ſexton. *Swift.*

SE'XTUPLE. *a.* [*ſextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold; ſix times told. *Brown.*

To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks.

SHA'BBILY. *ad.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; deſpicably.

SHA'BBINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanneſs; paltrineſs. *Addiſon.*

SHA'BBY. *a.* Mean; paltry. *Swift.*

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [*ſkaecklen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES. *ſ.* wanting the ſingular. [*ꝑeacul*, Saxon; *ſchaeckles*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains. *South.*

SHAD. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

SHADE. *ſ.* [*ꝑcaꝺu*, Saxon; *ſchade*, Dutch.]
1. The cloud of opacity made by interception of the light. *Milton.*
2. Darkneſs; obſcurity. *Roſcommon.*
3. Coolneſs made by interception of the ſun. *Milton.*
4. An obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood, by which the light is excluded. *Milton.*
5. Screen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat; umbrage. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Protection; ſhelter.
7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden.*
8. A variation of colour; gradation of light. *Locke.*
9. The figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted. *Pope.*
10. The ſoul ſeparated from the body; ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch; a ſpirit; a ghoſt; manes. *Tickle.*

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To overſpread with opacity. *Milton.*
2. To cover from the light or heat; to overſpread. *Dryden.*
3. To ſhelter; to hide. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To protect; to cover; to ſcreen. *Milton.*
5. To mark with different gradations of colours. *Milton.*
6. To paint in obſcure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhady.*] The ſtate of being ſhady; umbrageouſneſs.

SHA'DOW. *ſ.* [ꝛcaꝺu, Sax. *ſchaduwe*, Dutch.]
1. The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Opacity; darkneſs; ſhade. *Addiſon.*
3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Shak.*
4. Obſcure place. *Dryden.*
5. Dark part of a picture. *Peacham.*
6. Any thing perceptible only to the ſight. *Shakſpeare.*
7. An imperfect and faint repreſentation; oppoſed to ſubſtance. *Raleigh.*
8. Inſeparable companion. *Milton.*
9. Type; myſtical repreſentation. *Milton.*
10. Protection; ſhelter; favour. *Pſalms.*

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with opacity. *Ezekiel.*
2. To cloud; to darken. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.*
4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to ſcreen. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To protect; to ſcreen from danger; to ſhroud. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To mark with various gradations of colour or light. *Addiſon.*
7. To paint in obſcure colours. *Dryden.*
8. To repreſent imperfectly. *Milton.*
9. To repreſent typically. *Hooker.*

SHA'DOWY. *a.* [from *ſhadow.*]
1. Full of ſhade; gloomy. *Fenton.*
2. Not brightly luminous. *Milton.*
3. Faintly repreſentative; typical. *Milton.*
4. Unſubſtantial; unreal. *Addiſon.*
5. Dark; opake. *Milton.*

SHA'DY. *a.* [from *ſhade.*]
1. Full of ſhade; mildly gloomy. *Dryden.*
2. Secure from the glare of light, or ſultrineſs of heat. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *ſ.* [ꝛceaꝼt, Saxon.]
1. An arrow; a miſſive weapon. *Waller.*
2. [*ſhaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing ſtraight; the ſpire of a church. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *ſ.* [ꝛceaczꝺa, Saxon.]
1. Rough woolly hair. *Grew.*
2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *ſ.* A ſea bird. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED. } *a.* [from *ſhag.*]
SHA'GGY. }
1. Rugged; hairy. *Dryden.*
2. Rough; rugged. *Milton.*

SHA'GREEN. *ſ.* [*chagrin*, French.] The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, French.] To irritate; to provoke.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk ſidewiſe. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterite *ſhook*; part. paſſ. *ſhaken*, or *ſhook*. [ꝛceacan, Sax. *ſchecken*, Dutch.]
1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate. *Shakſpeare. Nehemiah.*
2. To make to totter or tremble. *Roſcom.*
3. To throw down by a violent motion. *Tatler.*
4. To throw away; to drive off. *Shak.*
5. To weaken; to put in danger. *Atterb.*
6. To drive from reſolution; to depreſs; to make afraid. *Shakſpeare.*
7. *To* SHAKE *hands.* This phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſignifies to *join with*, and to *take leave of.* *Shakſpeare. King Charles.*
8. *To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himſelf of; to free from; to diveſt of. *Stillingfleet.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.*
1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.
2. To totter. *Milton.*
3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body ſtill. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmneſs. *Dryden.*

SHAKE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Concuſſion ſuffered. *Herbert.*
2. Vibratory motion. *Addiſon.*
4. Motion given and received. *Addiſon.*

SHA'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſhake.*] The perſon or thing that ſhakes *Pope.*

SHALE. *ſ.* [corrupted for *ſhell.*] A huſk; the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants. *Shakſp.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [ꝛceal, Saxon.] It has no tenſes but *ſhall* future, and *ſhould* imperfect.

SHALLOON. *ſ.* A ſlight woollen ſtuff. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *ſ.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A ſmall boat. *Raleigh.*

SHA'LLOW. *a.*
1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great diſtance from the ſurface. *Bacon.*
2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; trifling; futile; ſilly. *Milton. Addiſon.*
3. Not deep of ſound. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *ſ.* A ſhelf; a ſand; a flat; a ſhoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Bentley.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *a.* [*ſhallow* and *brain.*] Fooliſh; futile; trifling. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *ad.* [from *ſhallow.*]
1. With no great depth. *Carew.*
2. Simply; fooliſhly. *Shakſpeare.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhallow.*]
1. Want of depth.
2. Want of thought; want of underſtanding; futility; fillineſs. *Herbert.*

SHALM. ſ. [German.] A kind of muſical pipe. *Knolles.*

SHALT. Second perſon of *ſhall.*

To SHAM. *v. n.* [*ſhommi*, Welch, to cheat.]
1. To trick; to cheat; to fool by a fraud; to delude with falſe pretences. *Prior.*
2. To obtrude by fraud or folly. *L'Eſtran.*

SHAM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; deluſion; falſe pretence; impoſture. *Locke.*

SHAM. *a.* Falſe; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES. *ſ.* [*ſcannaglia*, Italian.] The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat; a butchery. *Shakſpeare.*

SHA'MBLING. *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smith.*

SHAME. *ſ.* [ſceam, Saxon; *ſchaemte*, Dutch.]
1. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt. *Locke.*
2. The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame; diſgrace; ignominy. *South.*
3. Reproach. *Eccluſ.*

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make aſhamed; to fill with ſhame. *Cleaveland. Dryden.*
2. To diſgrace. *Spenſer.*

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be aſhamed. *Raleigh.*

SHA'MEFACED. *a.* [*ſhame* and *face.*] Modeſt; baſhful; eaſily put out of countenance. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

SHAMEFA'CEDLY. *ad.* [from *ſhamefaced.*] Modeſtly; baſhfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhamefaced.*] Modeſty; baſhfulneſs; timidity. *Dryden.*

SHA'MEFUL. *a.* [*ſhame* and *full.*] Diſgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Milton.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſhameful.*] Diſgracefully; ignominiouſly; infamouſly. *Sou.*

SHA'MELESS. *a.* [from *ſhame.*] Wanting ſhame; wanting modeſty; impudent; frontleſs; immodeſt; audacious. *South.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *ad.* [from *ſhameleſs.*] Impudently; audaciouſly; without ſhame. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhameleſs.*] Impudence; want of ſhame; immodeſty.

SHA'MMER. *ſ.* [from *ſham.*] A cheat; an impoſtor.

SHA'MOIS. *ſ.* [*chamois*, French.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat. *Shakſpeare.*

SHA'MROCK. *ſ.* The Iriſh name for three-leaved graſs. *Spenſer.*

SHANK. *ſ.* [ſceanca, Saxon; *ſchenkel*, Dut.]
1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.
2. The bone of the leg. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The long part of any inſtrument. *Mox.*

SHA'NKED. *a.* [from *ſhank.*] Having a ſhank.

SHA'NKER. *ſ.* [*chancre*, French.] A morbid excreſcence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *ſhaped*; part. paſſ. *ſhaped* and *ſhapen.* [ſcyppan, Saxon; *ſcheppen*, Dutch.]
1. To form; to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions. *Harvey.*
2. To mould; to caſt; to regulate; to adjuſt. *Prior.*
3. To image; to conceive. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To make; to create. *Pſalms.*

SHAPE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Form; external appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Make of the trunk of the body. *Addiſon.*
3. Being, as moulded into a ſhape. *Milton.*
4. Idea; pattern. *Milton.*

SHA'PELESS. *a.* [from *ſhape.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions. *Donne.*

SHA'PELINESS *ſ.* [from *ſhapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *a.* [from *ſhape.*] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHA'PESMITH. *ſ.* [*ſhape* and *ſmith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form. *Garth.*

SHARD. *ſ.* [*ſchaerde*, Friſick.]
1. A fragment of an earthen veſſel. *Shak.*
2. A plant; a chard. *Dryden.*
3. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a frith or ſtrait. *Fairy Queen.*
4. A ſort of fiſh.

SHA'RDBORN. *a.* [*ſhard* and *born.*] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots. *Shak.*

SHA'RDED. *a.* [from *ſhard.*] Inhabiting ſhards. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* [ſceapan, ſcyran, Saxon.]
1. To divide; to part among many. *Swift.*
2. To partake with others. *Spenſer.*
3. To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer. *Dryden.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend. *Dryden.*

SHARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Part; allotment; dividend. *Temple.*
2. A part of the whole. *Brown.*
3. [ſcear, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground. *Dryden.*

SHA'REBONE. *ſ.* [*ſhare* and *bone.*] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham.*

SHA'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſhare.*]
1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.
2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel.*

SHARK. *ſ.* [*cani, charcharia*, Latin.]
1. A voracious ſea fiſh. *Thomſon.*
2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks. *South.*
3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *South.*

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up haſtily or ſlily. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHARK. *v. n.*
1. To play the petty thief. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To cheat; to trick. *South.*

SHARP. *a.* [ſcearp, Saxon, *ſcherpe*, Dutch.]
1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point. *Moxon.*
2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe. *More.*
3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney.*
4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing. *Davies.*
5. Sour without aſtringency; ſour but not auſtere; acid. *Dryden.*
6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat. *Bacon.*
7. Severe; harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick. *South.*
8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; ſeverely rigid. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt. *Milton.*
10. Painful; afflictive. *Tillotſon.*
11. Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Dryden.*
12. Attentive; vigilant. *Swift.*
13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Ray.*
14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute. *Digby.*
15. [Among workmen.] Hard. *Moxon.*
16. Emaciated; lean. *Milton.*

SHARP. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A ſharp or acute ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A pointed weapon; a ſmall ſword; a rapier. *Collier.*

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* To play thieviſh tricks. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHA'RPEN. *v. a.* [from *ſharp.*]
1. To make keen; to edge; to point. *South.*
2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Aſcham.*
3. To make quicker of ſenſe. *Milton.*
4. To make eager or hungry. *Tillotſon.*
5. To make fierce or angry. *Job.*
6. To make biting, ſarcaſtick, or ſevere, *Smith.*
7. To make leſs flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon.*
8. To make ſour.

SHA'RPER. *ſ.* [from *ſharp.*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a raſcal. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY. *ad.* [from *ſharp.*]
1. With keenneſs; with good edge or point.
1. Severely; rigorouſly; roughly. *Spenſer.*
3. Keenly; acutely; vigorouſly. *Ben Jonſ.*
4. Afflictively; painfully. *Hayward.*
5. With quickneſs. *Bacon.*
6. Judiciouſly; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſharp.*]
1. Keenneſs of edge or point. *Dryden.*
2. Not obtuſeneſs. *Wotton.*
3. Sourneſs without auſtereneſs. *Watts.*
4. Severity of language; ſatirical ſarcaſm. *Spratt.*
5. Painfulneſs; afflictiveneſs. *South.*
6. Intellectual acuteneſs; ingenuity; wit. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
7. Quickneſs of ſenſes. *Hooker.*

SHA'RPSET. *a.* [*ſharp* and *ſet.*] Eager; vehemently deſirous. *Sidney.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *a.* [*ſharp* and *ſight.*] Having quick ſight. *Davies. Clarendon.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *a.* [*ſharp* and *viſage.*] Having a ſharp countenance. *Hale.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*ſchetteren*, Dutch.]
1. To break at once into many pieces; to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts. *Boyle.*
2. To diſſipate: to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by force, into fragments. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *a.* [from *ſhatter*, SHA'TTERPATED. } *brain*, and *pate.*] Inattentive; not conſiſtent.

SHA'TTERY. *a.* [from *ſhatter.*] Diſunited; not compact; eaſily falling into many parts. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* preter. *ſhaved*, part. paſſ. *ſhaved* or *ſhaven.* [ꝛcaꝼan, Saxon; *ſchaeven*, Dutch.]
1. To pare off with a razor. *Knolles.*
2. To pare cloſe to the ſurface. *Milton.*
3. To ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching. *Milton.*
4. To cut in thin ſlices. *Bacon.*
5. To ſtrip; to expreſs by extortion; to pillage.

SHA'VELING. *ſ.* [from *ſhave.*] A man ſhaved; a friar, or religious. *Spenſer.*

SHA'VER. *ſ.* [from *ſhave.*]
1. A man that practiſes the art of ſhaving.
2. A man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt. *Swift.*
3. A robber; a plunderer. *Knoller.*

SHA'VING. *ſ.* [from *ſhave.*] A thin ſlice pared off from the body. *Mortimer.*

SHAW. *ſ.* [ꝛcua, Saxon; *ſchawe*, Dutch.] A thicket; a ſmall wood.

SHA'WFOWL. *ſ.* [*ſhaw* and *fowl.*] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpoſe to ſhoot at.

SHA'WM. *ſ.* [from *ſchwame*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a cornet. *Pſalms.*

SHE, *pronoun.* In oblique caſes *her.* [*ſi*, Gothick; ꝛeo, Saxon; *ſche*, old Engliſh.]
1. The female pronoun demonſtrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned. *Don.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The female, not the male. *Bacon. Prior.*

SHEAF. *ſ.* *ſheaves*, plural. [ꝛceaꝼ, Sax. *ſchoof*, Dutch.]
1. A bundel of ſtalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Fairfax.*
2. Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke.*

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To ſhell. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHEAR. *v. a.* preter. *ſhore*, or *ſheared*; part. paſſ. *ſhorn.* [ꝛceaꝛan, ꝛcyꝛꝛen, Saxon.]
1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon.*
2. To cut by interception. *Grew.*

To SHEAR. *v. n.* [In navigation.] To make an indirect courſe.

SHEAR. } *ſ.* [from the verb.]
SHEARS. }
1. An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The denomination of the age of ſheep. *Mortimer.*
3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *ſhears.*
4. Wings, in *Spenſer.*

SHEARD. *ſ.* [ꝛcaꝛd, Saxon.] A fragment. Commonly written *ſhard.* *Iſaiah.*

SHEA'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſhear.*] One that clips with ſhears, particularly one that fleeces ſheep. *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *ſ.* [*ſhear* and *man.*] He that ſhears. *Shakſpeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *ſ.* A fowl. *Ainſworth.*

SHEATH. *ſ.* [ꝛcæðe, Saxon.] The caſe of any thing; the ſcabbard of a weapon. *Cleaveland. Addiſon.*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE. }
1. To

1. To encloſe in a ſheath or ſcabbard; to encloſe in any caſe. *Boyle.*
2. To fit with a ſheath. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To defend the main body by an outward covering. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWI'NGED. *a.* [*ſheath* and *wing.*] Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *a.* [from *ſheath.*] Forming a ſheath. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON. *ſ.* Gilded leather. *Spencer.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [ꝩeðan, Saxon.]
1. To effuſe; to pour out; to ſpill. *Davies.*
2. To ſcatter; to let fall. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortim.*

SHED. *ſ.*
1. A ſlight temporary covering. *Sandys.*
2. In compoſition, effuſion; as, blood-*ſhed.*

SHE'DDER. *ſ.* [from *ſhed.*] A ſpiller; one who ſheds. *Ezekiel.*

SHEEN. } *a.* Bright; glittering; ſhowy.
SHEE'NY. } Not in uſe. *Fairfax.*

SHEEN. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Brightneſs; ſplendour. Not now uſed. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *ſ.* plural likewiſe *ſheep.* [ꝩceap, Sax. *ſchaep*, Dutch.]
1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its uſefulneſs and innocence. *Locke.*
2. A fooliſh ſilly fellow. *Ainſworth.*

To SHEE'PBITE. *v. n.* [*ſheep* and *bite.*] To uſe petty thefts. *Shakſpeare.*

SHEE'PBITER. *ſ.* [from *ſheepbite.*] A petty thief. *Tuſſer.*

SHEE'PCOT. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little incloſure for ſheep. *Milton.*

SHEE'PFOLD. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *fold.*] The place where ſheep are encloſed. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook faſtened to a pole, by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH. *a.* [from *ſheep.*] Baſhful; over modeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſheepiſh.*] Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *maſter.*] A feeder of ſheep. *Bacon.*

SHEEPS EYE. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *eye.*] A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes. *Dryden.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *ſhear.*] The time of ſhearing ſheep; the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn. *South.*

SHEE'PWALK. *ſ.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Paſture for ſheep. *Milton.*

SHEER. *a.* [ꝩȳꝛ, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* See SHEAR.

To SHEER *off. v. n.* To ſteal away; to ſlip off clandeſtinely.

SHEERS. *ſ.* See SHEARS.

SHEET. *ſ.* [ꝩeaꝛ, Saxon.]
1. A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts.*
2. The linen of a bed. *Dryden.*
3. [*echoten*, Dutch.] *Sheets* in a ſhip are ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails to hale or round off the clew of the ſails; but in topſails they draw the ſail cloſe to the yard-arms. *Dict.*
4. As much paper as is made in one body. *Newton.*
5. A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book.
6. Any thing expanded. *Dryden.*

SHEET-ANCHOR. *ſ.* [*ſheet* and *anchor.*] In a ſhip, is the largeſt anchor; which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge, when an extraordinary ſtiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with ſheets.
2. To enfold in a ſheet.
3. To cover with a ſheet. *Shakſpeare.*

SHE'KEL. *ſ.* [שקל] An ancient Jewiſh coin equal to four Attick drams, in value about 2s. 6d. *Cowley.*

SHE'LDAPLE. *ſ.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE. *ſ.* A bird that preys upon fiſhes.

SHELF. *ſ.* [ꝩceȳlf, Saxon; *ſchelf*, Dutch.]
1. A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it. *Swift.*
2. A ſand bank in the ſea; a rock under ſhallow water. *Boyle.*
3. The plural is analogically *ſhelves*; but *Dryden* has *ſhelfs.*

SHEL'FY. *a.* [from *ſhelf.*] Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous ſhallows. *Dryden.*

SHELL. *ſ.* [ꝩcȳll, ꝩceall, Saxon; *ſchale*, *ſchelle*, Dutch.]
1. The hard covering of any thing; the external cruſt. *Locke.*
2. The covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. The covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The covering of kernels. *Donne.*
5. The covering of an egg. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The outer part of a houſe. *Addiſon.*
7. It is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry. *Dryden.*
8. The ſuperficial part. *Ayliffe.*

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the ſhell; to ſtrip off the ſhell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*
1. To fall off as broken ſhells. *Wiſeman.*
2. To caſt the ſhell.

SHE'LLDUCK. *ſ.* A kind of wild duck. *Mortimer.*

SHE'LLFISH. *ſ.* [*ſhell* and *fiſh.*] Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering; either teſtaceous, as oyſters; or cruſtaceous, as lobſters. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLY. *a.* [from *ſhell.*]
1. Abounding with ſhells. *Prior.*
2. Conſiſting of ſhells. *Bentley.*

SHE'LTER. *ſ.* [ꝩcȳld, a ſhield, Saxon.]
1. A cover from any external injury or

violence. *Dryden.*
2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security. *Pſalms.*
3. The ſtate of being covered; protection; ſecurity. *Denham.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover from external violence. *Milton.*
2. To defend; to protect; to ſuccour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden.*
3. To betake to cover. *Atterbury.*
4. To cover from notice. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*
1. To take ſhelter. *Milton.*
2. To give ſhelter. *Thomſon.*

SHE'LTERLESS. *a.* [from *ſhelter.*] Harbourleſs; without home or refuge. *Rowe.*

SHE'LVING. *a.* [from *ſhelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakſpeare.*

SHE'LVY. *a.* [from *ſhelf.*] Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *ſhent*, [ꝑcendan, Saxon; *ſcenden*, Dutch.]
1. To ruin; to ſpoil. *Dryden.*
2. To diſgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To overpower; to cruſh. *Spenſer.*

SHE'PHERD. *ſ.* [ꝑceap, ſheep, and hyꝑd, a keeper, Saxon. ꝑceapahyꝑd.]
1. One who tends ſheep in the paſture. *Milton.*
2. A ſwain; rural lover. *Raleigh.*
3. One who tends the congregation; a paſtor. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *ſ.* [from *ſcepherd.*] A woman that tends ſheep; a rural laſs. *Dryden.*

SHE'PHERDS *Needle. ſ.* [*ſcaudix*, Latin.] Venus, comb; an herb.

SHE'PHERDS *Purſe* or *Pouch. ſ.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Latin.] A common weed.

SHE'PHERDS *Rod. ſ.* Teaſel; a plant.

SHE'PHERDDISH. *a.* [from *ſhepherd.*] Reſembling a ſhepherd; ſuiting a ſhepherd; paſtoral; ruſtick. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *ſ.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar.

SHERD. *ſ.* [ꝑceapd, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden.*

SHE'RIFF. *ſ.* [ꝑcyꝑegeneꝛa, Saxon, from ꝑcyꝑe, a ſhire, and neve, a ſteward.] An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon.*

SHE'RIFFALTY. SHE'RIFFDOM. SHE'RIFFSHIP. SHE'RIFFWICK. } *ſ.* [from *ſheriff.*] The office or juriſdiction of the ſheriff.

SHE'RRIS SHE'RRIS *Sack.* SHERRY } *ſ.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain.*] A kind of Spaniſh wine.

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *ſ.* [from ꝑceadan, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting.

SHIELD *ſ.* [ꝑcyld, Saxon.]
1. A buckler; a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Defence; protection.
3. One that gives protection or ſecurity. *Dry.*

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a ſhield.
2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure. *Smith.*
3. To keep off; to defend againſt. *Spenſer.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [*ſkipta*, Runick, to change.]
1. To change place. *Woodward.*
2. To change; to give place to other things. *Locke.*
3. To change clothes, particularly the linen. *Young.*
4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty. *Daniel.*
5. To practiſe indirect methods. *Raleigh.*
6. To take ſome method for ſafety. *L'Eſtr.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*
1. To change; to alter. *Swift.*
2. To tranſfer from place to place. *Tuſſer.*
3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way. *Bacon.*
4. To change in poſition. *Raleigh.*
5. To change, as clothes. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To dreſs in freſh clothes. *Shakſpeare.*
7. *To* SHIFT *off.* To defer; to put away by ſome expedient *Rogers.*

SHIFT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means. *More.*
2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt recourſe. *Bacon.*
3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem. *Denham.*
4. Evaſion; eluſory practice. *South.*
5. A woman's under linen.

SHI'FTER. *ſ.* [from *ſhift.*] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Milton.*

SHI'FTLESS. *a.* [from *ſhift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Derham.*

SHI'LLING. *ſ.* [ꝑcylling, Saxon, and Erſe; *ſchelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence. *Locke.*

SHI-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating. *Congreve.*

SHI-LY. *ad.* [from *ſly.*] Not familarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *ſ.* [ꝑcina, Saxon; *ſchien*, German.] The forepart of the leg. *Shakſp. Hudibras.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I ſhone*, *I have ſhone*; ſometimes *I ſhined*, *I have ſhined.* [ꝑcinan, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.]
1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gliſten; to gleam. *Denham.*
2. To be without clouds. *Bacon.*
3. To be gloſſy. *Jer.*
4. To be gay; to be ſplendid. *Spenſer.*
5. To be beautiful. *Pope.*
6. To be eminent or conſpicuous. *Addiſon.*
7. To be propitious. *Numbers.*
8. To give light real or figurative. *Wiſdom. Milton.*

SHINE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Fair weather. *Locke.*
2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhy.*] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *ſ.* [*ſchindel*, German.] A thin board to cover houſes. *Mortimer.*

SHI'NGLES. *ſ.* [*cingulum*, Latin.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NY. *a.* [from *ſhine.*] Bright; ſplendid; luminous. *Dryden.*

SHIP. *ſ.* [ꝩcip, ꝩcyp, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſtewardſhip.*

SHIP. *ſ.* [ꝩcip, Saxon; *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a ſhip. *Knolles.*
2. To tranſport into a ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

SHI'PBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *board.*]
1. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes; *a ſhipboard*, *on ſhipboard*, in a ſhip. *Dryden.*
2. The plank of a ſhip. *Ezekiel.*

SHI'PBOY. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *boy.*] Boy that ſerves in a ſhip *Shakſpeare.*

SHI'PMAN. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *man.*] Sailor; ſeaman. *Shakſpeare.*

SHI'PMASTER. *ſ.* Maſter of the ſhip. *Jonas.*

SHI'PPING. *ſ.* [from *ſhip.*]
1. Veſſels of navigation; fleet. *Raleigh.*
2. Paſſage in a ſhip *John.*

SHI'PWRECK. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wreck.*]
1. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip. *Dryden.*
3. Deſtruction; miſcarriage. 1 *Tim.*

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck. *Prior.*
3. To throw by loſs of the veſſel; *he was* ſhipwrecked *on a barbarous coaſt.* *Shakſ.*

SHI'PWRIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wright.*] A builder of ſhips. *Shakſpeare.*

SHIRE. *ſ.* [ꝩcipe, from ꝩcipian, to divide, Saxon.] A diviſion of the kingdom; a county; ſo much of the kingdom as is under one ſheriff. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *ſ.* [*ſhiert*, Daniſh; ꝩcyꝛꝛe, ꝩcyꝛꝛe, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man *Dryden.*

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a ſhirt. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *a.* [from *ſhirt.*] Wanting a ſhirt. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH. } *ſ.* A ſort of precious wood,
SHI'TTIM. } of which *Moſes* made the greateſt part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, ſmooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *ſ.* A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *ſ.* [*ſchive*, Dutch.]
1. A ſlice of bread. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A thick ſplinter, or lamina, cut off from the main ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

To SHIVE. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to ſhatter. *Philips.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [*ſchawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to ſhudder, as with cold or fear. *Bacon. Cleaveland.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [from *ſhive.*] To fall at once into many parts or ſhives. *Woodw.*

To SHI'VER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to ſhatter. *Philips.*

SHI'VER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken. *Shakſpeare.*

SHI'VERY. *a.* [from *ſhiver.*] Looſe of coherence; incompact; eaſily falling into many fragments. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *ſ.* [ꝩcole, Saxon.]
1. A crowd; a multitude; a throng. *Wall.*
2. A ſhallow; a ſand-bank. *Abbot.*

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To crowd; to throng. *Chapman.*
2. To be ſhallow; to grow ſhallow. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *a.* Shallow; obſtructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhoaly.*] Shallowneſs; frequency of ſhallow places.

SHOA'LY. *a.* [from *ſhoal.*] Full of ſhoals; full of ſhallow places. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *ſ.* [*choc*, French; *ſchocken*, Dutch.]
1. Conflict; mutual impreſſion of violence; violent concourſe. *Milton.*
2. Concuſſion; external violence. *Hale.*
3. The conflict of enemies. *Milton.*
4. Offence; impreſſion of diſguſt. *Young.*
5. [*ſchocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of ſheaves of corn. *Sandys.*
6. [from *ſhag.*] A rough dog.

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhake by violence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To offend; to diſguſt. *Dryden.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offenſive. *Addiſon.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of ſheaves. *Tuſſer.*

SHOD. for *ſhoed*, the preterite and participle paſſive of *to ſhoe.* *Tuſſer.*

SHOE. *ſ.* plural *ſhoes*, anciently *ſhoon.* [ꝩceo, ꝩcoe, Saxon, *ſchoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot. *Boyle.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterite *I ſhod*; participle paſſive, *ſhod.* [from the noun.]
1. To fit the foot with a ſhoe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*

SHO'EBOY. *ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans ſhoes. *Swift.*

SHO'EING-HORN. *ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *horn.*]
1. A horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow ſhoe.
2. Any thing by which a tranſaction is facilitated: in contempt. *Spectator.*

SHO'EMAKER. *ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſhoes.

SHO'ETYE. *ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *tye.*] The ribband with which women tie ſhoes. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *ſ.* [from *ſhock.*] Violent concuſſion. *Bentley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To ſhake; to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of *ſhine.*

SHOOK. The preterite, and in poetry participle paſſive, of *ſhake.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, *I ſhot*; participle, *ſhot* or *ſhotten.* [ſceotan, Saxon.]

1. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence. *Milton.*
2. To diſcharge from a bow or gun. *Shak.*
3. To uſe in diſcharging or emitting. *Abbot.*
4. To ſtrike with any thing emitted from a diſtance. *Exod.*
5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable. *Mark.*
6. To emit; to dart or thruſt forth. *Addiſon.*
7. To puſh ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
8. To puſh forward. *Pſalms.*
9. To fit to each other by planing: a workman's term. *Moxon.*
10. To paſs through with ſwiftneſs. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ſhooting. *Temple.*
2. To germinate; to increaſe in vegetable growth. *Cleaveland.*
3. To form itſelf into any ſhape, by emiſſions from a radical particle. *Burnet.*
4. To be emitted. *Watts.*
5. To protuberate; to jet out. *Abbot.*
6. To paſs an arrow. *Addiſon.*
7. To become any thing ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
8. To move ſwiftly along. *Dryden.*
9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impreſſion of any thing emitted from a diſtance. *Bacon.*
2. The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [*Scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches iſſuing from the main ſtock. *Milton. Evelyn.*

SHOO'TER. *ſ.* [from *ſhoot.*] One that ſhoots; an archer; a gunner. *Herbert.*

SHOP. *ſ* [ſceop, Saxon.]

1. A place where any thing is ſold. *Shakſ.*
2. A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Bacon.*

SHO'PBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſhop* and *board.*] Bench or table on which any work is done. *Scuth.*

SHO'PBOOK *ſ.* [*ſhop* and *book.*] Book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

SHO'PKEEPER. *ſ.* [*ſhop* and *keep.*] A trader who ſells in a ſhop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholeſale. *Addiſon.*

SHO'PMAN. *ſ.* [*ſhop* and *man.*] A petty trader. *Dryden.*

SHORE. The preterite of *ſhear.*

SHORE, *ſ.* [ſcora, Saxon.]

1. The coaſt of the ſea. *Milton.*
2. The bank of a river. *Spenſer.*
3. A drain: properly *ſewer.*
4. [*ſchooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The ſupport of a building; a buttreſs. *Wotton.*

To SHORE. *v a.* [*ſchooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to ſupport. *Watts.*
2. To ſet on ſhore. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SHO'RELESS. *a.* [from *ſhore.*] Having no coaſt. *Boyle.*

SHORN. The participle paſſive of *ſhear.*

SHORT. *a.* [ſceort, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly, not long enough. *Pope.*
2. Not long in ſpace or extent. *Pope.*
3. Not long in time or duration. *Dryden.*
4. Repeated by quick iterations. *Smith.*
5. Not adequate; not equal. *Addiſon.*
6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point. *Locke.*
7. Not far diſtant in time. *Clarendon.*
8. Scanty; wanting. *Hayward.*
9. Not fetching a compaſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. Not going ſo far as was intended. *Dryden.*
11. Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.*
12. Narrow; contracted. *Burnet.*
13. Brittle; friable. *Walton.*
14. Not bending. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account. *Shakſpeare.*

SHORT. *ad.* Not long. *Dryden.*

To SHORTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace. *Hooker.*
2. To contract; to abbreviate. *Suckling.*
3. To confine; to hinder from progreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To lop. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND. *ſ.* [*ſhort* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *a* [*ſhort* and *live.*] Not living or laſting long. *Addiſon.*

SHO'RTLY. *ad.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a little. *Calamy.*
2. In a few words; briefly. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace. *Bacon.*
2. Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Want of reach; want of capacity. *Bacon.*
4. Deficience; imperfection. *Glanville.*

SHO'RTRIBS. *ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ribs.*] The baſtard ribs. *Wiſeman.*

SHORTSI'GHTED. *a*, [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far. *Newton.*
2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far. *Denham.*

SHORTSI'GHTEDNESS. *ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]

1. Defect of ſight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
2. Defect of intellectual ſight. *Addiſon.*

SHORTWA'ISTED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *waiſt.*] Having a ſhort body. *Dryden.*

SHORTWI'NDED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; aſthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocrations. *May.*

SHORTWI'NGED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *wing.*] Having ſhort wings. Hawks are divided into long and *ſhort-winged.* *Dryden.*

SHO'RY. *a.* [from *ſhore.*] Lying near the coaſt. *Burnet.*

SHOT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſhoot.*

SHOT. *ſ.* [*ſchot*, Dutch.]

1. The act of ſhooting. *Sidney.*
2. The flight of a ſhot. *Geneſis.*
3. [*ſcot*, French.] A ſum charged; a reckoning. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

SHOTE. *ſ.* [ꝛceotꝛ Saxon.] A fiſh. *Carew.*

SHOTFREE. *a.* [*ſhot* and *free.*] Clear of the reckoning. *Shakſpeare.*

SHO'TTEN. *a.* [from *ſhoot.*] Having ejected the ſpawn. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHOVE. *v. a.* [ꝛcufan, Saxon; *ſchuyven*, Dutch.]

1. To puſh by main ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
3. To puſh; to ruſh againſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.*

1. To puſh forward before one. *Swift.*
2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Gartb.*

SHOVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſhoving; a puſh. *Swift.*

SHO'VEL. *ſ.* [ꝛcofl, Saxon; *ſchoeffel*, Dutch.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges. *Glan.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a ſhovel. *Shak.*
2. To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſhovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, or *Shovelard. ſ.* [from *ſhovel.*] A bird; the ſpoonbill *Grew.*

SHOUGH. *ſ.* [for *ſhock.*] A ſpecies of ſhaggy dog; a ſhock. *Shakſpeare.*

SHOULD. [*ſcude*, Dutch; ꝛceoldan, Saxon.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed.

SHO'ULDER. *ſ.* [ꝛculdꝛe, Saxon; *ſcolder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals. *Addiſon.*
3. The upper part of the back. *Dryden.*
4. The ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A riſing part; a prominence. *Moxon.*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with inſolence and violence. *Spenſer.*
2. To put upon the ſhoulder. *Glanville.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDEBLADE. *ſ.* The ſcapula; the plate bone to which the arm is connected. *Job.*

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *clap.*] One who affects familiarity, or one that miſchiefs privily. *Shakſpeare.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *a.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot.*] Strained in the ſhoulder. *Shakſpeare.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip.*] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder. *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation. *Waller.*

SHOUT. *ſ.* A loud and vehement cry or triumph or exultation. *Knolles. Dryden.*

SHO'UTER. *ſ.* [from *ſhout.*] He who ſhouts. *Dryden.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *ſhowed* and *ſhown*; part. paſſ. *ſhowen.* [ꝛceapan, Saxon. *ſhoven*, Dutch.]

1. To exhibit to view. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To give proof of; to prove. *Dryden.*
3. To publiſh; to make publick; to proclaim. *Peter.*
4. To make known. *Milton.*
5. To point the way; to direct. *Swift.*
6. To offer; to afford. *Deuter.*
7. To explain; to expound. *Daniel.*
8. To diſcover; to point out. *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to be in appearance. *Dryden.*
2. To have appearance; to ſeem. *Shakſp.*

SHOW; *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſpectacle; ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money. *Addiſon.*
2. Superficial appearance. *Milton.*
3. Oſtentatious diſplay. *Granville.*
4. Object attracting notice. *Addiſon.*
5. Splendid appearance. *Milton.*
6. Semblance; likeneſs. *Milton.*
7. Speciouſneſs; plauſibility. *Whitgift.*
8. External apearance. *Sidney.*
9. Exhibition to view. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Pomp; magnificent ſpectacle. *Bacon.*
11. Phantom; not reality. *Dryden.*
12. Repreſentative action. *Addiſon.*

SHO'WBREAD, or *Shewbread. ſ.* [*ſhow* and *bread.*] Among the Jews, loaves that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, repreſenting the twelve tribes of Iſrael. They ſerved them up hot, and took away the ſtale ones, which could not be eaten but by the prieſt alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincenſe and ſalt. *Calmet.*

SHO'WER. *ſ.* [*ſchure*, Dutch.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon.*
2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope.*
3. Any very liberal diſtribution. *Shakſp.*

To SHOW'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain. *Milton.*
2. To pour down. *Milton.*
3. To diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality. *Wotton.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO'WERY. *a.* [from *ſhower.*] Rainy. *Bacon.*

SHO'WISH, *or Showy. a.* [from *ſhew.*]

1. Splendid; gaudy. *Swift.*
2. Oſtentatious.

SHOWN. [pret. and part. paſſ. of *To ſhow.*] Exhibited. *Milton.*

SHRANK, The preterite of *ſhrink*.

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *ſhred*. [ſcɼeaban, Sax.] To cut in ſmall pieces. *Hooker.*

SHRED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall piece cut off. *Bacon.*
2. A fragment. *Shakſpeare.*

SHREW. *ſ.* [*ſchreyen*, Germ. to clamour.] A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, ſpiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakſpeare.*

SHREWD. *a.* [contracted from *ſhrewed*.]
1. Having the qualities of a ſhrew; malicious; troubleſome. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Maliciouſly ſly; cunning. *Tillotſon.*
3. Bad; ill-betokening. *South.*
4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; miſchievous. *South.*

SHRE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *ſhrewd*.]
1. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively. *Wotton.*
2. Vexatiouſly. *South.*
3. With good gueſs. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS *ſ.* [from *ſhrewd*.]
1. Sly cunning; archneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Miſchievouſneſs; petulance.

SHRE'WISH. *a.* [from *ſhrew*.] Having the qualities of a ſhrew; froward; petulantly clamorous. *Shakſpeare.*

SHRE'WISHLY. *ad* [from *ſhrewiſh*.] Petulantly; peeviſhly; clamorouſly; frowardly. *Shakſpeare.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhrewiſh*.] The qualities of a ſhrew; frowardneſs; petulance; clamorouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE *ſ.* [ſcɼeapa, Saxon.] A mouſe of which the bite is falſely ſuppoſed venemous; her teeth being equally harmleſs with thoſe of any other mouſe.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*ſkriegar*, Daniſh; *ſcricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horrour; to ſcream. *Dry.*

SHRIEK. *ſ.* [*ſcrieg*, Daniſh; *ſcriccio*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour. *Dryden.*

SHRIFT. *ſ.* [ſcɼiꝑt, Saxon.] Confeſſion made to a prieſt. *Rowe.*

SHRIGHT, for *ſhrieked*. *Spenſer.*

SHRILL. *a.* Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHRILL *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of ſound. *Spenſer. Fenton.*

SHRI'LLY *ad.* [from *ſhrill*.] With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRI'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſhrill*.] The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP. *ſ.* [*ſchrumpe*, a wrinkle, German.]
1. A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh. *Carew.*
2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shakſp.*

SHRINE. *ſ.* [ſcɼin, Saxon; *ſcrinium*, Latin.] A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſhrunk*, or *ſhrank*; participle *ſhrunken*. [ſcɼincan, Saxon.]
1. To contract itſelf into leſs room; to ſhrivel; to be drawn together by ſome internal power. *Bacon.*
2. To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.*
3. To expreſs fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhrugging or contracting the body. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To fall back as from danger. *South.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *ſhrunk*, *ſhrank*, or *ſhrunked*. To make to ſhrink. *Shakſpeare.*

SHRINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Corrugation; contraction into leſs compaſs. *Woodward.*
2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour. *Daniel.*

SHRI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *ſhrink*.] He who ſhrinks.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [ſcɼiꝑan, Saxon.] To hear at confeſſion. *Cleaveland.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. n.* [*ſchrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itſelf into wrinkles. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *ſhrive*.] A confeſſor. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SHROUD. *ſ.* [ſcɼuꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A ſhelter; a cover. *Milton.*
2. The dreſs of the dead; a windingſheet. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The ſail ropes. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhelter; to cover from danger as an agent. *Knolles.*
2. To dreſs for the grave. *Donne.*
3. To clothe; to dreſs.
4. To cover or conceal. *Addiſon.*
5. To defend; to protect. *Waller.*

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take ſhelter. *Milton.*

SHRO'VETIDE. } *ſ.* [from *ſhrove* the
SHRO'VETUESDAY } preterite of *ſhrive*.] The time of confeſſion; the day before Aſhwedneſday or Lent. *Tuſſer.*

SHRUB. *ſ.* [ſcɼubbe, Saxon.]
1. A buſh; a ſmall tree. *Locke.*
2. Spirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

SHRU'BBY. *a.* [from *ſhrub*.]
1. Reſembling a ſhrub. *Mortimer.*
2. Full of ſhrubs; buſhy. *Milton.*

SHRUFF. *ſ.* Droſs; the refuſe of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

To SHRUG. *v. n.* [*ſchricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To expreſs horrour or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders, or whole body. *Donne. Swift.*

To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion. *Cleaveland. Swift.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſhrink*.

SHRU'NKEN. The part. paſſive of *ſhrink*.

To SHU'DDER. *v. a.* [*ſchudren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with averſion. *Dryden.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. a.* [ſcyfelung, Saxon, a buſtle, a tumult.]
1. To throw into diſorder; to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another. *Blackmore.*

2. To

2. To change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other. *Bacon.*
3. To remove, or introduce, with ſome artifice or fraud. *Locke.*
4. To ſkake; to diveſt. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To form tumultuouſly or fraudulently. *Howel.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To throw the cards into a new order. *Granville.*
2. To play mean tricks; to practiſe frauds; to evade fair queſtions. *South.*
3. To ſtruggle; to ſhift. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To move with an irregular gait. *Shakſp.*

SHU'FFLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of diſordering things, or making them take conſuſedly the place of each other. *Bentley.*
2. A trick; an artifice. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *ſ.* [*ſhuffle* and *cap.*] A play at which money is ſhaken in a hat. *Arbuthnot.*

SHU'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *ſhuffle.*] He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſhuffle.*] With an irregular gait. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a.* [ſcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to eſcape; to eſchew. *Waller.*

SHU'NLESS. *a* (from *ſhun.*] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakſpeare.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* preterite *I ſhut*; part. paſſ. *ſhut.* [ſcittan, Saxon; *ſchutten*, Dutch.]
1. To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to make not open. *Milton.*
2. To encloſe; to confine. *Galatians.*
3. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton.*
4. To exclude; *he was ſhut from his own houſe.* *Dryden.*
5. To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deuteronomy.*
6. *To* SHUT *out.* To exclude; to deny admiſſion to. *Locke.*
7. *To* SHUT *up.* To cloſe; to make impervious. *Raleigh.*
8. *To* SHUT *up.* To conclude. *Knolles.*

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be cloſed; to cloſe itſelf: as, *flowers open in the day, and ſhut at night.*

SHUT. *part. adj.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Eſt.*

SHUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloſe; act of ſhutting. *Dryden.*
2. Small door or cover. *Wilkins.*

SHU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſhut.*]
1. One that ſhuts.
2. A cover; a door. *Dryden.*

SHU'TTLE. *ſ.* [*ſcbietſpole*, Dutch; *ſkutul*, Iſlandick.] The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads. *Sandys.*

SHU'TTLECOCK, *ſ.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenſer.*

SHY. *a.* [*ſcbowe*, Dutch; *ſchifo*, Italian.]
1. Reſerved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Addiſon.*
2. Cautious; wary; chary. *Hudibras.*
3. Keeping at a diſtance; unwilling to approach. *Norris.*
4. Suſpicious; jealous; unwilling to ſuffer near acquaintance. *Southern.*

SI'BILANT. *a.* [*ſibilans*, Latin.] Hiſſing. *Holder.*

SIBILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſibilo*, Latin.] A hiſſing ſound. *Bacon.*

SI'CAMORE. *ſ.* [*ſicamorus.* Latin.] A tree. *Peacham.*

To SI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*ſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

SICCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſiccate.*] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *a.* [*ſiccus* and *fico*, Lat.] Cauſing dryneſs.

SI'CCITY. *ſ.* [*ſiccité*, French; *ſiccitas*, from *ſiccus*, Latin.] Dryneſs; aridity; want of moiſture. *Wiſeman.*

SICE. *ſ.* [*ſix*, French.] The number ſix at dice. *Dryden.*

SICE. *ad.* Such. See SUCH. *Spenſer.*

SICK. *a.* [ſeoc, Saxon; *ſiek*, Dutch.]
1. Afflicted with diſeaſe. *Cleaveland.*
2. Diſordered in the organ of digeſtion; ill in the ſtomach.
3. Corrupted. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Diſguſted. *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſicken; to take a diſeaſe. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *ſick.*]
1. To make ſick; to diſeaſe. *Prior.*
2. To weaken; to impair. *Shakſpeare.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow ſick; to fall into diſeaſe. *Bac.*
2. To be ſatiated; to be filled to diſguſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To be diſguſted, or diſordered, with abhorrence. *Dryden.*
4. To grow weak; to decay; to languiſh. *Pope.*

SI'CKER. *a.* [*ſicker*, Welſh; *ſeker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKER. *ad.* Surely; certainly. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKLE. *ſ.* [ſicol, Saxon; *ſickel*, Dutch; from *ſecale*, or *ſiculo*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook. *South.*

SI'CKLEMAN. } *ſ.* [from *ſickle.*] A reaper.
SI'CKLER. } *Shakſpeare. Sandys.*

SI'CKLINESS, *ſ.* [from *ſickly*] Diſpoſition to ſickneſs; habitual diſeaſe. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *ſick.*] Not in health. *Shak.*

SI'CKLY. *a.* [from *ſick.*]
1. Not healthy; not ſound; not well; ſomewhat diſordered. *Dryden.*
2. Faint; weak; languid. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diſeaſed; to taint with the hue of diſeaſe. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſick.*]
1. State of being diſeaſed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Diſeaſe; malady. *Watts.*
3. Diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

SIDE. *ſ.* [ſiꝺe, Saxon; *ſiide*, Dutch.]
1. The part of animals fortified by the ribs. *Spenſer.*
2. Any part of any body oppoſed to any other

other part. *Wilkins.*
3. The right or left. *Dryden.*
4. Margin; edge; verge. *Roſcommon.*
5. Any thing of local reſpect. *Milton.*
6. Party; intereſt; faction; ſect. *Spratt.*
7. Any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another. *Tillotſon.*

SIDE. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Lateral. *Exodus.*
2. Oblique; indirect. *Hooker.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To lean on one ſide. *Bacon.*
2. To take a party; to engage in a faction. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſide* and *board.*] The ſide table on which conveniences are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table. *Dryden.*

SI'DEBOX. *ſ.* [*ſide* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre. *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Derham.*

To SI'DLE. *v. n.* [from *ſide.*]
1. To go with the body the narroweſt way. *Swift.*
2. To lie on the ſide. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG. *a.* [*ſide* and long.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Locke.*

SI'DELONG. *ad.*
1. Laterally; obliquely; not in purſuit; not in oppoſition. *Dryden.*
2. On the ſide. *Evelyn.*

SI'DER. *ſ.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL. *a.* [from *ſidus*, Latin.] Starry; aſtral. *Milton.*

SI'DERATED. *a.* [from *ſideratus*, Lat.] Blaſted; planet-ſtruck. *Brown.*

SIDERA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſideration*, French; *ſideratio*, Latin.] A ſudden mortification; a blaſt; a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe. *Ray.*

SI'DESADDLE *ſ.* [*ſide* and *ſaddle.*] A woman's ſeat on horſeback.

SI'DESMAN. *ſ.* [*ſide* and *man.*] An aſſiſtant to the church-warden. *Ayliffe.*

SI'DEWAYS. } *ad.* [from *ſide* and *way*, or
SI'DEWISE. } *wiſe.*] Laterally; on one ſide. *Newton.*

SIEGE. *ſ.* [*ſiege*, French.]
1. The act of beſetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Knolles.*
2. Any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
3. Seat; throne. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
4. Place; claſs; rank. Obſolete. *Shakſp.*
5. Stool. *Brown.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*ſieger*, French.] To beſiege. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SIEVE. *ſ.* [from *ſift.*] Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran; a boulter; a ſearce. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [ꝑiꝛtan, Saxon; *ſiften*, Dutch.]
1. To ſeparate by a ſieve. *Wotton.*
2. To ſeparate; to part. *Dryden.*
3. To examine; to try. *Hooker.*

SI'FTER. *ſ.* [from *ſift.*] He who ſifts.

SIG was uſed by the Saxons for victory; as *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preſerver. *Gibſon.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [ꝑican, ꝑicettan, Sax. *ſuchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Mark. Prior.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*

SIGH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emiſſion of breath which has been long retained, as in ſadneſs. *Taylor.*

SIGHT. *ſ.* [ȝeꝑiꝺe, Sax. *ſicht*, *geſicht*, Dutch.]
1. Perception by the eye; the ſenſe of ſeeing. *Bacon.*
2. Open view; a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye. *Dryden.*
3. Act of ſeeing or beholding. *Dryden.*
4. Notice; knowledge. *Wake.*
5. Eye; inſtrument of ſeeing. *Dryden.*
6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye; as, *the ſights of a quadrant.* *Shakſpeare.*
7. Spectacle; ſhow; thing wonderful to be ſeen. *Sidney.*

SI'GHTED. *a.* [from *ſight.*] Seeing in a particular manner. It is uſed only in compoſition; as *quick-ſighted*, *ſhort-ſighted.*

SI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſight* and *full.*] Perſpicuity; clearneſs of ſight. *Sidney.*

SI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *ſight.*]
1. Wanting ſight; blind. *Pope.*
2. Not ſightly; offenſive to the eye; unpleaſing to look at. *Sharp.*

SI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *ſight.*] Pleaſing to the eye; ſtriking to the view. *Addiſon.*

SI'GIL. *ſ.* [*ſigillum*, Latin.] Seal. *Dryden.*

SIGN. *ſ.* [*ſigne*, French; *ſignum*, Latin.]
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is ſhown. *Hooker. Holder.*
2. A wonder; a miracle. *Ezekiel. Milton.*
3. A picture, or token hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within. *Donne.*
4. A monument; a memorial. *Numbers.*
5. A conſtellation in the zodiack. *Dryden.*
6. Note or token without words. *Luke.*
7. Mark of diſtinction; cognizance. *Mill.*
8. Typical repreſentation; ſymbol. *Brerewood.*
9. A ſubſcription of one's name; as, *a ſign manual.*

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*ſigno*, Latin.]
1. To mark. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*ſigner*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or ſeal. *Dryden.*
3. To betoken; to ſignify; to repreſent typically. *Taylor.*

SI'GNAL. *ſ.* [*ſignal*, French; *ſennale*, Spaniſh.] Notice given by ſome action; a ſign that gives notice. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL. *a.* [*ſignal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon.*

SIGNA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſignal.*] Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable. *Glanville.*

To SI'GNALIZE. *v. a.* [*ſignalizer*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY. *ad.* [from *ſignal.*] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſigno*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE.

SI'GNATURE. *ſ.* [*ſignature*, French.]
1. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing; a ſtamp; a mark. *Watts.*
2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out. *More.*
3. Proof drawn from marks *Rogers.*
4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SI'GNATURIST. *ſ.* [from *ſignature.*] One who holds the doctrine of ſignatures. *Brown.*

SI'GNET. *ſ.* [*ſignette*, Fr.] A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal manual of a king. *Dryden.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſignify.*]
SIGNI'FICANCY. }
1. Power of ſignifying; meaning. *Stilling fl.*
2. Force; energy; power of impreſſing the mind. *Swift.*
3. Importance; moment; conſequence. *Add.*

SIGNIFI'CANT. *a.* [*ſignificant*, Fr. *ſignificans*, Latin.]
1. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Betokening; ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething. *Raleigh.*
3. Expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree. *Hooker.*
4. Important; momentous.

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.* [from *ſignificant.*] With force or expreſſion. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſignificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making known by ſigns. *South.*
2. Meaning expreſſed by ſigns or words. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *a.* [*ſignificatif*, French; from *ſignify.*]
1. Betokening by an external ſign. *Brerew.*
2. Forcible; ſtrongly expreſſive. *Camden.*

SIGNI'FICATORY. *ſ.* [from *ſignify.*] That which ſignifies or betokens. *Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*ſignifico*, Latin.]
1. To declare by ſome token or ſign. *Dryden.*
2. To mean; to expreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To import; to weigh. *Taylor.*
4. To make known; to declare. *Swift.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To expreſs meaning with force. *Ben Jonſon.*

SI'GNIORY. *ſ.* [*ſeignoria*, Italian.] Lordſhip; dominion. *Daniel.*

SI'GNPOST. *ſ.* [*ſign* and *poſt.*] That upon which a ſign hangs. *Ben Jonſon.*

SI'KER. *a.* and *ad.* The old word for *ſure*, or *ſurely*. See SICKER.

SI'KERNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſiker.*] Sureneſs; ſafety.

SI'LENCE. *ſ.* [*ſilence*, French; *ſilentium*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of holding peace. *Milton.*
2. Habitual taciturnity; loquacity. *Shakſp.*
3. Secrecy.
4. Stillneſs; not noiſe. *Pope.*
5. Not mention. *Milton.*

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech. *Shakſpeare.*

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to ſpeak. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſtill. *Waller.*

SI'LENT. *a.* [*ſilens*, Latin.]
1. Not ſpeaking; mute. *Pſalms.*
2. Not talkative; not loquacious. *Broome.*
3. Still; having no noiſe. *Milton.*
4. Wanting efficacy. *Raleigh.*
5. Not mentioning. *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY. *ad.* [from *ſilent.*]
1. Without ſpeech. *Dryden.*
2. Without noiſe. *Dryden.*
3. Without mention. *Locke.*

SILI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*, Latin.] Made of hair; properly *cilicious*. *Brown.*

SILI'CULOSE. *a.* [*ſilicula*, Lat.] Huſky; full of huſks. *Dict.*

SILI'GINOSE. *a.* [*ſiliginoſus*, Latin.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUA. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A carat, of which ſix make a ſcruple.
2. The ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUOSE. } *a.* [from *ſiliqua*, Lat.] Having a pod, or capſula. *Arbuth.*
SI'LIQUOUS. }

SILK. *ſ.* [ꝛeolc, Saxon.]
1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſtuff made of the worms thread. *Knolles.*

SI'LKEN. *a.* [from *ſilk.*]
1. Made of ſilk. *Milton.*
2. Soft; tender. *Dryden.*
3. Dreſſed in ſilk. *Shakſpeare.*

SILKME'RCER. *ſ.* [*ſilk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in ſilk.

SILKWEA'VER. *ſ.* [*ſilk* and *weaver.*] One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken ſtuffs. *Dryden.*

SI'LKWORM. *ſ.* [*ſilk* and *worm.*] The worm that ſpins ſilk. *Dryden.*

SI'LKY. *a.* [from *ſilk.*]
1. Made of ſilk.
2. Soft; pliant. *Shakſpeare.*

SILL. *ſ.* [ꝛyl, Saxon; *ſulle*, Dutch.] The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door. *Swift.*

SI'LLABUB. *ſ.* Curds made by milking upon vinegar. *Wotton.*

SI'LLILY. *ad.* [from *ſilly.*] In a ſilly manner; ſimply; fooliſhly. *Dryden.*

SI'LLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſilly.*] Simplicity; weakneſs; harmleſs folly. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'LLY. *a.* [*ſelig*, German.]
1. Harmleſs; innocent; inoffenſive; plain; artleſs.
2. Weak; helpleſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Fooliſh; witleſs. *Watts.*

SI'LLYHOW. *ſ.* [ꝛelig, happy, and heo ꝛe.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. *Brown.*

SILT. *ſ.* Mud; ſlime. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *a.* [from *ſilva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER. *ſ.* [ꝛeolꝛep, Saxon; *ſilver*, Dutch.]
1. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
2. Any thing of ſoft ſplendour. *Pope.*
3. Money made of ſilver.

SI'LVER. *a.*

1. Made

1. Made of ſilver. *Geneſis.*
2. White like ſilver. *Spenſer.*
3. Having a pale luſtre. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Soft of voice. *Spenſer.*

To SILVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver. *Shakſ.*
2. To adorn with mild luſtre. *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *ſ.* [*ſilver* and *beat.*] One that foliates ſilver. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLY. *ad.* [from *ſilver.*] With the appearance of ſilver. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'LVERSMITH. *ſ.* [*ſilver* and *ſmith.*] One that works in ſilver. *Acts.*

SI'LVERTHISTLE. } *ſ.* Plants.
SI'LVERWEED. }

SI'LVERTREE. *ſ.* [*conocarpodendron*, Latin.] A plant. *Milton.*

SI'LVERY. *a.* [from *ſilver.*] Beſprinkled with ſilver. *Woodward.*

SI'MAR. *ſ.* [*ſimarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe. *Dryden.*

SI'MILAR. } *a.* [*ſimilaire*, Fr. from *ſimilis*,
SI'MILARY. } Latin.]
1. Homogenous; having one part like another. *Boyle.*
2. Reſembling; having reſemblance. *Hale.*

SIMILA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ſimilar.*] Likeneſs; uniformity. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *ſ.* [*ſimile*, Latin.] A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated or aggrandized. *Shakſpeare.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *ſ.* [*ſimilitudo*, Latin.]
1. Likeneſs; reſemblance. *Bacon. South.*
2. Compariſon; ſimile. *Wotton.*

SI'MITAR. *ſ.* A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge. See CIMETER.

SI'MMER. *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hiſſing. *Boyle.*

SI'MNEL. *ſ.* [*ſimnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of ſweet bread or cake.

SI'MONY. *ſ.* [*ſimonie*, Fr. *ſimonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or ſelling church preferments. *Garth.*

To SI'MPER. *v. n.* [from ꝑymbelan, Saxon; to keep holiday. *Skinner.*] To ſmile; generally to ſmile fooliſhly. *Sidney.*

SI'MPER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a fooliſh ſmile. *Pope.*

SI'MPLE. *a.* [*ſimplex*, Latin.]
1. Plain; artleſs; unſkilled; undeſigning; ſincere; harmleſs. *Hooker.*
2. Uncompounded; unmingled; ſingle; only one; plain; not complicated. *Watts.*
3. Silly; not wiſe; not cunning. *Proverbs.*

SI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*ſimple*, Fr.] A ſingle ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb. *Temple.*

To SIMPLE. *v. n.* To gather ſimples. *Garth.*

SI'MPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] The quality of being ſimple. *Shakſpeare. Digby.*

SI'MPLER. *ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſimpliſt; an herbaliſt.

SI'MPLESS *ſ.* [*ſimpleſſe*, Fr.] Simplicity; ſillineſs; folly. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SI'MPLETON. *ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſilly mortal; a trifler; a fooliſh fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*

SIMPLI'CITY. *ſ.* [*ſimplicitas*, Latin.]
1. Plainneſs; artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty; not cunning; not deceit. *Sidney.*
2. Plainneſs; not abſtruſeneſs. *Hammond.*
3. Plainneſs; not finery. *Dryden.*
4. Singleneſs; not compoſition; ſtate of being uncompounded. *Brown.*
5. Weakneſs; ſillineſs. *Hooker.*

SI'MPLIST. *ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] One ſkilled in ſimples. *Brown.*

SI'MPLY. *ad.* [from *ſimple.*]
1. Without art; without ſubtilty; plainly; artleſsly. *Milton.*
2. Of itſelf; without addition. *Hooker.*
3. Merely; ſolely. *Hooker.*
4. Fooliſhly; ſillily.

SI'MULAR. *ſ.* [from *ſimulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits. *Shakſpeare.*

SIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſimulatio*, Latin.] That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not. *Bacon.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſimultaneus*, Latin.] Acting together; exiſting at the ſame time. *Glanville.*

SIN. *ſ.* [ꝑyn, Saxon.]
1. An act againſt the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Habitual negligence of religion. *Watts.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. *Pſalms.*
2. To offend againſt right. *Shakſpeare.*

SINCE. *ad.* [formed by contraction from *ſithence*, or *ſith thence*, from ꝑiðe, Saxon.]
1. Becauſe that. *Locke.*
2. From the time that. *Pope.*
3. Ago; before this. *Sidney.*

SI'NCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent: as, *ſince the reſtoration.* *Dryden.*

SINCE'RE. *a* [*ſincerus*, Lat. *ſincere*, French.]
1. Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.*
2. Pure; unmingled. *Atterbury.*
3. Honeſt; undiſſembling; uncorrupt. *Milton.*

SINCE'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſincere.*] Honeſtly; without hypocriſy. *Watts.*

SINCE'RENESS. }
SINCE'RITY. } *ſ.* [*ſincerité*, French.]
1. Honeſty of intention; purity of mind. *Rogers.*
2. Freedom from hypocriſy. *Pope.*

SI'NDON. *ſ.* [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon.*

SINE *ſ.* [*ſinus*, Lat.] A right *ſine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

SI'NECURE *ſ.* [*ſine*, without, and *cura*, care. Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *ſ.* [ꝑenpe, Saxon; *ſenewen*, Dutch.]
1. A tendon; the ligaments by which the joints are moved. *Dryden.*
2. Whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs: as, *money is the* ſinews *of war.* *Dryden. Davies.*
3. Muſcle or nerve.

To

To SI'NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'NEWED. *a.* [from *ſinew.*]
1. Furniſhed with ſinews. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK. *a.* [*ſinew* and *ſhrunk.*] A horſe is ſaid to be *ſinewſhrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and ſo fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY. *a.* [from *ſinew.*]
1. Conſiſting of a ſinew; nervous. *Donne.*
2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Shakſpeare. Hale.*

SI'NFUL. *a.* [*ſin* and *full.*]
1. Alien from God; not holy; unſanctified. *Milton.*
2. Wicked; not obſervant of religion; contrary to religion. *Milton. South.*

SI'NFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſinful.*] Wickedly; not piouſly; not according to the ordinance of God. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodneſs. *Milton. Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterite, *I ſang*, or *ſung*, participle paſſ. *ſung.* [ſingan, Saxon; *ſingia*, Iſlandick; *ſingben*, Dutch.]
1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate muſically. *Dryden.*
2. To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately. *Bac.*
3. To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe. *Pope.*
4. To tell in poetry. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*
1. To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.*
2. To celebrate; to give praiſes to. *Addiſon.*
3. To utter melodiouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ẛengan, Saxon; *ſengben*, Dutch.] To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſing.*] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

SI'NGINGMASTER. *ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter.*] One who teaches to ſing. *Addiſon.*

SI'NGLE. *a.* [*ſingulis*, Latin.]
1. One; not double; not more than one.
2. Particular; individual. *Pope.*
3. Not compounded. *Watts.*
4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant. *Denham.*
5. Unmarried. *Dryden.*
6. Not complicated. *Bacon.*
7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe. *Matthew.*
8. That in which one is oppoſed to one; as, ſingle *combat.* *Dryden.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To chooſe out from among others. *Milt.*
2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw. *Hooker.*
3. To take alone. *Hooker.*
4. To ſeparate. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſingle.*]
1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the ſtate of being only one.
2. Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs. *Hooker.*

SI'NGLY *ad.* [from *ſingle.*]
1. Individually; particularly. *Taylor.*
2. Only; by himſelf. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Without partners or aſſociates. *Pope.*
4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

SI'NGULAR. *a.* [*ſingulier*, French; *ſingularis*, Latin.]
1. Single; not complex; not compound. *Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural. *Locke.*
3. Particular; unexampled. *Denham.*
4. Having ſomething not common to others. *Tillotſon.*
5. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addiſon.*

SINGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*ſingularité*, French.]
1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others. *Tillotſon.*
2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity; uncommon character or form. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hooker.*
4. Character or manners different from thoſe of others. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, French.] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *ſingular.*] Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *ſ.* [*ſingultus*, Latin.] A ſigh.

SI'NISTER. *a.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.]
1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Dryden.*
2. Bad; preverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair. *South.*
3. Unlucky; inauſpicious. *Ben Jonſon.*

SINI'STROUS. *a.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrongheaded. *Bentley.*

SINI'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſiniſtrous.*]
1. With a tendency to the left. *Brown.*
2. Perverſely; abſurdly.

To SINK *v. n.* pret. *I ſunk*, anciently *ſank*; part. *ſunk*, or *ſunken.* [ẛencan, Saxon; *ſenken*, German.]
1. To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom. *Milton.*
2. To fall gradually. *2 Kings.*
3. To enter or penetrate into any body. *1 Samuel.*
4. To loſe height; to fall to a level. *Addiſ.*
5. To loſe or want prominence. *Dryden.*
6. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed. *Milt.*
7. To be received; to be impreſſed. *Locke.*
8. To decline; to decreaſe; to decay. *Addiſon.*
9. To fall into reſt or indolence. *Addiſon.*
10. To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin. *Dryden.*

To SINK. *v. a.*
1. To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating. *Bacon.*
2. To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle.*
3. To depreſs; to degrade. *Prior.*
4. To plunge into deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To make to fall. *Woodward.*

6. To

6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity. *Addison.*
7. To crush; to overbear; to depress. *Pope.*
8. To lessen; to diminish. *Rogers.*
9. To make to decline. *Rowe.*
10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert. *Swift.*

SINK. *s.* [ꝑinc, Saxon.]
1. A drain; a jakes. *Shakspeare.*
2. Any place where corruption is gathered. *Ben Jonson.*

SI'NLESS. *a.* [from *sin.*] Exempt from sin. *Milton. Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS. *s.* [from *sinless.*] Exemption from sin. *Boyle.*

SI'NNER. *s.* [from *sin.*]
1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. *South.*
2. An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*

SINO'FFERING *s.* [*sin* and *offering.*] An expiation or sacrifice for sin. *Exodus.*

SI'NOPER, or *Sinople. s.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsworth.*

To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SINUA'TION. *s.* [from *sinuate.*] A bending in and out. *Hale.*

SINUO'SITY. *s.* [from *sinuous.*] The quality of being sinuous.

SI'NUOUS. *a.* [*sinueux*, Fr. from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out. *Brown.*

SI'NUS. s. [Latin.]
1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land. *Burnet.*
2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [ꝑipen, Saxon; *sippen*, Dutch.]
1. To drink by small draughts. *Pope.*
2. To drink in small quantities. *Milton.*
3. To drink out of. *Dryden.*

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity. *Dry.*

SIP. *s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton.*

SI'PHON. *s.* [σίφων.] A pipe though which liquors are conveyed. *Tillotson.*

SI'PPER. *s.* [from *sip.*] One that sips.

SI'PPET. *s.* [from *sip.*] A small sop.

SIR. *s.* [*sire*, French; *seignior*, Italian; *senor*, Spanish.]
1. The word of respect in compellation. *Shakspeare.*
2. The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.*
4. It is sometimes used for *man.* *Shaksp.*
4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*

SIRE. *s.* [*sire*, French; *senior*, Latin.]
1. A father. *Prior.*
2. It is used of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire.*
3. It is used in composition; as, grand-*sire.*

SI'REN. *s.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous alluring woman.

SIRI'ASIS. *s.* [σιρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Dict.*

SI'RIUS. s. [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIRO'CCO. *s.* [Italian.] The southeast or Syrian wind. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *s.* [*sir ha! Minsheu.*] A compellation of reproach and insult. *L'Estrange.*

SI'ROP. } *s.* [Arabick.] The juice of vegeta-
SI'RUP. } bles boiled with sugar. *Sidney.*

SI'RUPED. *a.* [from *sirup.*] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY. *a.* [from *sirup.*] Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *s.* Contracted from *assize.* *Donne.*

SI'SKIN. *s.* A bird; a greenfinch.

SI'STER. *s.* [ꝑeoꝑcen, Saxon; *zuster*, Dut.]
1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother *Job.*
2. Woman of the same faith; a christian; one of the same nature; human being. *James.*
3. A female of the same kind. *Shakspeare.*
4. One of the same kind; one of the same condition. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in law. s.* A husband or wife's sister. *Ruth.*

SI'STERHOOD. *s.* [from *sister.*]
1. The office or duty of a sister. *Daniel.*
2. A set of sisters.
3. A number of women of the same order. *Addison.*

SI'STERLY. *a.* [from *sister.*] Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shakspeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterite *I sat.* [*sitan*, Gothick; ꝑittan, Saxon; *setten*, Dutch.]
1. To rest upon the buttocks. *Mey.*
2. To perch. *Bourd.*
3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness. *Milt.*
4. To be in a local position. *Milton.*
5. To rest as a weight or burden. *Taylor.*
6. To settle; to abide. *Milton.*
7. To brood; to incubate. *Bacon.*
8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness. *Shakspeare.*
9. To be placed in order to be painted *Garth.*
10. To be in any situation or condition. *Bacon.*
11. To be convened, as an assembly.
12. To be placed at the table. *Luke.*
13. To exercise authority. *Milton.*
14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member. *1. Mac.*
15. *To* SIT *down.* To begin a siege. *Clar.*
16. *To* SIT *down.* To rest; to cease as satisfied. *Rogers.*
27. *To* SIT *down.* To settle; to fix abode. *Spenser.*
18. *To* SIT *out.* To be without engagement or employment. *Sanderson.*
19. *To* SIT *up.* To rise from lying to sitting. *Luke.*
20. *To* SIT *up.* To watch; not to go to bed. *Ben Jonson.*

To SIT. *v. a.*
1. To keep the seat upon. *Prior.*
2. To place on a seat. *Bacon.*

SITE,

SITE. *ſ.* [*ſitus*, Latin.] Situation; local poſition. *Bentley.*

SI'TFAST. *ſ.* [*ſit* and *faſt*.] A hard knob growing under the ſaddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

SITH. *ad.* [ꝛıðe, Saxon.] Since; ſeeing that. Obſolete. *Hooker.*

SITHE. *ſ.* [ꝛıðe, Saxon.] The inſtrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Peacham.*

SITHE. *ſ.* Time. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SI'THENCE. *ad.* [now contracted to *ſince*.] Since; in latter times. *Spenſer.*

SITHNESS. *ad.* Since *Spenſer.*

SI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſit*.]
1. One that ſits. *Bacon.*
2. A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*

SI'TTING. *ſ.* [from *ſit*.]
1. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat.
2. The act of reſting on a ſeat. *Pſalms.*
3. A time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter. *Dryden.*
4. A meeting of an aſſembly. *Bacon.*
5. A courſe of ſtudy unintermitted. *Locke.*
6. A time for which one ſits at a play or work, or a viſit. *Dryden.*
7. Incubation. *Addiſon.*

SITUATE. *part. a.* [from *ſitus*, Latin.]
1. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe. *Bacon.*
2. Placed; conſiſting. *Milton.*

SITUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſituate*.]
1. Local reſpect; poſition. *Addiſon.*
2. Condition; ſtate. *Rogers.*

SIX. *a.* [*ſix*, French.] Twice three; one more than five. *Brown.*

SIX *and ſeven*. *ſ.* To be at *ſix and ſeven*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'XPENCE. *ſ.* [*ſix* and *pence*.] A coin; half a ſhilling. *Pope.*

SIXSCO'RE. *a.* [*ſix* and *ſcore*.] Six times twenty. *Sandys.*

SIXTEE'N. *a.* [ꝛıxtyne, Saxon.] Six and ten.

SI'XTEENTH. *a.* [ꝛıxteoða, Saxon.] The ſixth from the tenth.

SIXTH. *a.* [ꝛıxta, Saxon.] The firſt after the fifth; the ordinal of ſix.

SIXTH. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſixth part. *Cheyne.*

SI'XTHLY. *ad.* [from *ſix*.] In the ſixth place. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH. *a.* [ꝛıxteoȝoða, Saxon.] The tenth ſix times repeated.

SI'XTY. *a.* [ꝛıxtıȝ, Saxon.] Six times ten.

SIZE. *ſ.*
1. Bulk; quantity of ſuperficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.*
2. A ſettled quantity. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.*
4. Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjuſt, or arrange according to ſize. *Dryden.*
2. To ſettle; to fix. *Bacon.*
3. To cover with glutinous matter; to beſmear with ſize.

SI'ZED. *a.* [from *ſize*.] Having a particular magnitude. *Shakſpeare.*

SI'ZEABLE. *a.* [from *ſize*.] Reaſonably bulky; of juſt proportion to others. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZER. or *Servitor*. *ſ.* A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities. *Corbet.*

SI'ZERS. *ſ.* See SCISSARS. *Tuſſer.*

SI'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſizy*.] Glutinouſneſs; viſcoſity. *Floyer.*

SI'ZY, *a.* [from *ſize*.] Viſcous; glutinous. *Arbuthnot.*

SKA'DDLE. *ſ.* [ꝛceaðnıꝛꝛe, Saxon.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKA'DDONS. *ſ.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKEIN. *ſ.* [*eſcaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or ſilk wound. *Ben Jonſon.*

SKAI'NSMATE. *ſ.* A meſſmate. *Shakſpeare.*

SKATE. *ſ.* [ꝛceaðða, Saxon.]
1. A flat ſea fiſh.
2. A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice. *Thomſon.*

SKE'AN. ſ. [Iriſh and Erſe.] A ſhort ſword; a knife. *Bacon.*

SKEG. *ſ.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *ſ.* *Skeggers*, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea. *Wotton.*

SKE'LETON. [σκελετὸς, Greek.]
1. The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation. *Quincy.*
2. The compages of the principle parts. *Hale.*

SKE'LLUM. *ſ.* [*ſchelm*, German.] A villain; a ſcoundrel. *Skinner.*

SKEP. *ſ.* [ꝛcephen, lower Saxon; to draw.] *Skep* is a ſort of baſket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. *Tuſſer.*

SKE'PTICK. *ſ.* [σκηπτομαι.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing. *Pope.*

SKE'PTICAL. *a.* [from *ſkeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to univerſal doubt. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM. *ſ.* Univerſal doubt; pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a firſt plan. *Addiſon.*

To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To draw, by tracing the outline. *Watts.*
2. To plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion. *Dryden.*

SKE'WER. *ſ.* [*ſkere*, Daniſh.] A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form. *King.*

To SKE'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF. *ſ.* [*eſquif*, French; *ſcapha*, Latin.] A ſmall light boat. *Brown. Swift.*

SKI'LFUL. *a.* [*ſkill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with ſkill; poſſeſſing any art; dexterous; able. *Tatler.*

SKI'LFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſkilful*.] With ſkill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterouſly. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſkilful*.] Art; ability; dexterouſneſs. *Pſalms.*

SKILL. *ſ.* [*ſkill*, Iſlandick.]
1. Knowledge

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness. *Milton.*
2. Any particular art. *Hooker.*

To SKILL. *v. n.* [*skilla*, Islandick.]
1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at. *Whitgift.*
2. To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use. *Hooker.*

SKI'LLED. *a.* [from *skill.*] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with. *Milton.*

SKI'LLESS. *a.* [from *skill.*] Wanting skill; artless. Not in use. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'LLET. *s.* [*escuelette*, French.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakspeare.*

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum.*]
1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface. *Pri.*
2. To take by skimming. *Addison.*
3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface. *Dryden.*
4. To cover superficially. Improper: perhaps originally *skin.* *Dryden.*

To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along. *Pope.*

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE. *a.* Wandering; wild. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'MMER. *s.* [from *skim.*] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. *Mort.*

SKI'MMILK. *s.* [*skim*, and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King.*

SKIN. *s.* [*skind*, Danish.]
1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarfskin, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.
2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.
3. The body; the person. *L'Estrange.*

To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis.*
2. To cover with the skin. *Dryden.*
3. To cover superficially. *Addison.*

SKI'NFLINT. *s.* [*skin* and *flint.*] A niggardly person.

SKINK. *s.* [ꝑcenc, Saxon.]
1. Drink; any thing potable.
2. Pottage. *Bacon.*

To SKINK. *v. n.* [ꝑcencan, Saxon.] To serve drink.

SKI'NKER. *s.* [from *skink.*] One that serves drink. *Dryden.*

SKI'NNED. *a.* [from *skin.*] Having skin. *Sharp.*

SKI'NNER. *s.* [from *skin.*] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKI'NNINESS. *s.* [from *skinny.*] The quality of being skinny.

SKI'NNY. *a.* [from *skin.*] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To SKIP. *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian.]
1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Pope.*
2. *To* SKIP *over.* To pass without notice. *Bacon.*

To SKIP. *v. a.* [*esquiver*, French.] to miss; to pass. *Shakspeare.*

SKIP. *s.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound. *Sidney. More.*

SKI'PJACK. *s.* [*skip* and *jack.*] An upstart. *L'Estrange.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *s.* [*skip* and *kennel.*] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *s.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shipboy. *Congreve.*

SKI'PPET. *s.* [probably from *skiff.*] A small boat. Not used. *Spenser.*

SKI'RMISH. *s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war; *escarmouche*, French.]
1. A slight fight; less than a set battle. *Philips.*
2. A contest; a contention. *Shakspeare.*

To SKI'RMISH *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, French.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Atterbury.*

SKI'RMISHER. *s.* [from *skirmish.*] He who skirmishes.

To SKIRRE. *v. a.* [from ꝑcipꝑ, Saxon; purc, clean.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear. *Shakspeare.*

To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'RRET. *s.* [*siserum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SKIRT. *s.* [*skiorte*, Swedish.]
1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist. *Shakspeare.*
2. The edge of any part of the dress. *Addis.*
3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Spenser.*

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge. *Addison.*

SKI'TTISH. *a.* [*skye*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]
1. Shy; easily frightened. *L'Estrange.*
2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. *Hudibras.*
3. Changeable; fickle. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKI'TTISHNESS *s.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonness; fickleness.

SKONCE. *s.* See SCONCE. *Carew.*

SKREEN. *s.* [*escrien*, French.]
1. A riddle or coarse sieve. *Tusser.*
2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off. *Prior.*
3. Shelter; concealment. *Dryden.*

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To riddle; to sift.
2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.
3. To keep off light or weather. *Dryden.*
4. To shelter; to protect. *Spectator.*

SKUE. *a.* Oblique; sidelong. *Bentley.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden.*

SKULL. *s.* [*skiola*, Islandick.]
1. The bone that encloses the head; it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable ca-
vity,

vity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigneſs of the brain. *Quincey.*

2. [rceole, Saxon, a company.] A ſhoal. See SCULL.

SKU'LLCAP. *ſ.* A headpiece.

SKU'LLCAP. *ſ.* [*caſſida*, Latin.] A plant.

SKY. *ſ.* [*ſky*, Daniſh.]

1. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Roſcommon.*
2. The heavens. *Davies.*
3. The weather. *Shakſpeare.*

SKY'EY. *a.* [from *ſky.*] Ethereal. *Shakſpeare.*

SKY'COLOUR. *ſ.* [*ſky* and *colour.*] An azure colour; the colour of the ſky. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *a.* [*ſky* and *colour.*] Blue; azure; like the ſky. *Addiſon.*

SKY'DYED. *a.* [*ſky* and *dye.*] Coloured like the ſky. *Pope.*

SKY'ED. *a.* [from *ſky.*] Envelloped by the ſkies. *Thompſon.*

SKY'ISH. *a.* [from *ſky.*] Coloured by the ether. *Shakſpeare.*

SKY'LARK. *ſ.* [*ſky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and ſings. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room not laterally, but in the cieling. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *ſ.* [*ſky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high and burns as it flies. *Addiſon.*

SLAB. *ſ.*

1. A puddle. *Ainſworth.*
2. A plane of ſtone; as, *a marble* ſlab.

SLAB. *a.* Thick; viſcous; glutinous. *Shakſp.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*ſlabben, ſlabberen*, Dutch.] Commonly written *ſlaver.*

1. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
2. To ſhed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER. *v. a.*

1. To ſmear with ſpittle. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To ſhed; to ſpill. *Tuſſer.*

SLA'BBERER. *ſ.* [from *ſlabber.*] He who ſlabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY. *a.* [The ſame with *ſlab.*]

1. Thick; viſcous. *Wiſeman.*
2. Wet; bloody. *Gay.*

SLACK. *a.* [rleac, Saxon.]

1. Not tenſe; not hard drawn; looſe. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Relaxed; weak; not holding faſt. *Milton.*
3. Remiſs; not diligent; not eager. *Hooker.*
4. Not violent; not rapid. *Mortimer.*

To SLACK.
To SLA'CKEN. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To be remiſs; to neglect. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To loſe the power of coheſion. *Moxon.*
3. To abate. *Milton.*
4. To languiſh; to fail; to flag. *Ainſworth.*

To SLACK.
To SLA'CKEN. } *v. a.*

1. To looſen; to make leſs tight. *Dryden.*
2. To relax; to remit. *Davies.*
3. To eaſe; to mitigate. *Spenſer.*
4. To remit for want of eagerneſs. *Milton.*
5. To cauſe to be remitted; to make to abate. *Hammond.*
6. To relieve; to unbind. *Denham.*
7. To withhold; to uſe leſs liberally. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of coheſion. *Mortimer.*
9. To neglect. *Daniel.*
10. To repreſs; to make leſs quick or forcible. *Addiſon.*

SLACK. *ſ.* Small coal; coal broken in ſmall parts.

SLA'CKLY. *ad.* [from *ſlack.*]

1. Looſely; not tightly; not cloſely.
2. Negligently; remiſsly. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlack.*]

1. Looſeneſs; not tightneſs.
2. Negligence; inattention; remiſſneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Want of tendency; tardineſs. *Sharp.*
4. Weakneſs; not force; not intenſeneſs. *Brerewood.*

SLAG. *ſ.* The droſs or recrement of metal. *Boyle.*

SLAIE. *ſ.* A weaver's reed. *Ainſworth.*

SLAIN. The participle paſſive of *ſlay.*

To SLAKE. *v. a.* To quench; to extinguiſh. *Craſhaw.*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* To grow leſs tenſe; to be relaxed. *Davies.*

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*ſchlagen*, Dutch.] To ſlaughter; to cruſh.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*eſclaundrie*, French.] To cenſure falſely; to belie. *Whitgift.*

SLA'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Falſe invective. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Diſgrace; reproach. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Diſreputation; ill name. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *ſlander.*] One who belies another; one who lays falſe imputations on another. *Taylor.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *ſlander.*]

1. Uttering reproachful falſehoods. *Shak.*
2. Containing reproachful falſehoods; calumnies. *South.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſlanderous.*] Calumniouſly; with falſe reproach. *Daniel.*

SLANG. The preterite of *ſling.*

SLANK. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SLANT. } *ad.* [from *ſlanghe*, a ſerpent;
SLA'NTING. } Dutch. *Skinner.*] Oblique, not direct; not perpendicular. *Blackmore.*

SLA'NTLY. } *ad.* [from *ſlant.*] Obliquely;
SLA'NTWISE. } not perpendicularly; ſlope. *Tuſſer.*

SLAP. *ſ.* [*ſchlap*, German.] A blow.

SLAP. *ad.* [from the noun.] With a ſudden and violent blow. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with a ſlap. *Prior.*

SLA'PDASH. *interj.* [from *ſlap* and *daſh.*] All at once. *Prior.*

To SLASH *v. a.* [*ſlaſa*, to ſtrike, Iſlandick.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To laſh. *Slaſh* is improper. *King.*

To SLASH. *v. n.* To ſtrike at random with a ſword. *Pope.*

SLASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound. *Clarendon.*
2. A cut in cloth. *Shakſpeare.*

SLATCH. *ſ.* [A ſea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe. *Bailey.*

SLATE. *ſ.* [from *ſlit*: *ſlate* is in ſome countries a crack; or from *eſclate*, a title, French.] A gray foſſil ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon. *Grew.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile. *Swift.*

SLA'TER. *ſ.* [from *ſlate*.] One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN. *ſ.* [*ſlaetti*, Swediſh.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Dryden.*

SLA'TY. *a.* [from *ſlate*.] Having the nature of ſlate. *Woodward.*

SLAVE. *ſ.* [*eſclave*, Fr.] One mancipated to a maſter; not a freeman; a dependant. *South. Addiſon.*

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *ſ.* [*ſaliva*, Lat. *ſlæfa*, Iſland.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel. *Brown.*

To SLA'VER. *v n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be ſmeared with ſpittle. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To emit ſpittle. *Sidney.*

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To ſmear with drivel. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *ſ.* [*ſlabbaerd*, Dutch; from *ſlaver*.] One who cannot hold his ſpittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERY. *ſ.* [from *ſlave*.] Servitude; the condition of a ſlave; the offices of a ſlave. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [onꝑlaugꝛ, Saxon.] Maſſacre; deſtruction by the ſword. *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſſacre; to ſlay; to kill with the ſword. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *houſe*.] Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing. *Shakſpear.*

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *a.* [from *ſlaughter*.] Deſtructive; murderous. *Shakſpeare.*

SLA'VISH. *a.* [from *ſlave*.] Servile; mean; baſe; dependant. *Milton.*

SLA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſlaviſh*.] Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlaviſh*.] Servility; meanneſs.

To SLAY. *v. a.* preter. *ſlew*; part. paſſ. *ſlain*. [*ſlaban*, Gothick; ꝑlean, Saxon; *ſlachten*, Dutch, to ſtrike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death. *Geneſis. Prior.*

SLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *ſlay*.] Killer; murderer; deſtroyer. *Abbot.*

SLE'AZY. *a.* Weak; wanting ſubſtance.

SLED. *ſ.* [*ſled*, Daniſh; *ſledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *a.* [from *ſled*.] Mounted on a ſled. *Shakſpeare.*

SLEDGE. *ſ.* [ꝑleeȝ, Saxon; *ſleggia*, Iſlandick.]
1. A large heavy hammer. *Moxon.*
2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels. *Mortimer.*

SLEEK. *ſ.* [*ſleych*, Dutch.] Smooth; nitid; gloſſy. *Ben Jonſon. Drayton.*

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To comb ſmooth and even. *Milton.*
2. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy. *Boyle.*

SLEE'KLY. *ad.* [from *ſleek*.] Smoothly; gloſſily. *Shakſpeare.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [ꝑleepan, Sax. *ſlaepen*, Dut.]
1. To take reſt by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers. *Shakſpeare. Craſhaw.*
2. To reſt; to be motionleſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To live thoughtleſsly. *Atterbury.*
4. To be dead; death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake. 1 *Theſſ.*
5. To be inattentive; not vigilant. *Shakſp.*
6. To be unnoticed, or unattended. *Shakſp.*

SLEEP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Repoſe; reſt; ſuſpenſion of the mental and corporal powers; ſlumber. *Locke.*

SLEE'PER. *ſ.* [from *ſleep*.]
1. One who ſleeps; one who is not awake.
2. A lazy inactive drone. *Grew.*
3. That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon.*
4. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEE'PILY. *ad.* [from *ſleepy*.]
1. Drowſily; with deſire to ſleep.
2. Dully; lazily. *Raleigh.*
3. Stupidly. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſleepy*.] Drowſineſs; diſpoſition to ſleep; inability to keep awake. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEE'PLESS. *a.* [from *ſleep*.] Wanting ſleep; always awake. *Milton.*

SLEE'PY. *a.* [from *ſleep*.]
1. Drowſy; diſpoſed to ſleep.
2. Not awake. *Dryden.*
3. Soporiferous; ſomniferous; cauſing ſleep. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *ſ.* [perhaps from the Daniſh, *ſlet*.] A kind of ſmooth or ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſnow in ſmall particles intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY. *a.* [from the noun.] Bringing ſleet.

SLEEVE. *ſ.* [ꝑliꝼ, Saxon.]
1. The part of a garment that covers the arms. *Spenſer.*
2. *Sleeve*, in ſome provinces, ſignifies a knot or ſkein of ſilk.
3. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SLEE'VED. *a.* [from *ſleeve*.] Having ſleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *a.* [from *ſleeve*.]
1. Wanting ſleeves; having no ſleeves.
2. Wanting reaſonableneſs; wanting propriety; wanting ſolidity. *Hall.*

SLEIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſlagd*, cunning, Iſlandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Chapman. Swift.*

SLE'NDER. *a.* [*ſlinder*, Dutch.]
1. Thin;

1. Thin; ſmall in circumference compared with the length; not thick *Milton.*
2. Small in the waiſt; having a fine ſhape. *Dryden.*
3. Not bulky; ſlight; not ſtrong. *Pope.*
4. Small; inconſiderable; weak. *Tillotſon.*
5. Sparing; leſs than enough. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Not amply ſupplied. *Philips.*

SLE'NDERLY. *ad.* [from *ſlender.*]
1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly. *Hayward.*

SLE'NDERNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlender.*]
1. Thinneſs; ſmallneſs of circumference. *Newton.*
2. Want of bulk or ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Slightneſs; weakneſs; inconſiderableneſs. *Whitgift.*
4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterite of *ſleep.*

SLEW. The preterite of *ſlay.*

To SLEY. *v. n.* [See to SLEAVE.] To part or twiſt into threads. *Shakſpeare.*

To SLICE. *v. n.* [ꝑlıtan, Saxon.]
1. To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys.*
2. To cut into parts. *Cleaveland.*
3. To cut off. *Gay.*
4. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*

SLICE. *ſ.* [ꝑlıte, Saxon.]
1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.*
2. A broad piece. *Pope*
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a ſpatula. *Hakewill.*

SLICK. *a.* [*ſlickt*, Dutch.] See SLEEK. *Brown.*

SLID. The preterite of *ſlide.*

SLI'DDEN. The participle paſſive of *ſlide.*

To SLI'DDER. *v. n.* [*ſlidderen*, Dutch.] To ſlide with interruption. *Dryden.*

To SLIDE. *v. n.* preterite *ſlid*; participle paſſ. *ſlidden.* [ꝑlıdan, ꝑlıdente, Saxon.]
1. To paſs along ſmoothly; to ſlip; to glide. *Bacon.*
2. To move without change of the foot, *Milton.*
3. To paſs inadvertently. *Eccluſ.*
4. To paſs unnoticed. *Sidney.*
5. To paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad. *South.*
7. To paſs without difficulty or obſtruction. *Pope.*
8. To move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet. *Waller.*
9. To fall by errour. *Bacon.*
10. To be not firm. *Thomſon.*
11. To paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To paſs imperceptibly. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and eaſy paſſage. *Bacon.*
2. Flow; even courſe. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER. *ſ* [from *ſlide.*] He who ſlides.

SLIGHT. *a.* [*ſlicht*, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthleſs; inconſiderable. *Dryd.*
2. Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke.*
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect. *Milton.*
4. Fooliſh; weak of mind. *Hudibras.*
5. Not ſtrong; thin; as, *a.* ſlight *ſilk.*

SLIGHT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of ſcorn. *Clariſſa.*
2. Artifice; cunning practice: more properly *ſleight.* *Arbuthnot.*

To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To neglect; to diſregard. *Locke.*
2. To throw careleſsly. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To overthrow; to demoliſh. *Junius.*
4. *To* SLEIGHT *over.* To treat to perform careleſsly. *Bacon.*

SLI'GHTER. *ſ.* [from *ſlight.*] One who diſregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſlighting.*] Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *ſlight.*]
1. Negligently without regard. *Hooker.*
2. Scornfully; contemptuouſly. *Philips.*
3. Weakly; without force. *Milton.*
4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlight.*]
1. Weakneſs; want of ſtrength.
2. Negligence; want of attention. *Dryden.*

SLIM. *ad.* Slender; thin of ſhape. *Addiſon.*

SLIME. *ſ.* [ꝑlam, Saxon; *ſlijm*, Dutch.] Viſcous mire; any glutinous ſubſtance. *Raleigh.*

SLI'MINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlimy.*] Viſcoſity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY. *a.* [from *ſlime.*]
1. Overſpread with ſlime. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Viſcous; glutinous. *Milton.*

SLI'NESS. *ſ.* [from *ſly.*] Deſigning artifice. *Addiſon.*

SLING. *ſ.* [ꝑlıngan, Sax. *ſlingen*, Dutch.]
1. A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap and two ſtrings; the ſtone is lodged in the ſtrap, and thrown by looſing one of the ſtrings. *Job.*
2. A throw; a ſtroke. *Milton.*
3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is ſuſtained.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw by a ſling.
2. To throw; to caſt. *Addiſon.*
3. To hang looſely by a ſtring. *Dryden.*
4. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*

SLI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſling.*] One who ſlings or uſes the ſling. *Kings.*

To SLINK. *v. a.* preter. *ſlunk.* [ꝑlıngan, Sax. to creep.] To ſneak; to ſteal out of the way. *Milton.*

To SLINK. *v. n.* To caſt; to miſcarry of. *Mortimer.*

To SLIP. *v. n.* [ꝑlıpan, Sax. *ſlippen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſlide; not to tread firm. *South.*
2. To ſlide; to glide. *Sidney.*
3. To move or fly out of place. *Wiſeman.*
4. To ſneak; to ſink. *Spenſer.*
5. To glide; to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney.*
6. To fall into fault or errour. *Eccluſ.*

7. To creep by overſight. *Pope.*
8. To eſcape; to fall out of the memory. *Hooker.*

To SLIP. *v. a.*
1. To convey ſecretly. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To loſe by negligence. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.*
4. To eſcape from; to leave ſlily. *Shakſp.*
5. To let looſe. *Dryden.*
6. To let a dog looſe. *Dryden.*
7. To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift.*
8. To paſs over negligently. *Atterbury.*

SLIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſlipping; falſe ſtep.
2. Errour; miſtake; fault. *Wotton.*
3. A twig torn from the main ſtock. *Ray.*
4. A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held. *Bramhall.*
5. An eſcape; a deſertion. *Hudibras.*
6. A long narrow piece. *Addiſon.*

SLI'PBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſlip* and *board.*] A board ſliding in grooves. *Gulliver.*

SLI'PKNOT. *ſ.* [*ſlip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot eaſily untied. *Moxon.*

SLI'PPER, or *Slipſhoe. ſ.* [from *ſlip.*] A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily. *Raleigh.*

SLI'PPERINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlippery.*]
1. State or quality of being ſlippery; ſmoothneſs; glibneſs. *Sharp.*
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLI'PPERY. *a.* [ſlıpuȝ, Saxon; *ſliperig*, Swediſh.]
1. Smooth; glib. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not affording firm footing. *Cowley.*
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep. *Dryden.*
4. Not ſtanding firm. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inſtable. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Not certain in its effects. *L'Eſtrange.*
7. Not chaſte. *Shakſpeare.*

SLI'PPY. *ad.* [from *ſlip.*] Slippery; eaſily ſliding. *Floyer.*

SLI'PSHOD. *a.* [*ſlip* and *ſhod.*] Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels; but barely ſlipped on. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP. *ſ.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *ſlop.*

SLISH. *ſ.* A low word formed by reduplicating *ſlaſh.* *Shakſpeare.*

To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *ſlit* and *ſlitted.* [ſlıtan, Saxon.] To cut longwiſe. *Brown.*

SLIT. *ſ.* [ſlıt, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening. *Newton.*

To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [ſlıtan, Saxon.] To
To SLI'VER. } ſplit; to divide longwiſe; to tear off longwiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SLI'VER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakſpeare.*

SLOATS. *ſ.* Of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLO'BBER. *ſ.* [*glavoerio*, Welſh.] Slaver.

To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*ſlocken*, to quench, Swediſh and Scottiſh.] To ſlake; to quench.

SLOE. *ſ.* [ſla, Sax.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a ſmall wild plum. *Blackmore.*

SLOOP. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhip.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *ſlop*] To drink groſly and greedily.

SLOP. *ſ* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. *L'Eſtrange. Dryden.*

SLOP. *ſ.* [ſlop, Saxon; *ſloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowſers; open breeches. *Shakſp.*

SLOPE. *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular. *Bacon.*

SLOPE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*

To SLOPE. *v n.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely. *Pope.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden.*

SLO'PENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity. *Wotton.*

SLO'PEWISE. *a.* [*ſlope* and *wiſe.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Carew.*

SLO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*

SLO'PPY. *a.* [from *ſlop.*] Miry and wet.

To SLOT. *v a.* [*ſluyghen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike or claſh hard.

SLOT. *ſ.* [*ſlod*, Iſlandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH. *ſ.* [ſlæꝛð, ſlɛ ð, Saxon.]
1. Slowneſs; tardineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; idleneſs. *Milton.*
3. An animal of ſo ſlow a motion, that he will be three or four days at leaſt in climbing and coming down a tree. *Grew.*

SLO'THFUL. *a.* [*ſloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; ſluggiſh; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs.*

SLO'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſlothful.*] With ſloth.

SLO'THFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlothful.*] Idleneſs; lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; inactivity. *Hook.*

SLOUCH. *ſ.* [*ſloff*, Daniſh, ſtupid.]
1. A downcaſt look; a depreſſion of the head. *Swift.*
2. A man who looks heavy and clowniſh. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLO'VEN. *ſ.* [*ſloef*, Dutch; *yſlyven*, Welſh.] A man indecently negligent of cleanlineſs; a man dirtily dreſſed. *Herbert.*

SLO'VENLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanlineſs. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY. *a.* [from *ſloven.*] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLO'VENLY. ad. [from *ſloven.*] In a coarſe inelegant manner. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY. *ſ.* [from *ſloven.*] Dirtineſs; want of neatneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SLOUGH.

SLOUGH. *ſ.* [ſlog, Saxon.]
1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward.*
2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation. *Grew.*
3. The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore. *Wiſeman.*

SLO'UGHY. *a.* [from *ſlough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*

SLOW. *a.* [ſlap, ſleap, Saxon; *ſlieuw*, Friſick.]
1. Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Locke.*
2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time. *Milton.*
3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Add.*
4. Dull; inactive; tardy; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*
5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer.*
6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

SLOW. In compoſition, is an adverb; *ſlowly*: as, ſlow *paced.*

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay; to procraſtinate. *Shakſpeare.*

SLO'WLY. *ad.* [from *ſlow.*]
1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope.*
2. Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time. *Dryden.*
3. Not haſtily; not raſhly.
4. Not promptly; not readily.
5. Tardily; ſluggiſhly. *Addiſon.*

SLO'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſlow.*]
1. Smallneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs. *Watts.*
2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley.*
4. Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.
5. Deliberation; cool delay.
6. Dilatorineſs; procraſtination.

SLO'WORM. *ſ.* [ſlapyrm, Saxon.] The blindworm; a ſmall viper, ſcarcely venomous. *Brown.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [probably from *lubber.*]
1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney.*
2. To ſtain; to daub. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To cover coarſely or careleſly. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *ſ.* A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *ſ.* Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*

SLUG, *ſ.* [*ſlung*, Daniſh, and *ſlock*, Dutch, ſignifying a glutton.]
1. An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A hindrance; an obſtruction. *Bacon.*
3. A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.
4. [ſleeg, a hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move ſlowly. *Spenſer.*

SLU'GGARD. *ſ.* [from *ſlug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſluggard.*] To make idle; to make droniſh. *Shakſp.*

SLU'GGISH. *a.* [from *ſlug.*] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful. *Waller.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dulneſs; ſloth; lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *ſ.* [*ſluyſe*, Dutch; *eſcluſe*, French; *ſcluſa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton.*

To SLUICE. *v a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates. *Milton.*

SLU'ICY. *a.* [from *ſluice.*] Falling in ſtreams, as from a ſluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*

To SLUMBER. *v. n.* [ſlumpian, Sax. *ſluymeren*, Dutch.]
1. To ſleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound ſleep. *Milton.*
2. To ſleep; to repoſe: *ſleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded. *Job.*
3. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs. *Young.*

To SLUMBER. *v. a.*
1. To lay to ſleep.
2. To ſtupify; to ſtun. *Spenſer.*

SLU'MBER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Light ſleep; ſleep not profound. *Pope.*
2. Sleep; repoſe. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS. } *a.* [from *ſlumber.*
SLU'MBERY. }
1. Inviting to ſleep; ſoporiferous; cauſing ſleep. *Pope.*
2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shakſpeare.*

SLUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſling.*

SLUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſlink.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*ſlooring*, Dutch, haſty; *ſloore*, a ſlut.]
1. To ſully; to ſoil; to contaminate.
2. To paſs lightly; to balk; to miſs. *Cudworth.*
3. To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras.*

SLUR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; ſlight diſgrace *South.*

SLUT. *ſ.* [*ſlodde*, Dutch.]
1. A dirty woman. *King.*
2. A word of ſlight contempt to a woman. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'TTERLY. *ſ.* [from *ſlut.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut. *Shakſpeare. Druyton.*

SLU'TTISH. *a.* [from *ſlut.*] Naſty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanlineſs, *Raleigh.*

SLU'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] In a ſluttiſh manner; naſtily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut; naſtineſs; dirtineſs. *Sidney. Ray.*

SLY. *a.* [ſlig, Saxon; *ſlægur*, Iſlandick.] Meanly artful; ſecretly inſidious. *Fairfax.*

SLI'LY. *ad.* [from *ſly.*] With ſecret artifice; inſidiouſly.

To SMACK. *v. n.* [ꝼmæckan, Saxon; *ſmaecken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taſte; to be tinctured with any particular taſte.
2. To have a tincture or quality infuſed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte. *Gay.*
4. To kiſs with a quick ſeparation of the lips. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiſs. *Donne.*
2. To make any quick ſmart noiſe.

SMACK. *ſ.* [*ſmaeck*, Dutch.]

1. Taſte; ſavour.
2. Tincture; quality from ſomething mixed. *Spenſer.*
3. A pleaſing taſte. *Tuſſer.*
4. A ſmall quantity; a taſte. *Dryden.*
5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte.
6. A loud kiſs. *Donne.*
7. [ꝼmacca, Saxon.] A ſmall ſhip.

SMALL. *a.* [ꝼmall, Saxon; *ſmall*, Dutch.]

1. Little in quantity; not great. *Dryden.*
2. Slender; exile; minute. *Deut.*
3. Little in degree. *Acts.*
4. Little in importance; petty. *Geneſis.*
5. Little in the principal quality; not ſtrong; weak; as, *ſmall* beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The ſmall or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney.*

SMA'LLAGE. *ſ.* A plant. It is a ſpecies of parſley. *Miller.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *ſ.* [*ſmall* and *coal.*] Little wood coals uſed to light fires. *Spectator.*

SMA'LLCRAFT. *ſ.* [*ſmall and craft.*] A little veſſel below the denomination of a ſhip. *Dryden.*

SMA'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmall.*]

1. Littleneſs; nor greatneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Want of bulk; minuteneſs; exility. *Bacon.*
3. Want of ſtrength; weakneſs.

SMALLPO'X. *ſ.* [*ſmall and pox.*] An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity; *variolæ. Wiſeman.*

SMA'LLY. *ad.* [from *ſmall.*] In a little quantity; with minuteneſs; in a little or low degree. *Aſcham.*

SMALT. *ſ.* A beautiful blue ſubſtance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fuſed with three parts common ſalt, and one part potaſh. *Hill.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *a.* [*ſmaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; reſembling emerald.

SMART. *ſ.* [ꝼmeopta, Saxon, *ſmert*, Dutch.] *ſmarta*, Swediſh.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.*
2. Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [ꝼmeopcan, Saxon; *ſmerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain. *South. Arbuth.*
2. To feel pain of body or mind. *Pope.*

SMART. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; ſharp; cauſing ſmart. *Shak.*
2. Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.*
3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.*
4. Acute; witty. *Tillotſon.*
5. Briſk; vivacious; lively. *Addiſon.*

SMART. *ſ.* A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity.

SMA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *ſmart.*] After a ſmart manner; ſharply; briſkly; vigorouſly. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmart.*]

1. The quality of being ſmart; quickneſs; vigour. *Boyle.*
2. Livelineſs; briſkneſs; wittineſs. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ſmack.*]

1. Taſte; tincture; twang. *Holder.*
2. A bird.

To SMA'TTER. *v. n.*

1. To have a ſlight taſte; to have a ſlight, ſuperficial, and imperfect knowledge. *Watts.*
2. To talk ſuperficially or ignorantly. *Hud.*

SMA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Superficial or ſlight knowledge. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *ſmatter.*] One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a.* [ꝼmeꝛian, Saxon; *ſmeeren*, Dutch.]

1. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive; to beſmear. *Milton.*
2. To ſoil; to contaminate. *Shakſpeare.*

SMEA'RY. *a.* [from *ſmear.*] Dauby; adheſive. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *ſ.* A ſeafowl.

To SMEETH, or *ſmutch. v. n.* [ꝼmiꝺꝺe, Sax.] To ſmoke; to blacken with ſmoke.

SME'GMATICK. *a.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; deterſive. *Dict.*

To SMELL. *v. a.* [from *ſmoel*, warm, Dutch. becauſe ſmells are increaſed by heat, *Skinner.*]

1. To percieve by the noſe. *Collier.*
2. To find out by mental ſagacity. *L'Eſt.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrike the noſtrils. *Bacon.*
2. To have any particular ſcent. *Brown.*
3. To have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To practiſe the act of ſmelling. *Addiſon.*

SMELL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of ſmelling: the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ. *Davies.*
2. Scent; power of affecting the noſe *Bac.*

SME'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſmell.*] He who ſmells.

SME'LLFEAST. *ſ.* [*ſmell* and *feaſt.*] A paraſite; one who haunts good tables. *L'Eſt.*

SMELT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſmell.*

SMELT. *ſ.* [ꝼmelt, Sax.] A ſmall ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*ſmelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal. *Woodward.*

SME'LTER. *ſ.* [from *ſmelt.*] One who melts ore. *Woodward.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [ꝑmeꝛician, Saxon] To ſmile wantonly. *Swift.*

SME'RKY. } *a.* Nice; ſmart; jaunty. *Spenſer.*
SMERK. }

SME'RLIN. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SMI'CKET. *ſ.* The under garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT, for *ſmite*. *Spenſer.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*ſmuylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleaſure; to expreſs gladneſs by the countenance. *Tatler.*
2. To expreſs ſlight contempt. *Camden.*
3. To look gay or joyous. *Milton.*
4. To be favourable; to be propitious. *Milt.*

SMILE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight contraction of the face; a look of pleaſure, or kindneſs. *Wotton.*

SMI'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſmiling*.] With a look of pleaſure.

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk*, or *murcky*.] To cloud; to duſk; to ſoil. *Shakſpeare.*

SMIT. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*.

To SMITE. *v. a.* preterite *ſmote*; participle paſſ. *ſmit*, *ſmitten*, [ꝑmiꝛtan, Saxon; *ſmijten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike; to reach with a blow. *Ezekiel.*
2. To kill; to deſtroy. *Samuel.*
3. To afflict; to chaſten. *Wake.*
4. To blaſt.
5. To affect with any paſſion. *Milton.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To ſtrike; to collide. *Nahum.*

SMI'TER. *ſ.* [from *ſmite*] He who ſmites. *Iſaiah.*

SMITH. *ſ.* [ꝑmiþ, Saxon; *ſmeth*, German; *ſmid*, Dutch.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals *Tate.*
2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dry.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *ſ.* [ꝑmiþcꝛæft, Sax.] The art of a ſmith. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *ſ.* [from *ſmith*.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMI'THING. *ſ.* [from *ſmith*.] An art manual, by which iron is wrought into an intended ſhape. *Moxon.*

SMI'THY. *ſ.* [ꝑmiþþe, Saxon.] The ſhop of a ſmith. *Dryden.*

SMI'TTEN. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*.

SMOCK. *ſ.* [ꝑmoc, Saxon.] The under garment of a woman; a ſhift. *Sandys.*

SMOCKFA'CED, *a.* [*ſmock* and *face*.] Pale-faced; maidenly. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *ſ.* [ꝑmoec, Saxon; *ſmook*, Dutch.] The viſible effluvium or ſooty exhalation from any thing burning. *Cowley.*

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat. *Milt.*
2. To burn; to be kindled. *Deut.*
3. To move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle. *Dryden.*
4. To ſmell, or hunt out. *Hudibras.*
5. To uſe tobacco.
6. To ſuffer; to be puniſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

To SMOKE. *v. a.*

1. To ſcent by ſmoke; to dry in ſmoke *Arbuthnot.*
2. To ſmell out; to find out. *Shakſpeare.*

To SMOKE-*dry*. *v. a.* [*ſmoke* and *dry*.] To dry by ſmoke. *Mortimer.*

SMO'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſmoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke.
2. One that uſes tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *a.* [from *ſmoke*.] Having no ſmoke. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *a.* [from *ſmoke*]

1. Emitting ſmoke; fumed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Having the appearance or nature of ſmoke. *Harvey.*
3. Noiſome with ſmoke. *Milton.*

SMOOTH. *a.* [ꝑmeþ, ꝑmoeþ, Sax. *ſmwyth*, Welch.]

1. Even on the ſurface; not rough; level. *Milton.*
2. Evenly ſpread; gloſſy. *Pope.*
3. Equal in pace; without ſtart or obſtruction. *Milton.*
4. Gently flowing. *Milton.*
5. Soluble; ſoft; not harſh. *Gay.*
6. Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton.*

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the ſurface. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To work into a ſoft uniform maſs. *Ray.*
3. To make eaſy; to rid from obſtructions. *Pope.*
4. To make flowing; to free from harſhneſs. *Milton.*
5. To palliate; to ſoften. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To calm; to mollify. *Milton.*
7. To eaſe. *Dryden.*
8. To flatter; to ſoften with blandiſhments. *Shakſpeare.*

To SMO'OTHEN. *v. a.* To make even and ſmooth. *Moxon.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *a.* [*ſmooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a ſoft air. *Shakſp.*

SMO'OTHLY. *ad.* [from *ſmooth*.]

1. Not roughly; evenly.
2. With even glide. *Pope.*
3. Without obſtruction; eaſily; readily. *Hooker.*
4. With ſoft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmooth*.]

1. Evenneſs on the ſurface; freedom from aſperity. *Bacon.*
2. Softneſs or mildneſs on the palate. *Phil.*
3. Sweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers. *Dry.*
4. Blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech. *Sh.*

SMOTE. The preterite of *ſmite*.

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [ꝑmoþian. Saxon.]

1. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air. *Sidney.*
2. To ſuppreſs. *Hooker.*

SMO'THER. *ſ.* [from the verb]

1. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion. Not uſed. *Bacon.*
2. Smoke; thick duſt. *Collier.*

To SMOTHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmoke without vent. *Bacon.*
2. To be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe. *Collier.*

SMO'ULDERING. } [ꝑmoþian, Sax. to ſmo-
SMO'ULDRY. } ther; *ſmoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and ſmoking without vent. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *a.* [*ſmuck*, dreſs; *ſmucken*, to dreſs, Dutch.] Nice; ſpruce; dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs. *Spectator.*

To SMUGGLE. *v, a.* [*ſmockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMUGGLER. *ſ.* [from *ſmuggle.*] A wretch who imports or exports goods without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMU'GLY. *ad.* [from *ſmug.*] Neatly; ſprucely. *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmug.*] Spruceneſs; neatneſs without elegance.

SMUT. *ſ.* [ꝼmitta, Saxon; *ſmette*, Dutch.]
1. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal.
2. Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer.*
3. Obſcenity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtain; to mark with ſoot or coal. *Add.*
2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather muſt. *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To black with ſmoke. *Ben Jonſon.*

SMU'TTILY. *ad.* [from *ſmutty.*]
1. Blackly; ſmokily.
2. Obſcenely.

SMU'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſmutty.*]
1. Soil from ſmoke. *Temple.*
2. Obſceneneſs.

SMU'TTY. *a.* [from *ſmut.*]
1. Black with ſmoke or coal. *Swift.*
2. Tainted with mildew. *Locke.*
3. Obſcene; not modeſt. *Collier.*

SNACK. *ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.*

SNA'COT. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SNA'FFLE. *ſ.* [*ſnavel*, Dutch, the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.

SNAG *ſ.*
1. A jag or ſharp protuberance. *Spenſer.*
2. A tooth left by itſelf or ſtanding beyond the reſt. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. } *a.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of ſnags;
SNA'GGY. } full of ſharp protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points. *More.*

SNAIL. *ſ.* [ꝼnoeġl, Saxon; *ſnegl*, Dutch.]
1. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs. *Donne.*
2. A name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'IL-CLAVER, or *ſnail-trefoil. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SNAKE. *ſ.* [ꝼnaca, Saxon; *ſnake*, Dutch.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from the viper. Our ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'KEROOT. *ſ.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED, or *Biſtort. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Latin.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD. *ſ.* The ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtraight tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt; it has no remarkable ſmell; but is of an intenſely bitter taſte. *Hill.*

SNA'KY. *a.* [from *ſnake.*]
1. Serpentine; belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake. *Milton.*
2. Having ſerpents. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [the ſame with *knap.*]
1. To break at once; to break ſhort. *Digby.*
2. To ſtrike with a knacking noiſe, or ſharp ſound. *Pope.*
3. To bite. *Wiſeman.*
4. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly. *Wotton. Dryden.*
5. To treat with ſharp language. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*
1. To break ſhort; to fall aſunder. *Donne.*
2. To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SNAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of breaking with quick motion.
2. A greedy fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A quick eager bite. *Carew.*
4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON. *ſ.*
1. A plant.
2. A kind of play, in which brandy is ſet on fire, and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

SNA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *ſnap.*] One who ſnaps. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'PPISH. *a.* [from *ſnap.*]
1. Eager to bite. *Spectator.*
2. Peeviſh; ſharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; tartneſs.

SNA'PSACK. *ſ.* [*ſnappſack*, Swediſh.] A ſoldier's bag: more uſually *knapſack.*

SNARE. *ſ.* [*ſnara*, Swediſh and Iſlandick; *ſnoer*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing ſet to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a nooſe. *Milton.*
2. Any thing by which one is entraped or entangled in body or mind. *Taylor.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a nooſe. *Milton.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* [*ſnarren*, Dutch.]
1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarre. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſpeak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To entangle; to embarraſs. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *ſ.* [from *ſnarl.*] One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *a.* [from *ſnare.*] Entangling; inſidious. *Dryden.*

SNAST.

SNAST. *ſ.* The ſnuff of a candle. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*ſnacken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſeize any thing haſtily. *Hooker.*
2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly. *Clarend.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite or catch eagerly at ſomething. *Shakſpeare.*

SNATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A haſty catch.
2. A ſhort fit of vigorous action. *Tuſſer.*
3. A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part. *Brown.*
4. A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit. *Wilkins.*
5. A quip; a ſhuffling anſwer. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] One that ſnatches. *Shakſpeare.*

SNA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſnatching.*] Haſtily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [ꝑnecan, Saxon; *ſnige*, Daniſh.]
1. To creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen. *Dryden. Watts.*
2. To behave with meanneſs and ſervillity; to crouch. *South. Pope.*

SNE'AKER. *ſ.* A ſmall veſſel of drink. *Spect.*

SNE'AKING. *participle a.* [from *ſneak.*]
1. Servile; mean; low. *Rowe.*
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parſimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſneaking.*] Meanly; ſervilely. *Herbert.*

SNE'AKUP. *ſ.* [from *ſneak.*] A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel. *Shakſpeare.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.*
1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip. *Shakſpeare.*

SNEAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check. *Shakſpeare.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [properly to *ſnib.* See SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenſer.*

To SNEER. *v. n.*
1. To ſhow contempt by looks.
2. To inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions. *Pope.*
3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*
4. To ſhew awkward mirth. *Taylor.*

SNEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.*
2. An expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn. *Watts.*

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [nieꝑan; Saxon; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the noſe. *Wiſeman.*

SNEEZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe. *Brown.*

SNEE'ZEWORT. *ſ.* [*ptarmica*, Lat.] A plant.

SNET. *ſ.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer.

SNEW. The old preterite of *To ſnow.*

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*ſnibbe*, Daniſh.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenſer.*

SNICK *and* SNEE. *ſ.* A combat with knives. *Wiſeman.*

To SNI'CKER, or *Snigger. v. n.* To laugh ſlily, wantonly, or contemptuouſly; to laugh in one's ſleeve. *Dict.*

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*ſniffa*, Swediſh.] To draw breath audibly up the noſe. *Swift.*

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n. Sniggling* is thus performed; take a ſtrong ſmall hook, tied to a ſtring about a yard long; and then into the hole where an eel may hide himſelf, with a ſhort ſtick put your bait leiſurely; if within the ſight of it, the eel will bite; pull him out by degrees. *Walter.*

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*ſnippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with ſciſſors. *Arbuthnot.*

SNIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſingle cut with ſciſſors. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A ſmall ſhred. *Wiſeman.*
3. A ſhare; a ſnack. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNIPE. *ſ.* [*ſneppe*, German; ꝑnite, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill, *Floyer.*
2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shakſpeare.*

SNI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *ſnip.*] One that ſnips.

SNI'PPET. *ſ.* [from *ſnip.*] A ſmall part; a ſhare. *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP. *ſ.* Tart dialogue. *Pope.*

SNITE. *ſ.* [ꝑnita, Saxon.] A ſnipe. *Carew.*

To SNITE. *v. a.* [ꝑnýtan, Saxon.] To blow the noſe. *Grew.*

SNI'VEL. *ſ.* [*ſnevel*, German.] Snot; the running of the noſe.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run at the noſe.
2. To cry as children. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNI'VELLER. *ſ.* [from *ſnivel.*] A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*ſnorken*, Dut.] To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep. *Roſcom. Stillingfleet.*

SNORE. *ſ.* [ꝑnoꝛa, Saxon.] Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe. *Shakſp.*

To SNORT. *v. n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the noſe as a high mettled horſe. *Jeremiah.*

SNOT. *ſ.* [ꝑnoꝛe, Saxon; *ſnot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the noſe. *Swift.*

SNO'TTY. *a.* [from *ſnot.*] Full of ſnot.

SNOUT. *ſ.* [*ſnuyt*, Dutch.]
1. The noſe of a beaſt. *Dryden.*
2. The noſe of a man, in contempt. *Swift.*
3. The noſel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNO'UTED. *a.* [from *ſnout.*] Having a ſnout. *Grew.*

SNOW. *ſ.* [ꝑnap, Saxon; *ſnee*, Dutch.] The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [ꝑnapan, Saxon. *ſneuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in ſnow. *Brown.*

To SNOW. *v. a.* To ſcatter like ſnow. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL. *ſ.* [*ſnow* and *ball.*] A round lump of congelated ſnow. *Hayward.*

SNO'WBROTH. *ſ.* [*ſnow* and *broth.*] Very cold liquor. *Shakſpeare.*

SNO'WDROP. *ſ.* [*narciſſoleucoium*, Latin.] An early flower. *Boyle.*

SNO'W-WHITE. *a.* [*ſnow* and *white.*] White as ſnow. *Dryden.*

SNO'WY. *a.* [from *ſnow.*]
1. White like ſnow. *Rowe.*
2. Abounding with ſnow. *Milton.*

SNUB. *ſ.* [from *ſnubbe*, Dutch, a noſe, or *knubel*,

knubel, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a ſnag; a knot in wood. *Spenſer.*

To SNUB. *v. a.*
1. To check; to reprimand.
2. To nip. *Ray.*

To SNUB. *v. n.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.] To ſob with convulſion.

To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Daniſh.] To lie idle, cloſe, or ſnug. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *ſ.* [*ſnuf*, Dutch, ſnot.]
1. Snot. Not uſed.
2. The uſeleſs excreſence of a candle. *Donne.*
3. A candle almoſt burnt out. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addiſon.*
5. Reſentment expreſſed by ſnifting; perverſe reſentment. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe. *Pope.*

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw in with the breath. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſcent as a hound. *Tickell.*
3. To crop the candle. *Taylor.*

To SNUFF. *v. n.*
1. To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe. *Dryden. King.*
2. To ſnift in contempt. *Malachi.*

SNU'FFBOX. *ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box*.] The box in which ſnuff is carried. *Pope.*

SNU'FFERS. *ſ.* [from *ſnuff*.] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift.*

To SNU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*ſnoffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak through the noſe; to breathe hard through the noſe. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Dutch.] To lie cloſe; to ſnudge. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNUG. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloſe; free from any inconvenience. *Prior.*
2. Cloſe; out of notice. *Swift.*
3. Slily or inſidiouſly cloſe. *Dryden.*

To SNU'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſnug*.] To lie cloſe; to lie warm.

SO. *ad.* [ꝩpa, Saxon; *ſoo*, Dutch.]
1. In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following.
2. To ſuch a degree. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. In ſuch a manner. *Addiſon.*
4. In the ſame manner. *Milton.*
5. Thus; in this manner. *Bentley.*
6. Therefore; for this reaſon; in conſequence of this. *Hammond.*
7. On theſe terms; noting a conditional petition: anſwered by *as*. *Rowe.*
8. Provided that; on condition that. *Atterb.*
9. In like manner; noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another: anſwering to *as*. *Swift.*
10. Thus it is; this is the ſtate. *Dryden.*
11. At this point; at this time. *Shakſ.*
12. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well. *Ben Jonſon.*
13 It ſometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies ſome latent or abſurd compariſon. *Arbuthnot.*
14. A word of aſſumption; thus be it. *Shak.*
15. A form of petition. *Shakſpeare.*
16. So *ſo*. An exclamation after ſomething done or known. *Shakſpeare.*
17. So *ſo*. Indifferently; not much amiſs nor well. *Felton.*
18. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [ꝩocian, Saxon.]
1. To lie ſteeped in moiſture. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To enter by degrees into pores. *Bacon.*
3. To drink gluttonouſly and intemperately. *Locke.*

To SOAK. *v. a.*
1. To macerate in any moiſture; to ſteep; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed; to drench. *Dryden.*
2. To drain; to exhauſt. *Bacon.*

SOAP. *ſ.* [ꝩape, Sax. *ſapo*, Latin.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and unctuous ſubſtance. *Newton.*

SOAPBOI'LER. *ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil*.] One whoſe trade is to make ſoap. *Addiſon.*

SOA'PWORT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of campion.

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*ſorare*, Italian.]
1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount: properly to fly without viſible action of the wings. *Milton.*
2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. *Addiſon.*
3. To riſe high. *Milton.*

SOAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Towering flight. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [ꝩeob, Saxon.] To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion. *Fairfax.*

SOB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A convulſive ſigh; a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow. *Swift.*

To SOB. *v. a.* To ſoak. A cant word *Mort.*

SO'BER. *a.* [*ſobrius*, Latin; *ſobre*, French.]
1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Taylor.*
2. Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker.*
3. Not mad; right in the underſtanding. *Dryden.*
4. Regularly; calm; free from inordinate paſſion. *Abbot.*
5. Serious; ſolemn; grave. *Shakſpeare*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make ſober; to cure of intoxication. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *ad.* [from *ſober*.]
1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madneſs.
3. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon.*
4. Coolly; calmly, *Locke.*

SO'BERNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſober*.]
1. Temperance in drink. *Common Prayer.*
2. Calmneſs; freedom from enthuſiaſm; coolneſs. *Dryden.*

SOBRI'ETY, *ſ.* [*ſobrius*, Latin.]
1. Temperance in drink; ſoberneſs, *Taylor.*
2. Preſent freedom from the power of ſtrong liquor.
3. General temperance. *Hooker.*
4. Freedom from inordinate paſſion. *Rogers.*

5. Calm-

5. Calmneſs; coolneſs. *Dryden.*
6. Serioufneſs; gravity. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *ſ.* [*ſoc*, Fr. a ploughſhare.] A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandry ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee. All ſervices due for land being knight's ſervice, or *ſoccage*; ſo that whatever is not knight's ſervice is *ſoccage*. *Cowel.*

SO'CIABLE. *a.* [*ſociable*, French; *ſociabilis*, Latin.]
1. Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker.*
2. Ready to unite in a general intereſt. *Addiſon.*
3. Friendly; familiar. *Milton.*
4. Inclined to company. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſociable.*]
1. Inclination to company and converſe. *More.*
2. Freedom of converſation; good fellowſhip. *Hayward.*

SO'CIABLY. *ad.* [from *ſociable.*] Converſibly, as a companion. *Milton.*

SO'CIAL. *a.* [*ſocialis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to general or public intereſt. *Locke.*
2. Eaſy to mix in friendly gayety; companionable. *Pope.*
3. Conſiſting in union or converſe with another. *Milton.*

SO'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſocial.*] The quality of being ſocial.

SOCI'ETY. *ſ.* [*ſocieté*, Fr. *ſocietas*, Latin.]
1. Union of many in one general intereſt.
2. Numbers united in one intereſt; community. *Tillotſon.*
3. Company; converſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Partnerſhip; union on equal terms. *Dryden.*

SOCK. *ſ.* [*ſoccus*, Lat. ꝑocc, Sax. *ſocke*, Dut.]
1. Something put between the foot and ſhoe. *Bacon.*
2. The ſhoe of the ancient comick actors. *Milton.*

SO'CKET. *ſ.* [*ſouchette*, French.]
1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candleſtick. *Collier.*
2. The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden.*
3. Any hollow that receives ſomething inſerted, *Bacon.*

SO'CKETCHISEL. *ſ.* A ſtronger ſort of chiſels. *Moxon.*

SO'CLE. *ſ.* [with architects.] A flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues and vaſes. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN, or *Soccager*. *ſ.* [ꝑocaꝑman, Sax.] A ſort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage, *Cowel.*

SO'COME. *ſ.* A cuſtom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *ſ.* [*ſoed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterite of *ſeethe.*

SODA'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowſhip; a fraternity. *Stillingfleet.*

SO'DDEN. [the participle paſſive of *ſeethe.*] Boiled; ſeethed. *Dryden.*

To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, French, *ſouderen*, Dutch.] To cement with ſome metallick matter. *Iſaiah.*

SO'DER, *ſ.* A metallick cement. *Collier.*

SOE. *ſ.* A large wooden veſſel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl *More.*

SO'EVER. *ad.* [*ſo* and *ever.*] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whoſoever*; *whatſoever*; *howſoever.* *Temple.*

SO'FA. *ſ.* [I believe an eaſtern word] A ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets. *Guard.*

SOFT. *a.* [ꝑoꝼt, Saxon; *ſaft*, Dutch.]
1. Not hard. *Bacon.*
2. Not rugged; not rough. *Matthew.*
3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Milt.*
4. Facile; flexible; not reſolute; yielding. *K. Charles.*
5. Tender; timorous. *Pope.*
6. Mild; gentle; kind; not ſevere. *Milt.*
7. Meek; civil; complaiſant. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Placid; ſtill; eaſy. *Milton.*
9. Effeminate; viciouſly nice. *Davies.*
10. Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton.*
11. Weak; ſimple. *Glanville.*
12. Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Dryden.*
13. Smooth; flowing. *Pope.*
14. Not forcible; not violent. *Milton.*

SOFT. *interj* Hold; ſtop; not ſo faſt. *Suckl.*

To SOFTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſoft.*]
1. To make ſoft; to make leſs hard. *Bacon.*
2. To intenerate; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate. *Addiſon.*
3. To make eaſy; to compoſe; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate. *Pope.*
4. To make leſs harſh, or vehement. *Dryden.*
5. To make tender; to enervate.

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs hard. *Bacon.*
2. To grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'FTLY. *ad.* [from *ſoft.*]
1. Without hardneſs.
2. Not violently; not forcibly. *Bacon.*
3. Not loudly. *Dryden.*
4. Gently; placidly. *Dryden.*
5. Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]
1. That which makes ſoft.
2. One who palliates. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]
1. The quality of being ſoft; quality contrary to hardneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Mildneſs; kindneſs. *Watts.*
3. Civility; gentleneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Effeminacy; vitious delicacy. *Taylor.*
5. Timorouſneſs; puſillanimity. *Grew.*
6. Quality contrary to harſhneſs. *Bacon.*
7. Faculty; gentleneſs; candour; eaſineſs to be affected. *Hooker.*
8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence. *Harte.*
9. Mildneſs; meekneſs. *Waller.*

SOHO'. *interj.* A form of calling from a diſtant place.

To SOIL. *v. a.* [ꝑilian, Sax. *ſoullier*, French.]
1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to ſtain; to ſully. *Bacon.*

2. To

2. To dung; to manure. *South.*

SOIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Dirt; ſpot; pollution; foulneſs. *Shak.*
2. Ground; earth conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon.*
3. Land; country. *Milton.*
4. Dung; compoſt. *Mortimer.*

SOI'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſoil.*] Stain; foulneſs. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *ſ.* [from *ſoil.*] Stain; pollution. *Shakſpeare.*

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*ſejourner*, French.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation. *Donne.*

SO'JOURN. *ſ.* [*ſejour*, French; from the verb.] A temporary reſidence; a caſual and no ſettled habitation. *Milton.*

SO'JOURNER. *ſ.* [from *ſojourn.*] A temporary dweller. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*ſoulacier*, old French; *ſolazzare*, Italian; *ſolatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuſe. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort. *Shak.*

SO'LACE. *ſ.* [*ſolatium*, Latin.] Comfort; pleaſure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleaſure. *Hooker. Milton.*

SOLA'NDER. *ſ.* [*ſoulandres*, French.] An ichorous ſcab on the inſide of the legs of horſes. *Dict.*

SO'LAR. } *a.* [*ſolaire*, Fr. *ſolaris*, Lat.]
SO'LARY. }
1. Being of the ſun. *Boyle.*
2. Belonging to the ſun. *Brown.*
3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the ſun. *Dryden.*
4. Meaſured by the ſun. *Holder.*

SOLD. The preterite and participle paſſ. of *ſell.*

SOLD. *ſ.* [*ſouldée*, old Fr.] Military pay; warlike entertainment. *Spenſer.*

SO'LDAN. *ſ.* [for *ſultan.*] The emperour of the Turks. *Milton.*

SO'LDANEL. *ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Lat.] A plant.

To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, French; *ſoldare*, Italian; *ſolidare*, Latin.] See SODER.
1. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement. *Newton.*
2. To mend; to unite any thing broken. *Hooker.*

SO'LDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER. *ſ.* [from *ſolder*,] One that ſolders or mends.

SO'LDIER. *ſ.* [*ſolidarius*, low Latin.]
1. A fighting man; a warriour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders. *Spenſer.*

SO'LDIERLIKE. } *a.* [*ſoldier* and *like.*] Martial; warlike; military; becoming a ſoldier. *Clarendon.*
SO'LDIERLY }

SO'LDIERSHIP. *ſ* [from *ſoldier.*] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a ſoldier. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'LDIERY. *ſ.* [from *ſoldier.*]
1. A body of military men; ſoldiers collectively. *Swift.*
2. Soldierſhip; martial ſkill. *Sidney.*

SOLE. *ſ.* [*ſolum*, Latin.]
1. The bottom of the foot. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The foot. *Spenſer.*
3. The bottom of the ſhoe. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The part of any thing that touches the ground. *Moxon.*
5. A kind of ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſoles; as, *to* ſole *a pair of ſhoes.* *Grew.*

SOLE. *a.* [*ſol.* old French; *ſolus*, Latin.]
1. Single; only. *Raleigh.*
2. [In law.] Not married. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM. *ſ.* [σολοικισμός.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. *Addiſon.*

SO'LELY. *ad.* [from *ſole*] Singly; only. *Brown.*

SO'LEMN. *a.* [*ſolemnis*, Latin.]
1. Anniverſary; obſerved once a year. *Still.*
2. Religiouſly grave. *Milton.*
3. Awful; ſtriking with ſeriouſneſs. *Spenſ.*
4. Grave; affectedly ſerious. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS. }
SO'LEMNITY. } *ſ.* [from *ſolemn.*]
1. Ceremony or rite annually performed. *Pope.*
2. Religious ceremony.
3. Awful ceremony or proceſſion. *Bacon.*
4. Manner of acting or ſpeaking awfully ſerious. *Sidney.*
5. Gravity; ſteady ſeriouſneſs. *Addiſon.*
6. Awful grandeur; grave ſtateline ſs; ſober dignity. *Wotton.*
7. Affected gravity. *Shakſpeare.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſolemnize.*] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration. *Bacon.*

To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſolemn.*]
1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate. *Hooker.*
2. To perform religiouſly once a year. *Hook.*

SOLE'MNLY. *ad.* [from *ſolemn.*]
1. With annual religious ceremonies.
2. With formal gravity and ſtateline ſs *Bac.*
3. With formal ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
4. With affected gravity. *Dryden.*
5. With religious ſeriouſneſs. *Swift.*

To SOLI'CIT, *v. a.* [*ſolicito*, Latin.]
1. To importune; to entreat. *Milton.*
2. To call to action; to ſummon; to awake; to excite. *Rogers. Sidney.*
3. To implore; to aſk. *Pope.*
4. To attempt: to try to obtain. *Milton.*
5. To diſturb; to diſquiet.

SOLICITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*]
1. Importunity; act of importuning. *Milt. Locke.*
2. Invitation; excitement.

SOLI'CITOR. *ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*]
1. One who petitions for another. *Addiſon.*
2. One who does in chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts. *Bacon.*

SOLI'CITOUS. *a.* [*ſolicitus*, Lat.] Anxious; careful; concerned. *Taylor. Clarendon.*

SOLI'CITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſolicitous.*] Anxiouſly; carefully. *Boyle.*

SOLI-

SOLI'CITUDE. *ſ.* [*ſolicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulneſs. *Tillotſon.*

SOLI'CITRESS. *ſ.* [feminine of *ſolicitor*.] A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *a.* [*ſolidus*, Latin; *ſolide*, French.]
1. Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton.*
2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; denſe. *Dryden.*
3. Having all the geometrical dimenſions. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Strong; firm. *Addiſon.*
5. Sound; not weakly. *Watts.*
6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. *K. Charles.*
7. Not light; not ſuperficial; grave; profound. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *ſ.* [In phyſick.] The part containing the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *ſolid*.]
1. Fulneſs of matter; not hollowneſs.
2. Firmneſs; hardneſs; compactneſs; denſity. *Woodward.*
3. Truth; not fallaciouſneſs; intellectual ſtrength; certainty. *Addiſon. Prior.*

SO'LIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſolid*.]
1. Firmly; denſely; compactly.
2. Truly; on good ground. *Digby.*

SO'LIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſolid*.] Solidity; firmneſs; denſity. *Howel.*

SOLIDUNGUOLUS. *a.* [*ſolidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Wholehoofed; not clovenfooted. *Br.*

SOLIFIDIAN. *ſ.* [*ſolus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who ſuppoſes only faith, not works, neceſſary to juſtification. *Hammond.*

SOLI'LOQUY. *ſ.* [*ſoliloque*, French; *ſolus* and *loquor*, Latin.] A diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf. *Prior.*

SO'LIPEDE. *ſ.* [*ſolus* and *pedes*, Latin.] An animal whoſe feet are not cloven. *Brown.*

SOLITAI'RE. *ſ.* [*ſolitaire*, French.]
1. A recluſe; a hermit. *Pope.*
2. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARILY. *a.* [from *ſolitary*.] In ſolitude; with lonelineſs; without company. *Hooker.*

SO'LITARINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſolitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY. *a.* [*ſolitaire*, Fr. *ſolitarius*, Lat.]
1. Living alone; not having company. *Mil.*
2. Retired; remote from company. *Shak.*
3. Gloomy; diſmal. *Job.*
4. Single. *Brown.*

SO'LITARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit. *Pope.*

SO'LITUDE. *ſ.* [*ſolitudo*, Latin.]
1. Lonely life; ſtate of being alone. *Bacon.*
2. Lonelineſs; remoteneſs from company. *Law.*
3. A lonely place; a deſert. *Pope.*

SO'LLAR. *ſ.* [*ſolarium*, low Lat.] A garret. *Tuſſer.*

SO'LO. *ſ.* [Italian.] A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

SO'LOMON's *Leaf. ſ.* A plant.

SO'LOMON's *Seal. ſ.* A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *ſ.* [*ſolſtitium*, Latin.]
1. The point beyond which the ſun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longeſt in ſummer, or ſhorteſt in winter.
2. It is taken of itſelf commonly for the ſummer ſolſtice. *Brown.*

SOLSTI'TIAL. *a.* [from *ſolſtice*.]
1. Belonging to the ſolſtice. *Brown.*
2. Happening at the ſolſtice. *Philips.*

SO'LUBLE. *a.* [*ſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts. *Arbuth.*

SOLUBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſoluble*.] Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*ſolvo*. Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Tickel.*

SO'LVENCY. *ſ.* [from *ſolvent*.] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT. *a.* [*ſolvens*, Latin.]
1. Having the power to cauſe diſſolution.
2. Able to pay debt contracted.

SO'LVIBLE. *a.* [from *ſolve*.] Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry. *Hale.*

SO'LUND-GOOSE. *ſ.* A fowl in bigneſs and feather very like a tame gooſe, but his bill longer; his wings alſo much longer. *Green.*

SOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*ſolutio*, Latin.]
1. Diſruption; breach; disjunction; ſeparation. *Bacon.*
2. Matter diſſolved; that which contains any thing diſſolved. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Reſolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*

SO'LUTIVE. *a.* [from *ſolvo*, Latin.] Laxative; cauſing relaxation. *Bacon.*

SOMATO'LOGY. *ſ.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing; as *gameſome*. [*ſaam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *a.* [ꝑom, ꝑum, Saxon; *ſom*, *ſoming*, Dutch.]
1. More or leſs, nothing an indeterminate quantity. *Raleigh.*
2. More or fewer, nothing an indeterminate number. *Bacon.*
3. Certain perſons. *Some* is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; part. *Daniel.*
4. *Some* is oppoſed to *ſame*, or to *others*. *Spen.*
5. It is added to a number, to ſhow that the number is uncertain and conjectural. *Bacon.*
6. One; any, without determining which. *Milton.*

SO'MEBODY. *ſ.* [*ſome* and *body*.]
1. One; not nobody; a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined. *Bacon.*
2. A perſon of conſideration. *Acts.*

SO'MEDEAL. *ad.* [ꝑumdeal, Sax.] Some degree. *Spenſer.*

SO'MERSAULT. } *ſ.* [*ſommer*, a beam, and
SO'MERSET. } *ſault*, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a beam, and turns over his head.

SO'MEHOW. *a.* [*ſome* and *how*.] One way or other. *Cheyne.*

SO'METHING. *ſ.* [ꝑumðinȝ, Saxon.]
1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing indeterminate. *Pope.*
2. More or leſs. *Pope.*
3. Part. *Watts.*
4. Diſtance not great. *Shakſpeare.*
SO'METHING. *ad.* In ſome degree. *Temple.*
SO'METIME. *ad.* [*ſome* and *time.*] Once; formerly. *Shakſpeare.*
SO'METIMES. *ad.* [*ſome* and *times.*]
1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other. *Taylor.*
2. At one time; oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *another time.* *Burnet.*
SO'MEWHAT. *ſ.* [*ſome* and *what.*]
1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Atterbury.*
2. More or leſs. *Grew.*
3. Part greater or leſs. *Dryden.*
SO'MEWHAT. *ad.* In ſome degree. *Dryden.*
SO'MEWHERE. *ad.* [*ſome* and *where.*] In one place or other; not nowhere. *Newton.*
SO'MEWHILE. *ſ.* [*ſome* and *while.*] Once; for a time. Out of uſe. *Spenſer.*
SOMNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſomnifer*, Lat.] Cauſing ſleep; procuring ſleep; ſoporiferous; dormitive. *Walton.*
SOMNI'FICK, *a.* [*ſomnus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cauſing ſleep.
SO'MNOLENCY. *ſ.* [*ſomnolentia*, Latin.] Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep.
SON. *ſ.* [*ſunu*, Gothick; ꝑuna, Saxon; *ſohn*, German; *ſon*, Swediſh; *ſone*, Dutch; *ſyn*, Sclavonian.]
1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father and mother. *Shakſp.*
2. Deſcendant however diſtant. *Iſaiah.*
3. Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Native of a country. *Pope.*
5. The ſecond perſon of the Trinity. *Matt.*
6. Product of any thing, *Brown.*
7. In ſcripture, *ſons* of pride, and *ſons* of light, denoting ſome quality.
SON-IN-LAW. *ſ.* One married to one's daughter. *Dryden.*
SO'NSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſon.*] Filiation. *D. of Piety.*
SONA'TA. ſ. [Italian.] A tune. *Prior.*
SONG. *ſ.* [from ȝeſunȝen, Saxon.]
1. Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.*
2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A poem; lay; ſtrain. *Dryden.*
4. Poetry; poeſy. *Pope.*
5. Notes of birds. *Dryden.*
6. *An old* SONG. A trifle. *More.*
SO'NGISH. *a.* [from *ſong.*] Containing ſongs; conſiſting of ſongs. *Dryden.*
SO'NGSTER. *ſ.* [from *ſong*] A ſinger. *Howel.*
SO'NGSTRESS. *ſ.* [from *ſong.*] A female ſinger. *Thomſon.*
SO'NNET. *ſ.* [*ſonnet*, Fr. *ſonnetto*, Italian.]
1. A ſhort poem conſiſting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjuſted by a particular rule.
2. A ſmall poem. *Shakſpeare.*
SONNETTEER. *ſ.* [*ſonnetier*, Fr. from *ſonnet.*] A ſmall poet, in contempt. *Dryden.*
SONI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſonus* and *fero*, Latin.] Giving or bringing ſound. *Derham.*
SONORI'FICK. *a.* [*ſonorus* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing ſound. *Watts.*
SONO'ROUS. *a.* [*ſonorus*, Latin.]
1. Loud ſounding; giving loud or ſhrill ſound. *Milton.*
2. High ſounding; magnificent of ſound. *Addiſon.*
SONO'ROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſonorous.*] With high ſound; with magnificence of ſound.
SONO'ROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſonorous.*]
1. The quality of giving ſound. *Boyle.*
2. Magnificence of ſound.
SOON. *ad.* [ꝑona, Saxon; *ſaen*, Dutch.]
1. Before long time be paſt; ſhortly after any time aſſigned. *Dryden.*
2. Early; before any time ſuppoſed: oppoſed to *late.* *Bacon.*
3. Readily; willingly. *Addiſon.*
4. SOON *as.* Immediately after. *Exodus.*
SOO'NLY. *ad.* [from *ſoon.*] Quickly; ſpeedily. *More.*
SO'OPBERRY. *ſ.* [*ſapindus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SOOT. *ſ.* [ꝑoꝛ, Saxon; *ſoot*, Iſlandick; *ſoet*, Dutch.] Condenſed or embodied ſmoke. *Howel.*
SOO'TED. *a.* [from *ſoot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot. *Mortimer.*
SO'OTERKIN. *ſ.* A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves. *Swift.*
SOOTH. *ſ.* [ꝑoð, Sax.] Truth; reality. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
SOOTH. *a.* [ꝑoð, Sax.] Pleaſing; delightful; ſweet. *Milton.*
To SOOTH. *v. a.* [ȝeꝑoðian, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to pleaſe by blandiſhments. *Dryden.*
2. To calm; to ſoften; to mollify. *Dryden.*
3. To gratify; to pleaſe. *Dryden.*
SO'OTHER. *ſ.* [from *ſooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandiſhments. *Shakſpeare.*
To SOOTHSA'Y. *v. n.* [*ſooth* and *ſay.*] To predict; to fortell. *Acts.*
SOOTHSA'YER. *ſ.* [from *ſoothſay*] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognoſticator. *Shak.*
SOO'TINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſooty.*] The quality of being ſooty; fuliginouſneſs.
SOO'TY. *a.* [from *ſoot.*]
1. Breeding ſoot. *Milton.*
2. Conſiſting of ſoot. *Wilkins.*
3. Black; dark; duſky. *Milton.*
To SOO'TY. *v. n.* [from *ſoot.*] To make black with ſoot. *Chapman.*
SOP. *ſ.* [ꝑop, Saxon; *ſoppe*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing ſteeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing given to pacify. *Swift.*
To SOP. *v. a.* To ſteep in liquor.
SOPE. *ſ.* See SOAP.
SOPH. *ſ.* [from *ſophiſta*, Latin.] A young man

man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*

SO'PHI. *ſ.* [Perſian.] The emperour of Perſia. *Congreve.*

SO'PHISM. *ſ.* [*ſophiſma*. Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unſound ſubtility. *Watts.*

SO'PHIST *ſ.* [*ſophiſta*, Lat.] A profeſſor of philoſophy. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER. *ſ.* [*ſophiſte*, French.]

1. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtile; an artful but inſidious logician. *Rogers.*
2. A profeſſor of philoſophy; a ſophiſt, *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL. *a.* [*ſophiſtique*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] Fallaciouſly ſubtile; logically deceitful. *Stillingfleet.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſophiſtical.*] With fallacious ſubtilty. *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious. *Shakſpeare. Boyle.*

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine. *Glanville.*

SOPHISTICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſophiſtication*, Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineneſs. *Glanville.*

SOPHISTICA'TOR, *ſ.* [from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

SO'PHISTRY. *ſ.* [from *ſophiſt.*] Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.*

To SO'PORATE. *v. n.* [*ſoporo*, Latin.] To lay aſleep.

SOPORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſopor*, and *fero.*] Productive of ſleep; cauſing ſleep; narcotick; opiate. *Bacon.*

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſoporiferous.*] The quality of cauſing ſleep.

SOPORI'FICK. *a.* [*ſopor* and *facio.*] Cauſing ſleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*

SO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *ſop.*] One that ſteeps any thing in liquor.

SORB. *ſ.* [*ſorbum*, Latin.] The berry of the ſorb or ſervice-tree.

SO'RBILE. *a.* [from *ſorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or ſipped.

SORBI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſorbitio*, Latin.] The act of drinking or ſipping.

SO'RCERER. *ſ.* [*ſorcier*, Fr.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RCERESS. *ſ.* [female of *ſorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantreſs. *Bacon.*

SO'RCERY. *ſ.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration. *Tatler.*

SORD. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ſward.*] Turf; graſſy ground. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RDES. ſ. [Latin.] Foulneſs; dregs. *Wood.*

SO'RDET. } *ſ.* [*ſourdine*, French; *ſordina*,
SO'RDINE. } Italian.] A ſmall pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet. *Bailey.*

SO'RDID. *a.* [*ſordidus*, Latin.]

1. Foul; groſs; filthy; dirty. *Dryden.*
2. [*ſordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; baſe. *South.*
3. Covetous; niggardly. *Denham.*

SO'RDIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetouſly.

SO'RDIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſordid.*]

1. Meanneſs; baſeneſs. *Cowley.*
2. Naſtineſs; not neatneſs. *Ray.*

SORE. *ſ.* [from *ſaur*, French.] A buck in his fourth year. *Shakſpeare.*

SORE. *ſ.* [ſaꝛ, Saxon.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Bentley.*

SORE. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch. *Locke.*
2. Tender in the mind; eaſily vexed. *Pope.*
3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Common Prayer.*
4. Criminal. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SORE. *ad.* With painful or dangerous vehemence. *Common Prayer.*

SO'REHON. } *ſ.* [Iriſh and Scottiſh.] A
SORN. } ſervile tenure, in Scotland, as likewiſe in Ireland; whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on free quarters. When a perſon obtrudes himſelf upon another, for bed and board, he is ſaid to *ſorn.* *Machean.*

SO'REL. *ſ.* [diminutive of *ſore.*] A buck in his third year. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſore.*]

1. With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſore.*] Tenderneſs of a hurt. *Temple.*

SORI'TES. *ſ.* [σωρείτης, properly a heap.] An argument where one propoſition is accumulated on another. *Watts.*

SORO'RICIDE. *ſ.* [*ſoror* and *cædo.*] The murder of a ſiſter.

SO'RRAGE. *ſ.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

SO'RRANCE. *ſ.* [In farriery.] Any diſeaſe or ſore in horſes. *Dict.*

SO'RREL. *ſ.* [ſuꝛle, Saxon; *ſorel*, French.] A plant like dock, but having an acid taſte. *Miller.*

SO'RRILY. *ad.* [from *ſorry.*] Meanly; poorly; deſpicably; wretchedly; pitiably. *Sidney.*

SO'RRINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſorry.*] Meanneſs; wretchedneſs; pitableneſs; deſpicableneſs.

SO'RROW. *ſ.* [*ſorg*, Daniſh.] Grief; pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs; mourning. *Milton.*

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [ſoꝛȝian, Saxon.] To grieve; to be ſad; to be dejected. *Milton.*

SO'RROWED. *a.* [from *ſorrow.*] Accompanied with ſorrow. Out of uſe. *Shakſp.*

SO'RROWFUL. *a.* [*ſorrow* and *full.*]

1. Sad for ſomething paſt; mournful; grieving. *Tobit.*
2. Deeply ſerious. Not in uſe. *Samuel.*
3. Expreſſing grief; accompanied with grief. *Job.*

SO'RRY. *a.* [ſaꝛiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for ſomething paſt. *Swift.*
2. [from *ſaur*, filth, Iſlandick.] Vile; worthleſs; vexatious. *Milton.*

SORT. *ſ.* [*ſorte*, French.]
1. A kind; a ſpecies. *Tillotſon. Walſh.*
2. A manner; a form of being or acting. *Spenſer.*
3. A degree of any quality. *Dryden.*
4. A claſs, or order of perſons. *Atterbury.*
5. A company; a knot of people. *Shakſp.*
6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Shak.*
7. A lot. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
8. A pair; a ſet; a ſuit.

To SORT. *v. a.* [*ſortiri*, Latin.]
1. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes. *Hooker.*
2. To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To conjoin; to put together by diſtribution. *Davies.*
4. To cull; to chooſe; to ſelect. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*
1. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies. *Woodward.*
2. To conſort; to join. *Bacon.*
3. To ſuit; to fit. *Pope.*
4. [*ſortir*, Fr.] To terminate; to iſſue. *Bac.*
5. To have ſucceſs. *Abbot.*
6. To fall out. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *ſort.*] Suitableneſs; agreement. *Shakſpeare.*

SO'RTILEGE. *ſ.* [*ſortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſort.*]
1. The act of ſorting; diſtribution.
2. A parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To SOSS. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To fall at once into a chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *ſ.* [ꝩoꝛ, Saxon; *ſot*, Dutch.]
1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant ſtupid fellow; a dolt. *South.*
2. A wretch ſtupified by drinking. *Roſcom.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to infatuate. *Dryd.*

To SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to ſtupidity.

SO'TTISH. *a.* [from *ſot.*]
1. Dull; ſtupid; ſenſeleſs; infatuate; doltiſh. *Hayward.*
2. Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſottiſh.*] Stupidly; dully; ſenſeleſsly. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſottiſh.*] Dullneſs; ſtupidity; inſenſibility. *South.*

SO'VEREIGN. *a.* [*ſouverain*, French.]
1. Supreme in power; having no ſuperiour. *Dryden.*
2. Supremely efficacious. *Hooker.*

SO'VEREIGN. *ſ.* Supreme lord. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGNLY. *ad.* [from *ſovereign.*] Supremely; in the higheſt degree. *Boyle.*

SO'VEREIGNTY. *ſ.* [*ſoveraineté*, Fr.] Supremacy; higheſt place; higheſt degree of excellence. *Davies.*

SOUGH. *ſ.* [from *ſous*, Fr.] A ſubterraneous drain. *Ray.*

SOUGHT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſeek.*

SOUL. *ſ.* [ꝩapel, Saxon; *ſiel*, Dutch.]
1. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man. *Davies.*
2. Intellectual principle. *Law.*
3. Vital principle. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Spirit; eſſence; quinteſſence; principal part. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Interiour power. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind. *Watts.*
7. Human being. *Addiſon.*
8. Active power. *Dryden.*
9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind. *Young.*
10. Intelligent being in general. *Milton.*

SOU'LED. *a.* [from *ſoul.*] Furniſhed with mind. *Dryden.*

SOU'LLESS. *a.* [from *ſoul.*] Mean; low; ſpiritleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SOU'LSHOT. *ſ.* [*ſoul* and *ſhot.*] Something paid for a ſoul's requiem among the Romaniſts. *Ayliffe.*

SOUND. *a.* [ꝩunꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid. *Dryden.*
2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox. *Hooker.*
3. Stout; ſtrong; luſty. *Abbot.*
4. Valid; not failing. *Spenſer.*
5. Faſt; hearty. *Milton.*

SOUND. *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely faſt. *Spenſer.*

SOUND. *ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded. *Camden. Jonſon.*

SOUND. *ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To try; to examine. *Addiſon.*

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the ſounding line, or an inſtrument. *Acts. Locke.*

SOUND. *ſ.* The cuttle-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SOUND. *ſ.* [*ſonus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear. *Bacon.*
2. Mere empty noiſe; oppoſed to meaning. *Locke.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*
1. To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe. *Milton.*
2. To exhibit by ſound, or likeneſs of ſound. *Shakſpeare.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on. *Milton.*
2. To betoken or direct by a ſound. *Walton.*
3. To celebrate by ſound. *Milton.*

SO'UNDBOARD. *ſ.* [*ſound* and *board.*] Board which propagates the ſound in organs. *Milton.*

SO'UNDING. *a.* [from *ſound.*] Sonorous; having a loud or magnificent ſound. *Dryden.*

SO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from ſound.]
1. Healthily; heartily.
2. Luſtily; ſtoutly; ſtrongly. *Swift.*
3. Truly; rightly. *Bacon.*
4. Faſt; cloſely. *Locke.*

SO'UNDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſonnd.*]
1. Health; heartineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt ſtate. *Hooker. Hooker.*
3. Strength; ſolidity.

SOUP. *ſ.* [*ſoupe*, French.] Strong decoction of fleſh for the table. *Swift.*

SOUR. *a.* [ſur, Saxon.]
1. Acid; auſtere; pungent to the palate, with aſtringency. *Dryden.*
2. Harſh of temper; crabbed; peeviſh; moroſe, ſevere. *Brown.*
3. Afflictive; painful. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Expreſſing diſcontent. *Swift.*

SOUR. *ſ.* [from the adj.] Acid ſubſtance. *Spen.*

To SOUR. *v. a.*
1. To make acid. *Dryden.*
2. To make harſh, or unkindly. *Mortimer.*
3. To make uneaſy; to make leſs pleaſing. *Dryden.*
4. To make diſcontented. *Shakſpeare.*

To SOUR. *v. n.*
1. To become acid. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To grow peeviſh or crabbed. *Addiſon.*

SOURCE. *ſ.* [*ſourſe*, French.]
1. Spring; fountain; head. *Addiſon.*
2. Original; firſt cauſe. *Milton.*
3. Firſt producer. *Waller.*

SO'URISH. *a.* [from *ſour.*] Somewhat ſour. *Boyle.*

SO'URLY. *ad.* [from *ſour.*]
1. With acidity.
2. With acrimony. *Dryden.*

SO'URNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſour.*]
1. Acidity; auſtereneſs of taſte. *Denham.*
2. Aſperity; harſhneſs of temper. *Addiſon.*

SO'URSOP. *ſ.* Cuſtard-apple. *Miller.*

SOUS. *ſ.* [*ſol*, French.] A ſmall denomination of money.

SOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſout*, ſalt, Dutch.]
1. Pickle made of ſalt.
2. Any thing kept parboiled in a ſalt pickle. *Tuſſer.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To parboil, or ſteep in pickle. *Pope.*
2. To throw into the water. *Shakſpeare.*

To SOUSE. *v. n.* [from *ſous*, or *deſſous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey. *Dry.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey. *Shakſpeare.*

SOUSE. *ad.* With ſudden violence. *Young.*

SO'UTHERRAIN. *ſ.* [*ſouterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH *ſ.* [ſuð, Saxon; *ſuyd*, Dutch.]
1. The part where the ſun is to us at noon. *Bacon.*
2. The ſouthern regions of the globe. *Milton.*
3. The wind that blows from the ſouth. *Shak.*

SOUTH. *a.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional. *Job.*

SOUTH. *ad.*
1. Toward the ſouth. *Shakſpeare.*
2. From the ſouth. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHING. *a.* [from the noun.] Going toward the ſouth. *Dryden.*

SOUTHEA'ST *ſ.* [*ſouth* and *eaſt.*] The point between the eaſt and ſouth. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHERLY. *a.* [from *ſouth.*]
1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the ſouth; not abſolutely ſouthern.
2. Lying toward the ſouth. *Graunt.*
3. Coming from about the ſouth. *Shakſ.*

SO'UTHERN. *a.* [ſuðerne, Sax. from *ſouth.*]
1. Belonging to the ſouth; meridional. *Dry.*
2. Lying toward the ſouth. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Coming from the ſouth. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHERNWOOD. *ſ.* [ſuðernpuðu, Sax.] This plant agrees in moſt parts with the wormwood. *Miller.*

SO'UTHMOST. *a.* [from *ſouth.*] Furtheſt toward the ſouth. *Milton.*

SO'UTHSAY. *ſ.* [properly *ſoothſay*,] Prediction. *Spenſer.*

To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAY.] To predict. *Camden.*

SOUTHSAY'ER. *ſ.* [properly *ſoothſayer.*] A predicter.

SO'UTHWARD. *ad.* [from *ſouth.*] Toward the ſouth. *Raleigh.*

SOUTHWE'ST. *ſ.* [*ſouth* and *weſt.*] Point between the ſouth and weſt. *Bacon.*

SO'UVENANCE. ſ. [French.] Remembrance; memory. *Spenſer.*

SOW. *ſ.* [ſuzn, Saxon; *ſoeg*, *ſouwe*, Dutch.]
1. A female pig; the female of a boar. *Dry.*
2. An oblong maſs of lead. *Ainſworth.*
3. An inſect; a millepede. *Ainſworth.*

SO'WBREAD. *ſ.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.

To SOW. *v. n.* [ſapan, Saxon; *ſacyen*, Dutch.] To ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt. *Levit.*

To SOW. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *ſown.*
1. To ſcatter in the ground in order to growth. *Bacon.*
2. To ſpread; to propagate. *Milton.*
3. To impregnate or ſtock with ſeed. *Iſaiah.*
4. To beſprinkle. *Milton.*

To SOW. *v. a.* [for *ſew.*] To join by needlework. *Milton.*

To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE. *L'Eſtrange.*

SO'WER. *ſ.* [from *ſow.*]
1. He that ſprinkles the ſeed. *Matthew.*
2. A ſcatterer. *Hakewill.*
3. A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS. *ſ.* Flummery, ſomewhat ſoured, and made of oatmeal. *Swift.*

To SOWL. *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shakſp.*

SOWN. The participle of *ſow.*

SOWTHI'STLE. *ſ.* A weed. *Bacon.*

SPAAD, *ſ.* A kind of mineral. *Woodward.*

SPACE. *ſ.* [*ſpatium*, Latin.]
1. Room; local extenſion. *Locke.*
2. Any quantity of place. *Burnet.*
3. Quantity of time. *Wilkins.*
4. A ſmall time; a while. *Spenſer.*

SPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſpacieux*, Fr. *ſpacioſus*, Lat.] Wide; extenſive; roomy; not narrow. *Cowley.*

SPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpacious.*] Roominеſs; wide extenſion.

SPA'DDLE. *ſ.* [diminutive of *ſpade.*] A little ſpade. *Mortimer.*

SPADE. *ſ.* [ſpad, Saxon; *ſpade*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument of digging. *Brown.*
2. A deer three years old. *Ainſworth.*
4. A ſuit of cards.

SPA'DEBONE. *ſ.* [named from the form.] The ſhoulderblade. *Drayton.*

SPA'DICEOUS. *a.* [*ſpadiceus*, Lat.] Light red. *Brown.*

SPADI'LLE. *ſ.* [*ſpadille*, or *eſpadille*, French.] The ace of ſpades at ombre.

SPA'GYRICK. *a.* [*ſpagiricus*, Lat.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST. *ſ.* A chymiſt. *Boyle.*

SPAKE. The old preterite of *ſpeak.*

SPALL. *ſ.* [*eſpaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. *Fairfax.*

SPALT, or *Spelt*. *ſ.* A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN. *ſ.* [ſpan, ſpenne, Saxon; *ſpanna*, Italian; *ſpan*, Dutch.]

1. The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended. *Holder.*
2. Any ſhort duration. *Waller.*

To SPAN. *v. a.*

1. To meaſure by the hand extended. *Tickell.*
2. To meaſure. *Herbert.*

SPAN. The preterite of *ſpin.*

SPA'NCOUNTER. } *ſ.* [from *ſpan counter*,
SPA'NFARTHING. } and *farthing.*] A play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark. *Donne.*

SPA'NGLE. *ſ.* [*ſpange*, German, a locket.]

1. A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal.
2. Any little thing ſparkling and ſhining. *Glanville.*

To SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beſprinkle with ſpangles of ſhining bodies. *Don.*

SPA'NIEL. *ſ.* [*biſpaniolus*, Latin.]

1. A dog uſed for ſport in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*
2. A low, mean, ſneaking fellow. *Shakſp.*

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the ſpaniel. *Shakſpeare.*

SPA'NISH *Broom*. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NISH *Nut*. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NKER. *ſ.* A ſmall coin. *Denham.*

SPA'NNER. *ſ.* The lock of a carabine. *Howel.*

SPAR. *ſ.*

1. Marcaſite. *Newton.*
2. A ſmall beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR. *v. a.* To fight with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPAR. *v. a.* [ſpannan, Saxon; *ſparren*, German.] To ſhut; to cloſe; to bar. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RABLE. *ſ.* [ſpanan, Saxon, to faſten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *ſ.* [In pharmacy.] A cere-cloth. *Wiſeman.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ſpanan, Saxon; *ſparen*, Dutch; *eſpargner*, French.]

1. To uſe frugally; not to waſte; not to conſume. *Milton.*
2. To have unemployed; to ſave for any particular uſe. *Knolles.*
3. To do without; to loſe willingly. *B. Jon.*
4. To omit; to forbear. *Dryden.*
5. To uſe tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; to uſe with mercy. *Common Prayer.*
6. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Roſcom.*
7. To forbear to inflict or impoſe. *Dryden.*

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parſimonious; to be not liberal. *Otway.*
2. To forbear; to be ſcrupulous. *Knolles.*
3. To uſe mercy; to forgive; to be tender. *Bac.*

SPARE. *a.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parſimonious. *Bac.*
2. Superfluous; unwanted. *Bacon.*
3. Lean; wanting fleſh; macilent *Milton.*

SPARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Parſimony; frugal uſe; huſbandry. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſpare*.] One who avoids expence. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB. *ſ.* [*ſpare* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them *ſpare* or little fleſh.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſpargo*, Latin.] The act of ſprinkling.

SPA'RING. *a.* [from *ſpare*.]

1. Scarce; little. *Bacon.*
2. Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope.*
3. Parſimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſparing*.]

1. Not abundantly. *Bacon.*
2. Frugally; parſimoniouſly; not laviſhly. *Hayward.*
3. With abſtinence. *Atterbury.*
4. Not with great frequency. *Atterbury.*
5. Cautiouſly; tenderly. *Bacon.*

SPARK. *ſ.* [ſpeapca, Saxon; *ſparke*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall particle of fire or kindled matter. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any thing ſhining. *Locke.*
3. Any thing vivid or active. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. *Prior.*

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RKFUL. *a.* [*ſpark* and *full*.] Lively; briſk; airy. *Camden.*

SPA'RKISH. *a.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. Airy; gay. *Walſh.*
2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPA'RKLE. *ſ.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire. *Dryden.*
2. Any luminous particle. *Davies. Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit ſparks.
2. To iſſue in ſparks. *Milton.*
3. To ſhine; to glitter. *Watts.*
4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glaſs.

SPA'RKLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling luſtre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling luſtre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *ſ.* [ſpeappa, Sax.] A ſmall bird. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWHAWK, or *Sparhawk*. *ſ.* [ſpeap-hapoc, Sax.] The female of the muſket hawk.

SPA'RROWGRASS. *ſ.* [corrupted from *aſparagus*.] *King.*

SPA'RRY. *a.* [from *ſpar*.] Conſiſting of ſpar. *Woodward.*

SPASM. *ſ.* [σπάσμα.] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

SPASMO'DICK. *a.* [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr.] Convulſive.

SPAT. The preterite of *ſpit.*

SPAT. *ſ.* The young of ſhellfiſh. *Woodward.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bentley.*

To

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* [ſpat, ſpit, Saxon.]
1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive. *Addiſon.*
2. To throw out any thing offenſive. *Shakſ.*
3. To aſperſe; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſputter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth. *Milt.*

SPA'TTERDASHES. *ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TLING *Poppy. ſ.* White behen. *Miller.*

SPA'TULA. *ſ.* A ſpattle or ſlice, uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaſters or ſtirring medicines. *Quincy.*

SPA'VIN. *ſ.* [*eſpavent*, Fr. *ſpavano*, Italian.] This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſt, as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough; there is likewiſe a *blood ſpavin.* *Farrier's Dictionary.*

SPAW. *ſ.* A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ſpeorlian, to ſpit, Sax.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth. *Swift.*

SPAWL. *ſ.* [ſpatl, Saxon.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dutch.]
1. The eggs of fiſh or of frogs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any product or offſpring. *Tillotſon.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To produce as fiſhes do eggs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To generate; to bring forth. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*
1. To iſſue as eggs from fiſh.
2. To iſſue; to proceed. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *ſpawn.*] The female fiſh. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Latin.] To caſtrate female animals. *Mortimer.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* preterite *ſpake* or *ſpoke*; participle paſſive *ſpoken.* [ſpecan, Saxon; *ſpreken*, Dutch.]
1. To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words. *Holder.*
2. To harangue; to make a ſpeech. *Claren.*
3. To talk for or againſt; to diſpute. *Shakſ.*
4. To diſcourſe; to make mention. *Tillot.*
5. To give ſound. *Shakſpeare.*
6. *To* SPEAK *with.* To addreſs; to converſe with. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.*
1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Judges.*
2. To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To addreſs; to accoſt. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
4. To exhibit. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE. *a.* [from *ſpeak.*]
1. Poſſible to be ſpoken.
2. Having the power of ſpeech. *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*]
1. One that ſpeaks. *Watts.*
2. One that ſpeaks in any particular manner. *Prior.*
3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions. *Shakſpeare*
4. The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryden.*

SPEA'KING *Trumpet. ſ.* A ſtentorophonick inſtrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance. *Dry.*

SPEAR. *ſ.* [ſpere, Saxon; *ſpere*, Dutch.]
1. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance. *Cowley.*
2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fiſh. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR. *v n.* To ſhoot or ſprout. *Mortimer.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *ſ.* [*ſpear* and *graſs.*] Long ſtiff graſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SPEA'RMAN. *ſ.* [*ſpear* and *man.*] One who uſes a lance in fight. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *ſ.* A plant; a ſpecies of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *a.* [*ſpecial*, French; *ſpecialis*, Lat.]
1. Noting a ſort or ſpecies. *Watts.*
2. Particular; peculiar. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
3. Appropriate; deſigned for a particular purpoſe. *Davies.*
4. Extraordinary; uncommon. *Spratt.*
5. Chief in excellence. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpecial.*]
1. Particularly; above others. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY. } *ſ.* [*ſpecialite*, French; from
SPECIA'LITY. } *ſpecial.*] Particularity. *Hook.*

SPE'CIES. *ſ.* [*ſpecies*, Latin.]
1. A ſort; a ſubdiviſion of a general term. *Watts.*
2. Claſs of nature; ſingle order of beings. *Bentley.*
3 Appearance to the ſenſes; any viſible or ſenſible repreſentation. *Ray.*
4. Repreſentation to the mind. *Dryden.*
5. Show; viſible exhibition. *Bacon.*
6. Circulating money. *Arbuthnot.*
7. Simples that have place in a compound.

SPECI'FICAL. } *a.* [*ſpecifique*, French.]
SPECI'FICK. }
1. That makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is. *Newton. Norris.*
2. Appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper. *Wiſeman.*

SPECI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpecifick.*] in ſuch manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies; according to the nature of the ſpecies. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies* and *facio*, Latin.] To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſpecifick*; *ſpecification*, French.]
1. Diſtinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Wat*
2. Particular mention. *Ayliffe.*

To SPE'CIFY. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies*; *ſpecifier*, Fr.] To mention; to ſhow by ſome particular mark of diſtinction. *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *ſ.* [*ſpecimen*, Latin.] A ſample; a part of any thing exhibited that the reſt may be known. *Addiſon.*

SPE'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpecioſus*, Latin.]
1. Showy; pleaſing to the view. *Milton.*
2. Plauſible; ſuperficially; not ſolidly right; ſtriking at firſt view. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſpecious.*] With fair appearance. *Hammond.*

SPECK. *ſ.* [ſpecce, Saxon.] A ſmall diſcoloration; a ſpot. *Dryden.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops. *Milton.*

SPE'CKLE. *ſ.* [from *ſpeck.*] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To SPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots. *Milton.*

SPECKT, or *Speight. ſ.* A woodpecker. *Ainſ.*

SPE'CTACLE. *ſ.* [*ſpectacle*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Lat.]

1. A ſhow; a gazing-ſtock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Any thing perceived by the ſight. *Don.*
3. [In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight. *Bacon.*

SPE'CTACLED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpectacles. *Shakſpeare.*

SPECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſpectatio*, Lat.] Regard; reſpect. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *ſ.* [*ſpectateur*, Fr. *ſpectator*, Lat.] A looker on; a beholder. *Shakſpeare.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſpectator.*] Act of beholding. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'CTRE. *ſ.* [*ſpectre*, Fr. *ſpectrum*, Latin.]

1. Apparition; appearance of perſons dead. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Something made preternaturally viſible.

SPE'CTRUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] An image; a viſible form. *Newton.*

SPE'CULAR. *ad.* [*ſpecularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glaſs. *Donne.*
2. Aſſiſting ſight. *Philips.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ſpeculer.* Fr. *ſpeculor*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Bro.*

SPECULA'TION *ſ.* [*ſpeculation*, French, from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Examination by the eye; view.
2. Examiner; ſpy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker.*
4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation. *Temple.*
5. Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice. *Temple.*
6. Power of ſight. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *a.* [from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Given to ſpeculation; contemplative. *Hooker.*
2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *ad.* [from *ſpeculative.*]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.
2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *ſpeculate.*]

1. One who forms theories. *More.*
2. [*ſpeculateur*, French.] An obſerver; a contemplator. *Brown.*
3. A ſpy; a watcher. *Broome.*

SPE'CULATORY. *a.* [from *ſpeculate.*] Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPE'CULUM. ſ. [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glaſs. *Boyle.*

SPED. The peterite and part. paſſ. of *ſpeed.*

SPEECH. *ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expreſſing thoughts by words, or vocal ſounds. *Watts.*
2. Language; words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts. *Milton.*
3. Particular language as diſtinct from others. *Common Prayer.*
4. Any thing ſpoken. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Talk; mention. *Bacon.*
6. Oration; harangue. *Swift.*
7. Liberty to ſpeak. *Milton.*

SPEE'CHLESS. *a.* [from *ſpeech.*]

1. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking; made mute or dumb. *Raleigh.*
2. Mute; dumb. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſped.* and *ſpeeded.* [*ſpoeden.* Dutch.]

1. To make haſte; to move with celerity. *Milton. Philips.*
2. To have ſucceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To have any condition, good or bad. *Waller.*

To SPEED. *v. n.*

1. To diſpatch in haſte. *Fairfax.*
2. To haſten; to put into quick motion. *Sha.*
3. To furniſh in haſte.
4. To diſpatch; to deſtroy; to kill; to miſchief; to ruin. *Dryden.*
5. To execute; to diſpatch. *Ayliffe.*
6. To aſſiſt; to help forward. *Dryden.*
7. To make proſperous. *St. Paul.*

SPEED. *ſ.* [*ſpoed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickneſs; celerity. *More.*
2. Haſte; hurry; diſpatch. *Decay of Piety.*
3. The courſe or pace of a horſe. *Shakſ.*
4. Succeſs; event. *Shakſpeare.*

SPE'EDILY. *ad.* [from *ſpeedy.*] With haſte; quickly. *Dryden.*

SPE'EDINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpeedy.*] The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPE'EDWELL. *ſ.* [*veronica*, Latin.] Fluellin; a plant. *Miller.*

SPE'EDY. *a.* [from *ſpeed.*] Quick; ſwift; nimble; quick of diſpatch. *Dryden.*

SPELL. *ſ.* [ſpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power. *Milton.*
2. A turn of work. *Carew.*

To SPELL. *v. a.* [*ſpellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters. *Dryd.*
2. To read by naming letters ſingly. *Shakſ.*
3. To charm. *Dryden.*

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters. *Locke.*
2. To read. *Milton.*
3. To read unſkilfully. *South.*

To SPELT. *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. *Mort.*

SPE'LTER. *ſ.* A kind of ſemimetal *Newton.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ſpendan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume; to exhauſt; to lay out. *Mil.*

2. To beſtow, as expence; to expend, as coſt. *Iſaiah.*
3. To effuſe. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſquander; to laviſh. *Wake.*
5. To paſs; to ſuffer to paſs away. *Job.*
6. To waſte; to wear out. *Burnet.*
7. To fatigue; to haraſs. *Addiſon.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*
1. To make expence. *South.*
2. To prove in the uſe: as, *pork fed with peaſe* ſpends *well.* *Temple.*
3. To be loſt or waſted: as, *life* ſpends *in trifles.* *Bacon.*
4. To be employed to any uſe. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *ſpend.*]
1. One who ſpends. *Taylor.*
2. A prodigal; a laviſher. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *ſ.* [*ſpend* and *thrift.*] A prodigal; a laviſher. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *a.* [*ſperabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped. *Bacon.*

SPERM. *ſ.* [*ſperme*, French; *ſperma*, Latin.] Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued. *Bacon.*

SPE'RMACETI. ſ. [Latin.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmaſitty*; a kind of ſuet made by condenſing the oil of a whale's head. *Quin.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*ſpermatique*, French,
SPERMA'TICK. } from *ſperm.*
1. Seminal; conſiſting of ſeed. *More.*
2. Belonging to the ſperm. *Ray.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſperm.*] To yield ſeed. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *ſ.* [σπέρμα and κηλὴ] A rupture cauſed by the contraction of the ſeminal veſſels. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of ſeeds.

To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*ſparſus*, Latin.] To diſperſe; to ſcatter. *Spenſer.*

To SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. *Milton.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [ꝑpeꝑan, Saxon; *ſpeuwen*, Dutch.]
1. To vomit; to eject from the ſtomach. *Spenſer.*
2. To eject; to caſt forth. *Dryden.*
3. To eject with loathing. *Bacon.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to eaſe the ſtomach, *Ben Jonſon.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to ſuffer the gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHA'CELUS. *ſ.* [σφάκελος] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiſeman.*

SPHERE. *ſ.* [*ſphæra*, Latin.]
1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference. *Milton.*
2. Any globe of the mundane ſyſtem. *Dry.*
3. A globe repreſenting the earth or ſky. *Dryden.*
4. Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton.*
5. Province; compaſs of knowledge or action; employment. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in a ſphere. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To form into roundneſs. *Milton.*

SPHE'RICAL. }
SPHE'RICK. } *a.* [from *ſphere.*]
1. Round; orbicular; globular. *Keil.*
2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets. *Shakſpeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpherical.*] In form of a ſphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS. }
SPHE'RICITY. } *ſ.* [from *ſphere.*] Roundneſs; rotundity; globoſity. *Digby.*

SPHE'ROID, *ſ.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *ſpheroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere. *Cheyne.*

SHEROI'DICAL. *a.* [from *ſpheroid.*] Having the form of a ſpheroid. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RULE. *ſ.* [*ſpherula*, Latin.] A little globe. *Cheyne.*

SPHINX. *ſ.* [σφίγξ.] The *ſphinx* was a famous monſter in Egypt, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

SPI'AL. *ſ.* [*eſpial*, French.] A ſpy; a ſcout; a watcher. Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

SPICE. *ſ.* [*eſpices*, French.]
1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces. *Temple.*
2. A ſmall quantity, as of *ſpice* to the thing ſeaſoned. *Brown.*

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſpice. *Donne.*

SPI'CER. *ſ.* [from *ſpice.*] One who deals in ſpice. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY. *ſ.* [*eſpiceries*, French.]
1. The commodity of ſpices. *Raleigh.*
2. A repoſitory of ſpices. *Addiſon.*

SPICK *and* SPAN. Quite new; now firſt uſed. *Burnet.*

SPI'CKNEL. *ſ.* The herb maldmony or bearwort.

SPI'COSITY. *ſ.* [*ſpica*, Lat.] The quality of being ſpiked like ears of corn; fulneſs of ears.

SPI'CY. *a.* [from *ſpice.*]
1. Producing ſpice; abounding with aromaticks. *Dryden.*
2. Aromatick; having the qualities of ſpice. *Pope.*

SPI'DER. *ſ.* The animal that ſpins a web for flies. *Drayton.*

SPI'DERWORT. *ſ.* [*phalangium*, Latin] A plant with a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals *Miller.*

SPI'GNEL. *ſ.* [*meum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPI'GOT. *ſ.* [*ſpijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Shakſpeare.*

SPIKE. *ſ.* [*ſpica*, Latin.]
1. An ear of corn. *Denham.*
2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron ſharpened. *Addiſon.*

SPIKE. *ſ.* A ſmaller ſpecies of lavender. *Hill.*

To SPIKE. *v. a.*
1. To faſten with long nails. *Moxon.*
2. To ſet with ſpikes. *Wiſeman.*

SPI'KENARD. *ſ.* [*ſpica nardi*, Latin.] A plant; and the oil or balſam produced from the plant. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *ſ.* [*ſpilen*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. *Mortimer.*
2. A ſmall quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL, *v. a.* [ꝼpillan, Saxon; *ſpillen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhed; to loſe by ſhedding. *Daniel.*
2. To deſtroy; to miſchief. *Davies.*
3. To throw away. *Tickell.*

To SPILL. *v. n.*
1. To waſte; to be laviſh. *Sidney.*
2. To be ſhed; to be loſt by being ſhed. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fiſhing-line. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *ſ.* [from *ſpill.*] Any thing poured out or waſted. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPIN. *v. a.* preter. *ſpun* or *ſpan*, part. *ſpun.* [ꝼpinnan, Saxon; *ſpinnen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw out into threads. *Exodus.*
2. To form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter. *Dryden.*
3. To protract; to draw out. *Collier.*
4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediouſly. *Digby.*
5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN. *v. n.*
1. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning, or drawing threads. *More.*
2. To ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current. *Drayton.*
3. To move round as a ſpindle. *Milton.*

SPI'NACH. } *ſ.* [*ſpinachia*, Latin.] A plant.
SPI'NAGE. } *Miller.*

SPI'NAL. *a.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back-bone. *Philips.*

SPI'NDLE. *ſ.* [ꝼpinl, ꝼpinbel, Saxon.]
1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomorated. *Maine.*
2. A long ſlender ſtalk. *Mortimer.*
3. Any thing ſlender; whence *ſpindle ſhanks.* *Dryden.*

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk. *Bacon.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *a.* [*ſpindle* and *ſhank.*] Having ſmall legs. *Addiſon.*

SPI'NDLETREE. *ſ.* Prickwood; a plant.

SPINE. *ſ.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] The back-bone. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL. *ſ.* A ſort of mineral. *Woodward.*

SPI'NET. *ſ.* [*eſpinette*, French.] A ſmall harpſichord; an inſtrument with keys. *Swift.*

SPI'NIFEROUS. *a.* [*ſpina* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK. *ſ.* A finch; a bird. *Harte.*

SPI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *ſpin.*]
1. One ſkilled in ſpinning. *Graunt.*
2. A garden ſpider with long jointed legs. *Shakſpeare.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel.* *ſ.* [from *ſpin.*] The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn. *Gay.*

SPINO'SITY. *ſ.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Crabbedneſs; thorny or briary; perplexity. *Glanv.*

SPI'NOUS. *a.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *ſ.* [from *ſpin.*]
1. A woman that ſpins. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY. *ſ.* [from *ſpinſter.*] The work of ſpinning.

SPI'NY. *a.* [*ſpina*, Latin,] Thorny; briary; perplexed. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. *ſ.* [*ſpiraculum*, Latin,] A breathing-hole; a vent; a ſmall aperture. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *a.* [from *ſpira*, Latin.] Curve; winding; circularly involved. *Blackmore.*

SPI'RALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpiral.*] In a ſpiral form. *Ray.*

SPIRE. *ſ.* [*ſpira*, Latin.]
1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twiſt; a wreath. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a ſteeple. *Hale.*
3. The top or uppermoſt point. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhoot up pyramidically. *Mortimer.*
2. To breathe. *Spenſer.*

SPI'RIT. *ſ.* [*ſpiritus*, Latin.]
1. Breath; wind in motion. *Bacon.*
2. An immaterial ſubſtance. *Davies*
3. The ſoul of man. *Shakſpeare.*
4. An apparition. *Luke.*
5. Temper; habitual diſpoſition of mind. *Milton. Tillotſon.*
6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Genius; vigour of mind. *Temple.*
8. Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual. *Cowley.*
9. Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body. *Clarendon.*
10. Sentiment; perception. *Shakſpeare.*
11. Eagerneſs; deſire. *South.*
12. Man of activity; a man of life. *Shakſp.*
13. Perſons diſtinguiſhed by qualities of the mind. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulneſs to the mind. *Shakſpeare.*
15. Characteriſtical likeneſs; eſſential qualities. *Wotton.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined *Shakſpeare.*
17. That which hath power or energy. *Bacon.*
18. An inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation. *Boyle.*
19. In the old poets, *ſpirit* was commonly a monoſyllable, *Spenſer.*

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.*
1. To animate or actuate as a ſpirit. *Milton.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action. *Swift.*
3. To draw; to entice. *Brown.*

SPI-

SPI'RITALLY. *a.* [from *ſpiritus*, Latin.] By means of the breath. *Holder.*

SPI'RITED. *a.* [from *ſpirit.*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpirited.*] Diſpoſition or make of mind. *Addiſon.*

SPI'RITFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpirit* and *full.*] Sprightlineſs; livelineſs. *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS. *a.* [from *ſpirit.*] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depreſſed. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUS. *a.* [from *ſpirit.*]

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to ſpirit. *Milton.*
2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpiritous.*] Fineneſs and activity of parts *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL. *a.* [*ſpirituel*, French; from *ſpirit.*]

1. Diſtinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon.*
2. Mental; intellectual. *South.*
3. Not groſs; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; eccleſiaſtical. *Swift.*

SPIRITUALITY. *ſ.* [from *ſpritual.*]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; eſſence diſtinct from matter. *Raleigh.*
2. Intellectual nature. *South.*
3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the ſoul; mental refinement. *South.*
4. That which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick. *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *ſ.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Eccleſiaſtical body. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SPI'RITUALIZATION. *ſ.* [from *ſpiritualize.*] The act of ſpiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE. *v. a.* To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Hammond. Rogers.*

SPI'RITUALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Without corporeal groſſneſs; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Taylor.*

SPI'RITUOUS. *a.* [*ſpirituenx*, Fr. from *ſpirit.*]

1. Having the quality of ſpirit; tenuity and activity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. *Wotton.*

SPIRITUO'SITY. } *ſ.* [from *ſpirituous.*]
SPIRITUOUSNESS. } The quality of being ſpirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream; to ſtream out by intervals. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Dryden.*

SPIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.
2. Sudden effort.

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *ſpirt.*] To ſhoot ſcatteringly. *Derham.*

SPI'RY. *a.* [from *ſpire.*]

1. Pyramidal. *Pope.*
2. Wreathed; curled. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *a.* [*ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; firm; thick. Not in uſe. *Brerewood.*

SPI'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Groſſneſs; thickneſs. *Bacon.*

SPIT. *ſ.* [ſpitan, Saxon; *ſpit*, Dutch.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire. *Wilkins.*
2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade. *Mortimer.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* preterite *ſpat*; participle paſſive *ſpit*, or *ſpitted.* [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a ſpit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To thruſt through. *Dryden.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* [ſpætan, Sax. *ſpytter*, Daniſh.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPIT. *v n.* To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth. *South.*

SPI'TTAL. *ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſpital.*] A charitable foundation.

To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him. *King.*

SPITE *ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney.*
2. SPITE *of*, or, *In* SPITE *of.* Notwithſtanding; in defiance of. *Rowe.*

To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To miſchief; to treat maliciouſly; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To fill with ſpite; to offend. *Temple.*

SPI'TEFUL. *a.* [*ſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker.*

SPI'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly. *Waller.*

SPI'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Malignity; deſire of vexing. *Keil.*

SPI'TTED *a.* [from *ſpit.*] Shot out into length. *Bacon.*

SPI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſpit.*]

1. One who puts meat on a ſpit.
2. One who ſpits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Ainſworth.*

SPI'TTLE *ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſpital.*] A hoſpital. *Shakſpeare. Cleaveland.*

SPI'TTLE. *ſ.* [ſpætlan, Saxon.] Moiſture of the mouth, *Arbuthnot.*

SPI'TVENOM. *ſ.* [*ſpit* and *venom.*] Poiſon ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNO'LOGY. *ſ.* [σπλάγχνα and λόγος,] A treatiſe or deſcription of the bowels.

To SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaſha*, Swediſh.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'SHY. *a.* [from *ſplaſh.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

SPLA'YFOOT. *a.* Having the foot turned inward. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH. *ſ.* [*ſplay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by deſign. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN. *ſ.* [*ſplen*, Latin.]

1. The milt. It is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger, melancholy, and mirth. *Wiſeman.*
2. Anger; ſpite; ill humour. *Donne.*
3. A fit; a ſudden motion. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Melancholy; hypocondriacal vapours. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENED. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Deprived of the ſpleen. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLE'ENFUL. *a.* [*ſpleen* and *full.*] Angry; peeviſh; fretful; melancholy. *Shakſpeare.*

SPLE'ENLESS. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman.*

SPLE'ENWORT. *ſ.* [*ſpleen* and *wort.*] Miltwaſte, a plant. *Miller.*

SPLE'ENY. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Angry; peeviſh; humorous. *Shakſpeare.*

SPLE'NDENT. *a.* [*ſplendens*, Latin.] Shining; gloſſy; having luſtre. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID. *a.* [*ſplendidus*, Latin.] Showy; magnificent; ſumptuous. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſplendid.*] Magnificently; ſumptuouſly; pompouſly. *Taylor.*

SPLE'NDOUR. *ſ.* [*ſplendor*, Latin.]
1. Luſtre; power of ſhining. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Magnificence; pomp. *South.*

SPLE'NETICK. *a.* [*ſplenetique*, French.] Troubled with the ſpleen; fretful; peeviſh. *Tatler.*

SPLE'NICK. *a.* [*ſplenique*, Fr. *ſplen*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpleen. *Harvey.*

SPLE'NISH. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Fretful; peeviſh. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE, *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Hot; fiery; paſſionate. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SPLENT. *ſ.* A callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank-bone, and when it grows big ſpoils the ſhape of the leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

To SPLICE, *v. a.* [*ſpliſſen*, Dutch; *plico*, Lat.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other matters uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet. *Wiſeman.*

To SPLINT. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SPLINTER. }
1. To ſecure by ſplints. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſhiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER. *ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.]
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence. *Dryden.*
2. A thin piece of wood. *Grew.*

To SPLI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be ſhivered.

To SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſplit.* [*ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Dutch.]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. *Cleaveland.*
2. To divide; to part. *Atterbury.*
3. To daſh and break on a rock. *Dryden.*
4. To break into diſcord. *South.*

To SPLIT. *v. n.*
1. To burſt in ſunder; to crack; to ſuffer diſruption. *Boyle.*
2. To be broken againſt rocks. *Addiſon.*

SPLI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſplit.*] One who ſplits. *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER. *ſ.* Buſtle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin.]
1. To rob; to take away by force. *Milton.*
2. To plunder; to ſtrip of goods. *Pope.*
3. To corrupt; to mar; to make uſeleſs. *Taylor.*

To SPOIL. *v. n.*
1. To practiſe robbery or plunder. *Spenſer.*
2. To grow uſeleſs; to be corrupted. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *ſ.* [*ſpolium*, Latin.]
1. That which is taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The act of robbery; robbery. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Corruption; cauſe of corruption. *Shakſp.*
4. The ſlough; the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent. *Bacon.*

SPOI'LER. *ſ.* [from *ſpoil.*]
1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *South.*
2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOI'LFUL. *a.* [*ſpoil* and *full.*] Waſteful; rapacious.

SPOKE. *ſ.* [ſpaca, Sax.] The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felly. *Shak.*

SPOKE. The preterite of *ſpeak.*

SPOKEN. Participle paſſive of *ſpeak.*

SPO'KESMAN. *ſ.* [*ſpoke* and *man.*] One who ſpeaks for another. *Exodus.*

To SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſpoliatio*, Latin.] The act of robbery or privation. *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NDEE. *ſ.* [*ſpondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long ſyllables. *Broome.*

SPO'NDYLE. *ſ.* [σπονδύλος.] A vertebre; a joint of the ſpine. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Latin.] A ſoft porous ſubſtance, ſuppoſed by ſome the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for ſucking up water. *Sandys.*

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a ſponge. *Hooke.*

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſponge.*] One who hangs for a maintenance on others. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPO'NGINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpongy.*] Softneſs and fulneſs of cavities, like a ſponge. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS. *a.* [from *ſponge.*] Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY. *a.* [from *ſponge.*]
1. Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes. *Bacon.*
2. Wet; drenched; ſoaked; full like a ſponge. *Shakſpeare.*

SPONK. *ſ.* Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *a.* [*ſponſalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION. *ſ.* [*ſponſio*, Latin.] The act of becoming ſurety for another.

SPO'NSOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A ſurety; one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another. *Ayliffe.*

SPONTANE'ITY. *ſ.* [*ſpontaneitas*, Latin.] Voluntarineſs; willingneſs; accord uncompelled. *Bramhall.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *ſponte*, Lat.] Voluntarily; not compelled; acting without compulſion. *Hale.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarily; of its own accord. *Bentley.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarineſs; freedom of will; accord unforced. *Hale.*

SPOOL. *ſ.* [*ſpoel*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or

or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* To paſs ſwiftly. *Dryden.*

To SPOON. *v. n.* In ſea language, is when a ſhip being under ſail in a ſtorm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPOON. *ſ.* [*ſpaen*, Dutch.] A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids. *Pope.*

SPO'ONBILL. *ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *bill.*] A bird. The end of its bill is broad. *Derham.*

SPO'ONFUL. *ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *full.*]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon. A medical ſpoonful is half an ounce *Bacon.*

2. Any ſmall quantity of liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT. *ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *meat.*] Liquid food; nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon. *Dryden.*

SPO'ONWORT. *ſ.* Scurvygraſs. *Harte.*

SPORA'DICAL. *a.* [σποραδικὸς.] A *ſporadical* diſeaſe is an endemial diſeaſe, what in a particular ſeaſon affects but a few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT. *ſ.* [*ſpott*, a make-game, Iſlandick.]

1. Play; diverſion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment. *Sidney.*

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotſon.*

3. That with which one plays. *Dryden.*

4. Play; idle gingle. *Broome.*

5. Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. *Sidney.*

2. To repreſent by any kind of play. *Dryd.*

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton. *Broome.*

2. To trifle. *Tillotſon.*

SPO'RTFUL. *a.* [*ſport* and *full.*]

1. Merry; frolick; wanton. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jeſt. *Bentley.*

SPO'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonly; merrily.

SPO'RTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonneſs; play; merriment; frolick. *Sidney.*

SPO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *ſport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſportive.*] Gayety; play; wantonneſs. *Walton.*

SPO'RTSMAN. *ſ.* [*ſport* and *man.*] One who purſues the recreations of the field. *Addiſon.*

SPO'RTULE. *ſ.* [*ſportule*, French; *ſportula*, Latin.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT. *ſ.* [*ſpette*, Daniſh; *ſpotte*, Flemiſh.]

1. A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration. *Dryden.*

2. A taint; a diſgrace; a reproach. *Pope.*

3. A ſcandalous woman. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A ſmall extent of place. *Addiſon.*

5. Any particular place. *Otway.*

6. *Upon the* SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. *Swift.*

To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with diſcolorations; to maculate. *Tate.*

2. To corrupt; to diſgrace; to taint. *Abbot.*

SPO'TLESS. *a.* [from *ſpot.*]

1. Free from ſpots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted. *Waller.*

SPO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *ſpot.*] One that ſpots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *a.* [from *ſpot.*] Full of ſpots; maculated. *Milton.*

SPOU'SAL. *a.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Craſhaw.*

SPOU'SAL. *ſ.* [*eſpouſailles*, French; *ſponſalia*, Latin.] Marriage nuptials. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſponſa*, Latin; *eſpouſe*, French.] One joined in marriage; a huſband or wife. *Shakſpeare.*

SPOU'SED *a.* [from the noun.] Wedded; eſpouſed; joined together as in matrimony. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *a.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Wanting a huſband or wife. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *ſ.* [from *ſpuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or veſſel, out of which any thing is poured. *Brown.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract. *Burn.*

To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a ſpout. *Bacon.*

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To iſſue as from a ſpout. *Woodward.*

To SPRAIN *v. a.* [corrupted from *ſtrain.*] To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the bone. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of the ligaments without diſlocation of the joint. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *ſ.* The dung of an otter, *Dict.*

SPRANG. The preterite of *ſpring.*

SPRAT. *ſ.* [*ſprot*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſea fiſh. *Sydney.*

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*ſpradle*, Daniſh; *ſpartelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtruggle, as in the convulſions of death. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs. *Dryden.*

SPRAY. *ſ.*

1. The extremity of a branch. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the ſea, commonly written *ſpry*, *Arbuthnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [ꝑꝑeꝺan, Saxon; *ſpreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger ſpace than before. *Bacon.*

2. To cover by extenſion. *Granville.*

3. To cover over. *Iſaiah.*

4. To ſtretch; to extend. *Milton.*

5. To publiſh; to divulge; to diſſeminate. *Matthew.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Milton.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itſelf. *Bacon.*

SPREAD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compaſs. *Addiſon.*

2. Expanſion of parts *Bacon.*

SPREAD-

SPREADER. *ſ.* [from *ſpread.*]
1. One that ſpreads. *Hooker.*
2. Publiſher; divulger; diſſeminator. *Swift.*

SPRENT. part. [ꝩꝑꝛenan, Saxon; *ſprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *ſ.* [*yſbrig*, Welch.] A ſmall branch; a ſpray. *Bacon.*

SPRIG *Chryſtal. ſ.* Chryſtal in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the ſtone, and leſſening till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*

SPRI'GGY. *a.* [from *ſprig.*] Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT. *ſ.* [contraction of *ſpirit*; *ſpiritus*, Latin.]
1. Spirit; ſhade; ſoul; incorporeal agent. *Spenſer. Pope.*
2. Walking ſpirit; apparition. *Locke.*
3. Power which gives cheerfulneſs or courage. *Sidney.*
4. An arrow. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a ſpright. A ludicrous uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SPRI'GHTFUL. *a* [*ſpright* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; gay; vigorous. *Otway.*

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſprightful.*] Briſkly; vigorouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſprightly.*] Livelineſs; briſkneſs; vigour; gayety; vivacity. *Addiſon.*

SPRI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *ſpright.*] Gay; briſk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Prior.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* preterite *ſprung* or *ſprang*, anciently *ſprong*, part. *ſprung.* [ꝩꝑꝛunȝan, Saxon. *ſpringen*, Dutch.]
1. To ariſe out of the ground and grow by vegetative power. *Pope.*
2. To begin to grow. *Ray.*
3. To proceed as from ſeed. *Milton.*
4. To come into exiſtence; to iſſue forth. *Pope.*
5. To raiſe; to appear. *Judges.*
6. To iſſue with effect of force. *Pope.*
7. To proceed as from anceſtors. *B. Jonſon.*
8. To proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon. *Milton.*
9. To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.*
10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to ruſh haſtily; to appear ſuddenly. *Blackmore.*
11. To fly with elaſtick power. *Mortimer.*
12. To riſe from a covert. *Otway.*
13. To iſſue from a fountain. *Geneſis.*
14. To proceed as from a ſource. *Craſhaw.*
15. To ſhoot; to iſſue with ſpeed and violence. *Dryden.*

To SPRING. *v. a.*
1. To ſtart; to rouſe game. *Donne.*
2. To produce to light. *Dryden.*
3. To make by ſtarting a plank. *Dryden.*
4. To diſcharge a mine. *Addiſon.*
5. To contrive a ſudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.*
6. To produce haſtily.

SPRING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An elaſtick body; a body which when diſtorted or compreſſed has the power of reſtoring itſelf. *Moxon.*
3. Elaſtick force, *Newton.*
4. Any active power; any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated *Rymer.*
5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a ſudden ſtruggle. *Addiſon.*
6. A leak; a ſtart of a plank. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. A fountain; an iſſue of water from the earth. *Davies.*
8. A ſource; that by which any thing is ſupplied. *Dryden.*
9. Riſe; beginning. *Samuel.*
10. Cauſe; original. *Swift.*

SPRING *ad.* [from the noun.] With elaſtick vigour. *Spenſer.*

SPRI'NGAL. *ſ.* A youth. *Spenſer.*

SPRINGE. *ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A gin; a nooſe which catches by a ſpring or jerk. *Dryden.*

SPRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] One who rouſes game.

SPRI'NGHALT. *ſ.* [*ſpring* and *halt.*] A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs. *Shakſpeare.*

SPRI'NGINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpringy.*] Elaſticity; power of reſtoring itſelf. *Boyle.*

SPRI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A ſpringe; an elaſtic nooſe *Carew.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *ſ.* [*ſpring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide. *Grew.*

SPRI'NGY. *a.* [from *ſpringe.*]
1. Elaſtick; having the power of reſtoring itſelf. *Newton. Bentley.*
2. [from *ſpring.*] Full of ſprings or fountains. *Mortimer.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [*ſprinkelen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſcatter; to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes. *Exodus.*
2. To ſcatter in drops. *Numbers.*
3. To beſprinkle; to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſcattering in particles. *Dryden.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops. *Ayliffe.*

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [ꝩꝑꝛýttan, Saxon; *ſprytten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *ſpirt.* *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* To ſhoot; to germinate; to ſprout.

SPRIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Shoot; ſprout. *Mortimer.*

SPRI'TSAIL. *ſ.* [*ſprit* and *ſail.*] The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit. *Wiſeman.*

SPRITE. *ſ.* [contracted from *ſpirit.*] A ſpirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFULLY. *ad.* Vigorouſly; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*

SPRONG. The old preterite of *ſpring.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [ꝩꝑꝛýttan, Sax. *ſpruyten*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior.*
2. To ſhoot into ramifications. *Bacon. Tickell.*
3. To grow.

SPROUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*

SPRUCE.

SPRUCE. *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance. *Milton. Tatler.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRU'CEBEER. *ſ.* [from *ſpruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRU'CELEATHER. *ſ.* [corrupted for *Pruſſian leather.*] *Dryden.*

SPRU'CENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſpruce.*] Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſpring.*

SPRUNT. *ſ.* Any thing that is ſhort and will not eaſily bend.

SPUD. *ſ.* A ſhort knife. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn.* *ſ.* Are ſuch as are employed to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME. *ſ.* [*ſpuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth; *Brown.*

To SPUME, *v. n.* [*ſpumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. } *a.* [*ſpumeus*, Latin.] Frothy;
SPU'MY. } foamy. *Brown.*

SPUN. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſpin.*

SPUNGE. *ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Lat.] See SPONGE.

To SPUNGE. *v. a.* [rather *to ſponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſpunge* and *houſe.*] A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon. *Swift.*

SPU'NGY. *a.* [from *ſpunge.*]

1. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſpunge. *Dryden.*
2. Wet; moiſt; watery. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Having the quality of imbibing. *Shak.*

SPUNK. *ſ.* Rotten wood; touchwood. *Brown.*

SPUR. *ſ.* [ſpuꝛ, Saxon; *ſpore*, Dutch.]

1. A ſharp point fixed on the rider's heel. *Knolles.*
2. Incitement; inſtigation. *Bacon.*
3. A ſtimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The ſharp points on the legs of a cock. *Ray.*
5. Any thing ſtanding out; a ſnag. *Shak.*

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the ſpur; to drive with the ſpur. *Collier.*
2. To inſtigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Locke.*
3. To drive by force. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.*
2. To preſs forward. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED, *a.* [*ſpur* and *gall.*] Hurt with a ſpur. *Shakſpeare.*

SPURGE. *ſ.* [*eſpurge*, French; *ſpurgie*, Dut.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in Engliſh for all milky purgative plants.

SPU'RIOUS. *a.* [*ſpurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift.*
2. Not legitimate; baſtard. *Addiſon.*

SPU'RLING. *ſ.* [*eſperlan*, French.] A ſmall ſea fiſh. *Tuſſer.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [ſpoꝛnan, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to ſtrike or drive with the foot. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To reject; to ſcorn; to put away with contempt; to diſdain. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to make inſolent reſiſtance. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To toſs up the heels; to kick or ſtruggle. *Gay.*

SPURN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Kick; inſolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakſpeare.*

SPU'RNEY. *ſ.* A plant.

SPU'RRER. *ſ.* [from *ſpur.*] One who uſes ſpurs.

SPU'RRIER. *ſ.* [from *ſpur.*] One who makes ſpurs.

SPU'RRY. *ſ.* [*ſpergula*, Latin.] A plant.

To SPURT. *v. a.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick ſtream. *Wiſeman.*

SPU'RWAY. *ſ.* [*ſpur* and *way.*] A horſe-way; a bridle-road; diſtinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſputum*, Latin.] The act of ſpitting. *Harvey.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*ſputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops. *Dryden.*
2. To fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe. *Dryden.*
3. To ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the ſpittle by haſty ſpeech. *Congreve.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noiſe and heſitation. *Swift.*

SPUTTER. *ſ.* Moiſture thrown out in ſmall drops.

SPU'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *ſputter.*] One that ſputters.

SPY. *ſ.* [*yſpio*, Welch; *eſpion*, French; *ſpie*, Dutch.] One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others. *Clarendon.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *ſ.*]

1. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance, or in a ſtate of concealment. *Donne.*
2. To diſcover by cloſe examination. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſearch or diſcover by artifice. *Numbers.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To ſearch narrowly. *Shakſp.*

SPY'BOAT. *ſ.* [*ſpy* and *boat.*] A boat ſent out for intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *a.*

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King.*
2. Fat; thick and ſhort; awkwardly bulky. *Betterton.*

SQUAB. *ſ.* A kind of ſopha or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion. *Pope.*

SQUAB. *ad.* With a heavy ſudden fall; plump and flat. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to ſquelſh or ſquaſh.

SQUA'BPIE. *ſ.* [*ſquab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients. *King.*

SQUA'BBISH. *a.* [from *ſquab.*] Thick; heavy; fleſhy.

To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swediſh.] To quarrel; to debate peeviſhly; to wrangle. *Collier.*

SQUA'BBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *ſquabble.*] A quarrelſome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'DRON. *ſ.* [*eſcadron*, Fr. *ſquadrone*, Ital.]

1. A body of men drawn up ſquare. *Milton.*
2. Part of an army; a troop. *Knolles.*
3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *a.* [from *ſquadron.*] Formed into ſquadrons. *Milton.*

SQUA'LID. *a.* [*ſqualidus*, Latin.] Foul; naſty; filthy. *Dryden.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*ſquala*, Swediſh.] To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted. *Swift.*

SQUALL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Loud ſcream. *Swift.*
2. Sudden guſt of wind.

SQUA'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſquall.*] Screamer; one that ſcreams.

SQUA'LLY. *a.* [from *ſquall.*] Windy; guſty.

SQUA'LOR. ſ. [Latin.] Coarſeneſs; naſtineſs. *Burton.*

SQUA'MOUS. *a.* [*ſquamous*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with ſcales. *Woodward.*

To SQUA'NDER. *v. a.* [*verſchwenden*, Teut.]

1. To ſcatter laviſhly; to ſpend profuſely. *Savage.*
2. To ſcatter; to diſſipate; to diſperſe. *Dryd.*

SQUA'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *ſquander.*] A ſpendthrift; a prodigal; a waſter. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *a.* [*yſwager*, Welch; *quadratus*, Lat.]

1. Cornered; having right angles. *Prior.*
2. Forming a right angle. *Moxon.*
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content. *Wiſeman.*
4. Parallel; exactly ſuitable. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Strong; ſtout; well ſet: as a *ſquare* man.
6. Equal; exact; honeſt; fair. *Shakſpeare.*
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number, is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *ſquare*, as 4 is the *ſquare* root of 16.

SQUARE. *ſ.* [*quadra*, Latin.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal ſides. *Milton.*
2. An area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide. *Addiſon.*
3. Content of an angle. *Brown.*
4. A rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles.
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; juſtneſs of workmanſhip or conduct. *Spenſer.*
6. Squadron; troops formed ſquare. *Shakſp.*
7. Quaternion; number four. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Level; equality. *Dryden.*
9. Quartile; the aſtrological ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other. *Milton.*
10. Rule; conformity. *L'Eſtrange.*
11. SQUARES *go.* The game proceeds. *L'Eſt.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin.]

1. To form with right angles. *Boyle.*
2. To reduce a ſquare. *Prior.*
3. To meaſure; to reduce to a meaſure. *Shak.*
4. To adjuſt; to regulate; to mould; to ſhape. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To accommodate; to fit. *Milton.*
6. To reſpect in quartile. *South.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.*

1. To ſuit with; to fit with. *Woodward.*
2. To quarrel; to go to oppoſite ſides. *Shak.*

SQUA'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſquare.*] The ſtate of being ſquare. *Moxon.*

SQUASH. *ſ.* [from *quaſh.*]

1. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed. *Shakſp.*
2. [*melopepo*, Latin.] A plant. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing unripe; any thing ſoft. *Shakſ.*
4. A ſudden fall. *Arbuthnot.*
5. A ſhock of ſoft bodies. *Swift.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To cruſh into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. a.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To ſit cowering; to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Covering; cloſe to the ground. *Swift.*
2. Short and thick; having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering. *Grew.*

SQUAT. *ſ.*

1. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden fall. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *ſ.* A ſort of mineral. *Woodward.*

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*ſqwaka*, Swediſh.]

1. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry.
2. To cry with a ſhrill acute tone. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear or pain. *Dryden.*

SQUEAK. *ſ.* [from the verb,] A ſhrill quick cry; a cry of pain. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*ſqwala*, Swediſh.] To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice; to cry with pain.

SQUEA'MISH. *a.* [from *quamiſh* or *qualmiſh*, from *qualm.*] Nice; faſtidious; eaſily diſguſted; having the ſtomach eaſily turned. *Sid.*

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſqueamiſh.*] Niceneſs; delicacy; faſtidiouſneſs. *South.*

To SQUEEZE *v. a.* [cpiꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To preſs; to cruſh between two bodies. *Dryden.*
2. To oppreſs; to cruſh; to haraſs by extortion. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*

1. To act or paſs, in conſequence of compreſſion. *Newton.*
2. To force way through cloſe bodies.

SQUEEZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Compreſſion; preſſure. *Philips.*

SQUELCH. *ſ.* Heavy fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUIB. *ſ.* [*ſchieben*, German.]

1. A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire. *Bacon.*
2. Any pretty fellow. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *ſ.* [*ſquilla*, *ſcilla*, Latin.] *Roſcommon.*
1. A plant.
2. A fiſh.
3. An inſect. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY. *ſ.* [*ſquinancie*, French.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinſy. *Bacon.*

SQUINT. *a.* [*ſquinte*, Dutch.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking ſuſpiciouſly. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of viſion. *Bacon.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.*
1. To form the eye to oblique viſion. *Shakſ.*
2. To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*

SQUI'NTEYED. *a.* [*ſquint* and *eye.*]
1. Having the ſight directed oblique. *Knolles.*
2. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *a.* Squinting. *Dryden.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look aſquint. *Shakſp.*

SQUIRE. *ſ.* [contracted of *eſquire.*]
1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden.*
3. An attendant at court. *Shakſpeare.*

SQUI'RREL. *ſ.* [*eſcurieul*, Fr. *ſciurus*, Latin.] A ſmall animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick ſtream. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To let fly; to prate. *L'Eſt.*

SQUIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected. *Pope.*
2. A ſmall quick ſtream. *Bacon.*

SQUI'RTER. *ſ.* [from *ſquirt.*] One that plies a ſquirt. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*ſtaven*, old Dutch.]
1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shakſp.*
2. To wound mortally or miſchievouſly. *Phi.*

To STAB. *v. n.*
1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon. *Dryden.*
2. To offer a ſtab. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To give a mortal wound. *Shakſpeare.*

STAB. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A wound with a ſharp-pointed weapon.
2. A dark injury; a ſly miſchief.
3. A ſtroke; a blow. *South.*

STA'BBER. *ſ.* [from *ſtab.*] One who ſtabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſtabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmneſs; act of making firm. *Derham.*

STABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſtabilité*, French.]
1. Stableneſs; ſteadineſs; ſtrength to ſtand. *Blackmore. Cotton.*
2. Fixedneſs; not fluidity. *Boyle.*
3. Firmneſs of reſolution.

STA'BLE. *a.* [*ſtabilis*, Latin.]
1. Fixed; able to ſtand.
2. Steady; conſtant. *Davies.*
3. Strong; durable. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE. *ſ.* [*ſtabulum*, Latin.] A houſe for beaſts. *Ezra.*

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*ſtabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beaſts. *Milton.*

To STA'BLE. *v. a.* To put into a ſtable.

STA'BLEBOY. } *ſ.* [*ſtable* and *boy*, or *man.*]
STA'BLEMAN. } One who attends in the ſtable. *Swift.*

STA'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtable.*]
1. Power to ſtand
2. Steadineſs; conſtancy; ſtability. *Shakſp.*

STA'BLESTAND. *ſ.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or preſumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the ſtealing of the king's deer in the foreſt; and this is when a man is found at his ſtanding in the foreſt with a croſs-bow bent, ready to ſhoot at any deer; or with a long-bow; or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a tree, with greyhounds in a leaſh. *Cowel.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. n.* [*eſtablir*, French. To eſtabliſh; to fix; to ſettle. *Donne.*

STACK. *ſ.* [*ſtacca*, Italian.]
1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood. *Wotton. Newton.*
2. A number of chimneys or funnels. *Wiſem.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Mortimer.*

STACTE. *ſ.* An aromatick; the gum that diſtils from the tree which produces myrrh, *Exodus.*

STA'DLE. *ſ.* [ꝥaðel, Saxon.]
1. Any thing which ſerves for ſupport to another.
2. A ſtaff; a crutch. *Spenſer.*
3. A tree ſuffered to grow for coarſe and common uſes, as poſts or rails. *Bacon.*

To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtadles. *Tuſſer.*

STA'DTHOLDER. *ſ.* [*ſtadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *ſ.* plural, *ſtaves* [ꝥæf, Saxon; *ſtaff*, Daniſh; *ſtaff*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking. *Broome.*
2. A prop; a ſupport. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club. *L'Eſtr.*
4. Any long piece of wood. *Addiſon.*
5. An enſign of an office. *Hayward.*
6. [*ſtef*, Iſlandick.] A ſtanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again. *Dryden.*

STA'FFISH. *a.* [from *ſtaff.*] Stiff; harſh. *Aſcham.*

STA'FFTREE. *ſ.* A ſort of evergreen privet.

STAG. *ſ.* The male red deer; the male of the hind. *Milton.*

STAGE. *ſ.* [*eſtage*, French.]
1. A floor raiſed to view, on which any ſhow is exhibited.
2. The theatre; the place of ſcenick entertainments. *Knolles.*
3. Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A place in which reſt is taken on a journey. *Hammond.*
5. A ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs. *Rogers.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'GECOACH. *ſ.* [*ſtage* and *coach.*] A coach that keeps its ſtages; a coach that paſſes

passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers. *Gay.*

STA'GEPLAY. *ſ.* [*ſtage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*

STA'GER. *ſ.* [from *ſtage*.]

1. A player. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner. *Swift.*

STAGE'VIL. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes.

STA'GGARD. *ſ.* [from *ſtag*.] A four year old ſtag. *Ainſworth.*

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily. *Boyle.*
2. To faint; to begin to give way. *Addiſ.*
3. To heſitate; to fall into doubt. *Bacon.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to ſtagger; to make to reel. *Sh.*
2. To ſhock; to alarm. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'GGERS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horſe apoplexy. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Madneſs; wild conduct. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'GNANCY. *ſ.* [from *ſtagnant*.] The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *a.* [*ſtagnans*, Latin.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not agitated; not flowing; not running. *Woodward.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*ſtagnum*, Latin.] To lie motionleſs; to have no courſe or ſtream. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'GNATION. *ſ.* [from *ſtagnate*,] Stop of courſe; ceſſation of motion. *Addiſon.*

STAID. *part. adj.* [from *ſtay*.] Sober; grave; regular. *Milton.*

STA'IDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtaid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity. *Dryden.*

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*yſtaenio*, Welſh.]

1. To blot; to ſpot; to emaculate. *Shakſp.*
2. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy. *Milton.*

STAIN. *ſ.*

1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration. *Addiſon.*
2. Taint of guilt or infamy. *Broome.*
3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame. *Sidney.*

STA'INER. *ſ.* [from *ſtain*.] One who ſtains; one who blots.

STA'INLESS. *a.* [from *ſtain*.]

1. Free from blots or ſpots. *Sidney.*
2. Free from ſin or reproach. *Shakſpeare.*

STAIR. *ſ.* [ꝑtæʒep, Sax. *ſteghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we riſe in aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Sidney.*

STA'IRCASE. *ſ.* [*ſtair* and *caſe*.] The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs. *Wotton.*

STAKE. *ſ.* [ꝑtaca, Saxon; *ſtaek*, Dutch.]

1. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground. *Hooker.*
2. A piece of long rough wood. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing placed as a paliſade or fence. *Milton.*
4. The poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Any thing pledged or wagered. *Cowley.*
6. The ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered. *Hudibras.*
7. The *ſtake* is a ſmall anvil, which ſtands upon a ſmall iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occaſion offers; or elſe it hath a ſtrong iron ſpike at the bottom let into ſome place of the work-bench, not to be removed. *Moxon.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright. *Evelyn.*
2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard. *South.*

STALACTI'TES. *ſ.* [from ςαλάζω.] Spar in the ſhape of an icicle. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL. *a.* Reſembling an icicle. *Derham.*

STALAGMI'TES. *ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *a.* [*ſtelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Prior.*
2. Uſed till it is of no uſe or eſteem. *Heyw.*

STALE. *ſ.* [from ꝑtælan, Saxon *to ſteal*.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe. *Sidney.*
2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify a proſtitute.
3. [from *ſtale*, *adj*.] Urine; old urine.
4. Old beer; beer ſomewhat acidulated.
5. [*ſtele*, Dutch, *a ſtick*.] A handle. *Mort.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. *Shakſpeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *ad.* [from *ſtale*.] Of old; of long time. *Ben Jonſon.*

STA'LENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtale*.] Oldneſs; ſtate of being long kept; ſtate of being corrupted by time. *Bacon.*

To STALK. *v. a.* [ꝑtealcan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
2. To walk behind a ſtalkinghorſe or cover. *Bacon.*

STALK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep. *Add.*
2. The ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtem of a quill. *Grew.*

STA'LKINGHORSE. *ſ.* [*ſtalking* and *horſe*.] A horſe either real or fictious, by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk. *Hakewill.*

STA'LKY. *ad.* [from *ſtalk*.] Hard like a ſtalk.

STALL. *ſ.* [ꝑteal, Sax. *ſtall*, Dutch; *ſtallo*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where a horſe is kept in the ſtable. *Chapman.*
2. A bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale. *Sciſſ.*
3. A ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed. *Spenſer.*
4. The ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. a.*

1. To keep in a ſtall or ſtable. *Dryden.*
2. To inveſt or inſtall. *Shakſpeare.*

To

To STALL. *v. n.*
1. To inhabit; to dwell. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To kennel.

STA'LLFED. *a.* [*ſtall* and *fed.*] Fed not with graſs but dry feed. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'LLION. *ſ.* [*yſtalwyn*, Welſh; *eſtallion*, French; *ſtalhengſt*, Dutch.] A horſe kept for mares. *Temple.*

STA'MINA. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The firſt principles of any thing.
2. The ſolids of a human body.
3. Thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants encompaſſing round the ſtyle, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STAMI'NEOUS *a.* [*ſtamineus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of threads.
2. *Stamineous* flowers are ſo far imperfect as to want thoſe coloured leaves which are called petala, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and the ſtamina; and ſuch plants as theſe conſtitute a large genus of plants.

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ꝑamen, Saxon; *ſtamelen*, *ſtameren*, to ſtammer, Dutch.] To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Sidney. Shakſpeare.*

STA'MMERER. *ſ.* [from *ſtammer.*] One who ſpeaks with heſitation. *Taylor.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*ſtampen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downward. *Dryden.*
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar. *Bacon.*
3. [*eſtamper*, French.] To impreſs with ſome mark or figure. *South.*
4. To fix a mark by impreſſing it. *South.*
5. To make by impreſſing a mark. *Locke.*
6. To mint; to form; to coin. *Shakſpeare.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downward. *Dennis.*

STAMP. *ſ.* [*eſtampe*, Fr. *ſtampa*, Italian.]
1. Any inſtrument by which a laſting impreſſion is made. *Waller.*
2. A mark ſet on any thing; impreſſion. *Locke.*
3. A thing marked or ſtamped. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A picture cut in wood or metal. *Addiſon.*
5. A mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government. *Swift.*
6. A character of reputation good or bad, fixed upon any thing. *South.*
7. Authority; currency; value. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Make; caſt; form. *Addiſon.*

STA'MPER. *ſ.* [from *ſtamp.*] An inſtrument of pounding. *Carew.*

STAN, among our forefathers, was the termination of the ſuperlative degree: ſo *Athelſtan*, moſt noble; *Beſtſtan*, the beſt; *Wiſtan*, the wiſeſt. *Gibſon.*

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*eſtancher*, Fr.] To ſtop blood; to hinder from running. *Bacon.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To ſtop. *Luke.*

STANCH. *a.*
1. Sound; ſuch as will not run out. *Boyle.*
2. Firm; ſound of principle; truſty; hearty; determined. *Addiſon.*
3. Strong; ot to be broken. *Locke.*

STA'NCHEON. *ſ.* [*eſtançon*, Fr.] A prop; a ſupport.

STA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *ſtanch.*] Not to be ſtopped. *Shakſpeare.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtood*, *I have ſtood.* [ꝑandan, Saxon; *ſtaen*, Dutch.]
1. To be upon the feet; not to ſit, kneel, or lie down. *Common Prayer.*
2. To be not demoliſhed or overthrown. *Milton.*
3. To be placed as an edifice. *Addiſon.*
4. To remain erect; not to fall. *Milton.*
5. To become erect. *Dryden.*
6. To ſtop; to halt; not to go forward. *Sha.*
7. To be at a ſtationary point without progreſs or regreſſion. *Pope.*
8. To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation. *Davies.*
9. To be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence. *Shakſpeare.*
10. To be in a ſtate of hoſtility. *Hayward.*
11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. *Bacon.*
12. To ſtay; not to fly. *Clarendon.*
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order. *Arbuthnot.*
14. To remain in the preſent ſtate. *Dryden.*
15. To be in a particular ſtate. *Milton.*
16. Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker.*
17. To conſiſt; to have its being or eſſence. *Hebrews.*
18. To be with reſpect to terms of a contract. *Carew.*
19. To have a place. *Clarendon.*
20. To be in any ſtate at the time preſent. *Clarendon.*
21. To be in a permanent ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden.*
23. To have any particular reſpect. *South.*
24. To be without action. *Bacon.*
25. To depend; to reſt; to be ſupported. *Whitgift.*
26. To be with regard to ſtate of mind. *Galatians.*
27. To ſucceed; to be acquitted; to be ſafe. *Addiſon.*
28. To be with reſpect to any particular. *Shakſpeare.*
29. To be reſolutely of a party. *Hooker.*
30. To be in the place; to be repreſentative. *Locke.*
31. To remain; to be fixed. *Milton.*
32. To hold a courſe at ſea. *Pope.*
33. To have direction toward any local point. *Boyle.*
34. To offer as a candidate. *Sanderſon.*
35. To place himſelf; to be placed. *Knolles.*
36. To ſtagnate; not to flow. *Dryden.*
37. To be with reſpect to chance. *Rowe.*
38. To remain ſatisfied. *Shakſpeare.*
39. To be without motion. *Shakſpeare.*
40. To make delay. *Locke.*
41. To inſiſt; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity. *Maccabees.*

42. To

42. To be expoſed. *Shakſpeare.*
43. To perſiſt; to perſevere. *Taylor.*
44. To perſiſt in a claim. *Shakſpeare.*
45. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.*
46. To be conſiſtent. *Felton.*
47. *To* STAND *by.* To ſupport; to defend; not to deſert. *Calamy.*
48. *To* STAND *by.* To be preſent without being an actor. *Shakſpeare.*
49. *To* STAND *by.* To repoſe on; to reſt in. *Pope.*
50. *To* STAND *for.* To propoſe one's ſelf a candidate. *Dennis.*
51. *To* STAND *for.* To maintain; to profeſs to ſupport. *Ben Jonſon.*
52. *To* STAND *off.* To keep at a diſtance. *Dryden.*
53. *To* STAND *off.* Not to comply. *Shak.*
54. *To* STAND *off.* To forbear friendſhip or intimacy. *Atterbury.*
55. *To* STAND *off.* To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Wotton.*
56. *To* STAND *out.* To hold reſolution; to hold a poſt. *Rogers.*
57. *To* STAND *out.* Not to comply; to ſecede. *Dryden.*
58. *To* STAND *out.* To be prominent or protuberant. *Pſalms.*
59. *To* STAND *to.* To ply; to perſevere. *Dryden.*
60. *To* STAND *to.* To remain fixed in a purpoſe. *Herbert.*
61. *To* STAND *to.* To abide by a contract or aſſertion, *Dryden.*
62. *To* STAND *under.* To undergo; to ſuſtain. *Shakſpeare.*
63. *To* STAND *up.* To ariſe in order to gain notice. *Acts.*
64. *To* STAND *up.* To make a party. *Shak.*
65. *To* STAND *upon.* To concern; to intereſt. *Hudibras.*
66. *To* STAND *upon.* To value; to take pride. *Ray.*
67. *To* STAND *upon.* To inſiſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To STAND. *v. a.*
1. To endure; to reſiſt without flying or yielding. *Smith.*
1. To await; to abide; to ſuffer. *Addiſon.*
3. To keep; to maintain ground. *Dryden.*

STAND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtation; a place where one waits ſtanding. *Addiſon.*
2. Rank; poſt; ſtation. *Daniel.*
3. A ſtop; a halt. *Clarendon.*
4. Stop; interruption. *Woodward.*
5. The act of oppoſing. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Higheſt mark; ſtationary point. *Dryden.*
7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Prior.*
8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarraſſment; heſitation. *Locke.*
9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed. *Dryden.*

STA'NDARD. *ſ.* [*eſtandart*, French.]
1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe. *Milton.*
2. [from *ſtand.*] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the beſt of other things of the ſame kind. *Spratt.*
3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt. *Swift.*
4. A ſettled rate. *Bacon.*
5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree. *Evelyn.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear.*] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDEL. *ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] A tree of long ſtanding. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]
1. One who ſtands.
2. A tree that has ſtood long. *Aſcham.*
3. STANDER *by.* One preſent; a mere ſpectator. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDING. *part. a.* [from *ſtand.*]
1. Settled; eſtabliſhed. *Temple.*
2. Laſting; not tranſitory. *Addiſon.*
3. Stagnant; not running. *Milton.*
4. Placed on feet. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'NDING. *ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]
1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office. *Woodward.*
2. Station; place to ſtand in. *Knolles.*
3. Power to ſtand. *Pſalms.*
4. Rank; condition. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Competition; candidateſhip. *Walton.*

STA'NDISH. *ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink. *Addiſon.*

STANG. *ſ.* [ſtæng, Sax.] A perch; a meaſure of land. *Swift.*

STANK. *a.* [*ſtanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out. *Spenſer.*

STANK. The preterite of *ſtink.*

STA'NNARY. *a.* [from *ſtannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tin-works. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Italian; *ſtance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme uſed in that poem. *Dryden.*

STA'PLE. *ſ.* [*eſtape*, French; *ſtapel*, Dutch.] A ſettled mart; an eſtabliſhed emporium. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'PLE. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Settled; eſtabliſhed in commerce. *Dryden.*
2. According to the laws of commerce. *Swift.*

STA'PLE. *ſ.* [ſtapul, Sax. a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*

STAR. *ſ.* [ſteorra, Saxon; *ſterre*, Dutch.]
1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky. *Watts.*
2. The poleſtar. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A mark of reference; an aſteriſk. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem.* *ſ.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD. *ſ.* [ſtæopbopð, Saxon.] Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left. *Harris. Bramhall.*

STARCH. *ſ.* [from *ſtare*, Teutonick, ſtiff.] A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened, and was formerly coloured. *Fletcher.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtiffen with ſtarch. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *ſ.* [*camera ſtellata*, Lat.] A kind of criminal court of equity now diſuſed. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RCHED. *a.* [from *ſtarch.*]
1. Stiffened with ſtarch.
2. Stiff; preciſe; formal. *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STA'RCHLY. *ad.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffly; preciſely.

STA'RCHNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffneſs; preciſeneſs.

To STARE. *v. n.* [ſtæjian, Saxon; *ſterren*, Dutch.]
1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horrour. *Spenſer.*
2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident. *Locke.*
3. To ſtand out prominent. *Mortimer.*

STA'RE *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Fixed look. *Dryden.*
2. [*ſturnus*, Latin.] Starling; a bird.

STA'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into ſeveral parts. *Woodward.*

STA'RGAZER. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *gaze.*] An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer, in contempt. *L'Eſtr.*

STA'RHAWK. *ſ.* [*aſtur*, Latin.] A ſort of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

STARK. *a.* [ſtæpc, ſtaſc, Saxon; *ſterck*, Dutch.]
1. Stiff; ſtrong; rugged. *Derham.*
2. Deep; full; ſtill. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Mere; ſimple; plain; groſs. *Collier.*

STARK. *ad.* Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word; as, ſtark *mad*, mad in the higheſt degree. *Donne.*

STA'RKLY. *ad.* [from *ſtark.*] Stiffly; ſtrongly. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RLESS. *a.* [from *ſtar.*] Having no light of ſtars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *light.*] Luſtre of the ſtars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT. *a.* Lighted by the ſtars. *Dryd.*

STA'RLIKE. *a.* [*ſtar* and *like.*]
1. Stellated; having various points; reſembling a ſtar in luſtre. *Mortimer.*
2. Bright; illuſtrious *Boyle.*

STA'RLING. *ſ.* [ſtærling, Sax.] A ſmall ſinging bird. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RPAVED. *a.* [*ſtar* and *paves.*] Studded with ſtars. *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *a.* [*ſtar* and *proof.*] Impervious to ſtarlight. *Milton.*

STA'R-READ. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *read.*] Doctrine of the ſtars; aſtronomy. *Spenſer.*

STA'RRED. *a.* [from *ſtar.*]
1. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Decorated with ſtars. *Milton.*

STA'RRY. *a.* [from *ſtar.*]
1. Decorated with ſtars. *Pope.*
2. Conſiſting of ſtars; ſtellar. *Dryden.*
3. Reſembling ſtars.

STA'RRING. *a.* [from *ſtar.*] Shining with ſtellar light. *Craſhaw.*

STA'RSHOOT. *ſ.* [*ſtar* and *ſhoot.*] An emiſſion from a ſtar. *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.* [*ſtartzen*, German.]
1. To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame. *Bacon.*
2. To riſe ſuddenly. *Roſcommon.*
3. To move with a ſudden quickneſs. *Cleaveland.*
4. To ſhrink; to wince. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To deviate. *Creech.*
6. To ſet out from the barrier at a race. *Denham.*
7. To ſet out on any purſuit. *Waller.*

To START. *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to diſturb ſuddenly. *Shakſ.*
2. To make to ſtart or fly haſtily from a hidingplace. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice. *Spratt.*
4. To diſcover; to bring within purſuit. *Temple.*
5. To put ſuddenly out of place. *Wiſeman.*

START. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terrour; a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden rouſing to action; excitement. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Sally; vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. *B. Jonſ.*
5. A quick ſpring or motion. *Grew.*
6. Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of ſetting out. *Bacon.*
7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*

STA'RTER. *ſ.* [from *ſtart.*] One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe. *Hudibras.*

STA'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtartin.*] By ſudden fits; with frequent intermiſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'RTINGPOST. *ſ.* Barrier from which the race begins.

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſtart.*] To ſhrink; to move on feeling a ſudden impreſſion. *Addiſon.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.*
1. To fright; to ſhock; to impreſs with ſudden terrour. *Milton.*
2. To deter; to make to deviate. *Clarend.*

STA'RTLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; ſhock; ſudden impreſſion of terrour. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *ſ.* [*ſtart* and *up.*] One that comes ſuddenly into notice. *Shakſpeare.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [ꝑeapꝑan, Sax. *ſterven*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To periſh; to be deſtroyed. *Fairfax.*
2. To periſh with hunger. *Locke.*
3. To be killed with cold. *Sandys.*
4. To ſuffer extreme poverty. *Pope.*
5. To be deſtroyed with cold. *Woodward.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger. *Prior.*
2. To ſubdue by famine. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To kill with cold *Milton.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *a.* [from *ſtarve.*] Hungry; lean; pining. *Swift.*

STA'RVELING. *ſ.* An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment. *Donne.*

STA'RWORT. *ſ.* [*aſter*, Lat.] Elecampane.

STA'TARY. *a.* [from *ſtatus*, Latin.] Fixed; ſettled. *Brown.*

STATE. *ſ.* [*ſtatus*, Latin.]
1. Condition; circumſtance of natnre or fortune. *Milton.*
2. Modification of any thing. *Boyle.*
3. Stationary point; criſis; height. *Wiſem*
4. Eſtate; ſigniory; poſſeſſion. *Daniel.*
5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A republick; a government not monarchical. *Temple.*
7. Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax.*
8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatneſs. *Roſcommon.*
9. Dignity; grandeur. *Milton.*
10. A feat of dignity. *Shakſpeare.*
11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bac.*
12. A perſon of high rank. *Latimer.*
13. The principal perſons in the government. *Milton.*
14. Joined with another word it ſignifies publick; as, *ſtate* affairs. *Bacon.*

To STATE. *v. a.* [*conſtater*, French.]
1. To ſettle; to regulate. *Collier.*
2. To repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification. *Hammond.*

STA'TELINESS *ſ.* [from *ſtately.*]
1. Grandeur; majeſtic appearance; auguſt manner; dignity. *More.*
2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY. *a.* [from *ſtate.*]
1. Auguſt; grand; lofty; elevated. *Ral.*
2. Elevated in mien or ſentiment. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Majeſtically. *Milton.*

STA'TESMAN. *ſ.* [*ſtate* and *man.*]
1. A politician; one verſed in the arts of government. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. One employed in publick affairs. *Smith.*

STA'TESWOMAN. *ſ.* [*ſtate* and *woman.*] A woman who meddles with publick affairs. *Ben Jonſon.*

STA'TICAL. } *a.* [from the noun.] Relating
STA'TICK. } to the ſcience of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'TICKS. *ſ.* [ꝑaliꝛ.] The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſtatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtanding. *Hooker.*
2. A ſtate of reſt. *Brown.*
3. A place where any one is placed. *Hayw.*
4. Poſt aſſigned; office. *Milton.*
5. Situation; poſition. *Prior.*
6. Employment; office. *Swift.*
7. Character; ſtate. *Milton.*
8. Rank; condition of life. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *a.* [from *ſtation.*] Fixed; not progreſſive. *Newton.*

STA'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *ſtation.*]
1. A bookſeller. *Dryden.*
2. A ſeller of paper.

STA'TIST. *ſ.* [from *ſtate.*] A ſtateſman; a politician. *Milton.*

STA'TUARY. *ſ.* [from *ſtatua*, Latin.]
1. The art of carving images or repreſentations of life. *Temple.*
2. One that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *ſ.* [*ſtatua*, Latin.] An image; a ſolid repreſentation of any living being. *Wilkins.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a ſtatue. *Shakſpeare.*

STA'TURE. *ſ.* [*ſtatura*, Latin.] The height of any animal. *Brown.*

STA'TUTABLE. *a.* [from *ſtatute.*] According to the ſtatute. *Addiſon.*

STA'TUTE. *ſ.* [*ſtatutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legiſlature. *Tillotſon.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* [from *ſtaff.*]
1. To break in pieces. *Dryden.*
2. To puſh off as with a ſtaff. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To pour by breaking the caſk. *Sandys.*
4. To furniſh with rundles or ſtaves. *Knoll.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with ſtaves. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE *and Toil*, *v. a.* To part dogs by interpoſing a ſtaff, and by pulling the tail.

STAVES. The plural of *ſtaff.*

STA'VESACRE. *ſ.* Larkſpur; a plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*ſtaen*, Dutch.]
1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To continue in a ſtate. *Dryden.*
3. To wait; to attend. *Dryden.*
4. To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill. *Bacon.*
5. To dwell; to be long. *Dryden.*
6. To reſt confidently. *Iſaiah.*

To STAY. *v. a.*
1. To ſtop; to withhold; to repreſs. *Ral.*
2. To delay; to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion. *Spenſer.*
3. To keep from departure. *Dryden.*
4. [*eſtayer*, French.] To prop; to ſupport; to hold up. *Hooker.*

STAY. *ſ.* [*eſtaye*, French.]
1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure. *Bacon.*
2. Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion. *Hayw.*
3. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hindrance from progreſs. *Fairfax.*

4. Re-

4. Reſtraint; prudence; caution. *Bacon.*
5. A fixed ſtate. *Donne.*
6. A prop; a ſupport, *Milton.*
7. Tackling. *Pope.*
8. Steadineſs of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. a.* [from *ſtay.*] Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile. *Bacon.*

STA'YEDLY. *ad.* [from *ſtayed.*] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly.

STA'YEDNESS. *ſ.* from *ſtayed.*]
1. Solidity; weight. *Camden.*
2. Compoſure; prudence; gravity; judiciouſneſs.

STA'YER. *ſ.* [from *ſtay.*] One who ſtops, holds, or ſupports. *Philips.*

STA'YLACE. *ſ.* [*ſtay* and *lace.*] A lace with which women faſten boddice. *Swift.*

STAYS. *ſ.* Without ſingular.
1. Boddice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat worn by women. *Gay.*
2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling. *Harris.*
3. Station; fixed anchorage. *Sidney.*
4. Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *ſ* [ꝑtɛ̃ð, Saxon.]
1. Place. *Spenſer.*
2. Room; place which another had or might have. *Hooker.*
3. Uſe; help *Atterbury.*
4. The frame of a bed. *Dryden.*

STEAD, *Sted*, being in the name of a place that is diſtant from any river, comes from the Saxon, ꝑtɛ̃ð, ꝑtỹð, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ꝑtɛ̃ðe, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſon.*

To STEAD. *v. a.*
1. To help; to advantage; to ſupport; to aſſiſt. *Sidney. Rowe.*
2. To fill the place of another. *Shakſpeare.*

STEA'DFAST. *a* [*ſtead* and *faſt.*]
1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed. *Spenſer.*
2. Conſtant; reſolute. *Eccluſ.*
3. Not turned aſide by fear. *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY. *ad.* [from *ſteadfaſt.*] Firmly; conſtantly. *Wake.*

STEA'DFASTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſteadfaſt.*]
1. Immutability; fixedneſs. *Spenſer.*
2. Firmneſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

STEA'DILY. *ad.* [from *ſteady.*]
1. Without tottering; without ſhaking. *South.*
2. Without variation or irregularity. *Blackmore.*

STEA'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſteady.*]
1. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken.
2. Firmneſs; conſtancy. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Conſiſtent unvaried conduct. *Collier.*

STEA'DY. *a.* [ꝑtæðiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Pope.*
2. Regular; conſtant. *Milton.*
3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention. *Locke.*

STEAK. *ſ.* [*ſteyck*, Iſlandick.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop. *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. a.* preterite *I ſtole*, part. paſſ. *ſtolen.* [ꝑtelan, Saxon, *ſtelen*, Dutch.]
1. To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take ſecretly without right. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To withdraw or convey without notice. *Spenſer.*
3. To gain or effect by private means. *Calamy.*

To STEAL. *v. n.*
1. To withdraw privily; to paſs ſilently. *Sidney.*
2. To practiſe theft; to play the thief. *Shak.*

STEA'LER. *ſ.* [from *ſteal.*] One who ſteals; a thief. *Shakſpeare.*

STEA'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtealing.*] Slily; by inviſible motion. *Sidney.*

STEAL'TH. *ſ.* [from *ſteal.*]
1. The act of ſtealing; theft. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The thing ſtolen. *Raleigh.*
3. Secret act; clandeſtine practice. *Dryden.*

STEA'LTHY. *a.* [from *ſtealth.*] Done clandeſtinely; performed by ſtealth. *Shakſp.*

STEAM. *ſ.* [ꝑteme, Saxon.] The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot. *Woodw.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ꝑteman, Saxon.]
1. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat. *Dryden.*
2. To ſend up vapours. *Milton.*
3. To paſs in vapours. *Boyle.*

STEAN, for *ſtone.*

STEATO'MA. *ſ.* [ſteatóμa.] Matter in a wen compoſed of fat. *Sharp.*

STEED. *ſ.* [ꝑtéda, Saxon.] A horſe for ſtate or war. *Pope.*

STEEL. *ſ.* [ꝑtal, Saxon; *ſtael*, Dutch.]
1. *Steel* is a kind of iron, refined by the fire with other ingredients, which render it white, and its grain cloſer and finer than common iron. *Steel*, of all metals, is that ſuſceptible of the greateſt degree of hardneſs; whence its great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments. *Chambers.*
2. It is often uſed for weapons or armour. *Dryden.*
3. Chalybeate medicines. *Arbuthnot.*
4. It is uſed proverbially for hardneſs; as *heads of* ſteel.

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To point or edge with ſteel. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make hard or firm. *Addiſon.*

STEE'LY. *a.* [from *ſteel.*]
1. Made of ſteel. *Gay.*
2. Hard; firm. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *ſ.* [*ſteel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed further from the fulcrum.

STEEN, or *Stean. ſ.* A factitious veſſel of clay or ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

STEEP. *a.* [ꝑteap, Sax.] Riſing or deſcending with great inclination. *Addiſon.*

STEEP. *ſ.* Precipice; aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity. *Dryden.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*ſteppen*, Dutch.] To ſoak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Bacon.*

STEE'PLE. *ſ.* [ſteopl, ſtýpel, Saxon.] A turret of a church, generally furniſhed with bells. *Shakſpeare.*

STEE'PLY. *ad.* [from *ſteep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſteep.*] Precipitous declivity. *Addiſon.*

STEE'PY. *a.* [from *ſteep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. *Dryden.*

STEER. *ſ.* [ſtýre, Saxon; *ſtier*, Dutch.] A young bullock. *Spenſer.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [ſteoran, ſtýran, Saxon; *ſtieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a paſſage. *Spenſer.*

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a courſe. *Locke.*

STEE'RAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſteer.*]
1. The act or practice of ſteering. *Spect.*
2. Direction; regulation of a courſe. *Shak.*
3. That by which any courſe is guided. *Dry.*
4. Regulation or management of any thing. *Swift.*
5. The ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEE'RSMATE. } *ſ.* [*ſteer* and *man*, or *mate.*]
STEE'RSMAN. } A pilot; one who ſteers a ſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ςηγανὸς and γράφω.] The art of ſecret writing by characters or ciphers. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK. *a.* [ςηγνωτικὸς.] Binding; rendering coſtive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *ſ.* [ſtela, Saxon; *ſtele*, Dutch.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *a.* [from *ſtella*, Latin.] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars. *Milton.*

STE'LLATE. *a.* [*ſtellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar. *Boyle.*

STELL'ATION. *ſ.* [from *ſtella*, Latin.] Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STELLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſtella* and *fero*, Latin.] Having ſtars. *Dict.*

STE'LLION. *ſ.* [*ſtellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Ainſworth.*

STE'LLIONATE. *ſ.* [*ſtellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful ſelling of a thing otherwiſe than it really is: as, if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is actually another man's. *Bacon.*

STEM. *ſ.* [*ſtemma*, Latin.]
1. The ſtalk; the twig. *Waller.*
2. Family; race; generation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. [*ſtammen*, Swediſh.] The prow or fore part of a ſhip. *Dryden.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [*ſtemma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs acroſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream. *Dryden.*

STENCH. *ſ.* [from ſtencan, Sax.] A ſtink; a bad ſmell. *Bacon.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make to ſtink. *Mortimer.*

STENO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ςτενὸς and γράφω] Shorthand. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, and φωνη, a voice.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding. *Denham.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [ſtæppan, Sax. *ſtappen*, Dutch.]
1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins.*
2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion. *Shak.*
3. To move mentally. *Watts.*
4. To go; to walk. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To take a ſhort walk. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To walk gravely and ſlowly. *Knolles.*

STEP. *ſ.* [ſtæp, Saxon; *ſtap*, Dutch.]
1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot *Addiſon.*
2. One remove in climbing. *Knolles.*
3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one remove of the foot. *Arbuthnot.*
4. A ſmall length; a ſmall place. *Samuel.*
5. Walk; paſſage. *Dryden.*
6. Progreſſion; act of advancing. *Newton.*
7. Footſtep; print of the foot. *Dryden.*
8. Gait; manner of walking. *Prior.*
9. Action; inſtance of conduct. *Pope.*
10. Something on which the foot reſts.

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related in marriage. *Hooker.*

STE'PPINGSTONE. *ſ.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone.*] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung. *Arbuthnot.*

STERCORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſtercoro*, Latin.] The act of dunging. *Evelyn. Ray.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ςερεὸς and γράφω.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *ſ.* [ςερεὸς and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *a.* [*ſterile*, French; *ſterilis*, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *Shakſpeare. Mort.*

STERI'LITY. *ſ.* [*ſterilitas*, Latin.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs. *Bentley.*

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſteril.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *a.* [from the *Eaſterlings*, who were employed as coiners]
1. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated. *Bacon.*
2. Genuine; having paſt the teſt. *Swift.*

STE'RLING. *ſ.* [*ſterlingum*, low Latin.]
1. Engliſh coin; money. *Garth.*
2. Standard rate.

STERN. *a.* [ſtýrn, Saxon.]
1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aſpect. *Knolles.*
2. Severe of manners; harſh; unrelenting; cruel *Dryden.*
3. Hard; afflictive. *Shakſpeare.*

STERN. *ſ.* [ſteorn, Saxon.]
1. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed. *Watts.*
2. Poſt of management; direction. *Shak.*
3. The hinder part of any thing. *Spenſer.*

STE'RNAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſtern.*] The ſteerage or ſtern. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

STE'RNLY. *ad.* [from *ſtern.*] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely. *Milton.*

STE'RN-

STE'RNNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtern.*]
1 Severity of look. *Spenſer.*
2. Severity or harſhneſs of manners. *Dryden.*
STE'RNON. *ſ.* [στέρνον.] The breaſtbone. *Wiſeman.*
STERNUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſternutatio*, Latin.] The act of ſneezing. *Quincey.*
STERNU'TATIVE. *a.* [*ſternutatif*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of provoking to ſneeze.
STERNU'TATORY. *ſ.* [*ſternutatoire*, Fr.] Medicine that provokes to ſneeze. *Brown.*
STE'VEN. *ſ.* [ꝑτεφen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour. *Spenſer.*
To STEW. *v. a.* [*eſtuver*, Fr. *ſtoven*, Dutch.] To ſeeth any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat. *Shak.*
To STEW. *v. n.* To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.
STEW. *ſ.* [*eſtuve*, Fr. *ſtufa*, Ital. *eſtufa*, Spaniſh.]
1. A bagnio; a hothouſe. *Abbot.*
2. A brothel; a houſe of proſtitution. *Aſcham.*
3. A ſtorepond; a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table
STE'WARD. *ſ.* [ꝑτιραꝛιδ, Saxon.]
1. One who manages the affairs of another. *Swift.*
2. An officer of ſtate. *Shakſpeare.*
STE'WARDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſteward.*] The office of a ſteward.
STI'BIAL. *a.* [from *ſtibium*, Lat.] Antimonial. *Harvey.*
STI'CADOS. *ſ.* [*ſticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſ.*
STICK. *ſ* [ꝑτicca, Saxon; *ſtecco*, Italian; *ſteck*, Dutch.] A piece of wood ſmall and long; a ſlender ſtem. *Dryden.*
To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *ſtuck*; participle paſſive *ſtuck.* [ꝑτican, Saxon.] To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere. *Addiſon.*
To STICK. *v. n.*
1. To adhere; to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power. *Raleigh.*
2. To be inſeparable; to be united with any thing. *Sanderſon.*
3. To reſt upon the memory painfully. *Bac.*
4. To ſtop; to loſe motion. *Smith.*
5. To reſiſt emiſſion. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To be conſtant; to adhere with firmneſs. *Hammond.*
7. To be troubleſome by adhering. *Pope.*
8. To remain; not to be loſt. *Watts.*
9. To dwell upon; not to forſake. *Locke.*
10. To cauſe difficulties or ſcruple. *Swift.*
11. To ſcruple; to heſitate. *Bacon.*
12. To be ſtopped; to be unable to proceed. *Clarendon.*
13. To be embarraſſed; to be puzzled. *Watts.*
14. *To* STICK *out.* To be prominent, with deformity. *Job.*
15. *To* STICK *out.* To refuſe concurrence.
To STICK *v. a* [ꝑτician, Sax. *ſteken*, Dut.]
1. To ſtab; to pierce with a pointed inſtrument. *Grew.*
2. To fix upon a pointed body; as, he *ſtuck* the fruit upon his knife.
3. To faſten by tranſfixion. *Dryden.*
4. To ſet with ſomething pointed. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſticky.*] Adheſive quality; viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; tenacity.
To STI'CKLE. *v. n.*
1. To take part with one ſide or other. *Hud.*
2. To conteſt; to altercate; to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence. *Cleaveland.*
3. To trim; to play faſt and looſe. *Dryden.*
STI'CKLEBAG. *ſ.* [properly *ſtickleback.*] The ſmalleſt of freſh water fiſh. *Walton.*
STI'CKLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtickle.*]
1. A ſideſman to ſeneers; a ſecond to a duelliſt. *Sidney.*
2. An obſtinate contender about any thing. *Swift.*
STI'CKY. *a.* [from *ſtick.*] Viſcous; adheſive; glutinous. *Bacon.*
STIFF. *a* [ꝑτiꝼ, Sax. *ſtiff*, Dan. *ſtijf*, Dutch.]
1. Rigid; inflexible; reſiſting flexure; not flaccid; not eaſily flexible. *Milton.*
2. Not ſoft; not giving way; not fluid; not eaſily yielding to the touch. *Burnet.*
3. Strong; not eaſily reſiſted. *Denham.*
4. Hardy; ſtubborn; not eaſily ſubdued. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Obſtinate; pertinacious. *Taylor.*
6. Harſh; not written with eaſe. *Gondibert.*
7. Formal; rigorous; unwilling to excuſe or omit punctilios. *Addiſon.*
To STI'FFEN. *v. a.* [ꝑτiꝼian, Saxon.]
1. To make ſtiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. *Sandys.*
2. To make torpid. *Dryden.*
To STI'FFEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow ſtiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant. *Dryden.*
2. To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.*
3. To grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion; to grow obſtinate. *Dryden.*
STIFFHEA'RTED. *a.* [*ſtiff* and *heart.*] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; contumacious. *Ezekiel.*
STI'FFLY. *ad.* [from *ſtiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; ſtubbornly. *Hooker.*
STI'FFNECKED. *a.* [*ſtiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obſtinate; contumacious. *Spenſer.*
STI'FFNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtiff.*]
1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardneſs; ineptitude to bend. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidneſs. *Denham.*
3. Tenſion; not laxity. *Dryden.*
4. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; contumaciouſneſs. *Locke.*
5. Unpleaſing formality; conſtraint. *Atterb.*
6. Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs. *Spenſer.*
7. Manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained. *Felton.*
To STI'FLE. *v. a.* [*eſtouffer*, French.]
1. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate. *Milton. Baker.*
2. To keep in; to hinder from emiſſion. *Newton.*
3. To extinguiſh by hindering communication: *the fire was* ſtifled.
4. To extinguiſh by artful or gentle means. *Addiſon.*
5. To ſuppreſs; to conceal. *Otway.*

STI'GMA. *ſ.* [*ſtigma*, Latin.]
1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.
2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL } *a.* [from *ſtigma.*] Branded
STIGMA'TICK. } or marked with ſome token of infamy. *Shakſpeare.*

To STI'GMATIZE. *v. a.* [*ſtigmatiſer*, French.] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *a.* [from *ſtile.*] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial. *Moxon.*

STILE. *ſ.* [ꝑtizele, from ꝑtizan, Saxon; to climb.]
1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. [*ſtile*, French,] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſundial. *Moxon.*

STILETTO. *ſ.* [Italian; *ſtilet*, French.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point. *Hakewill.*

To STILL. *v a.* [ꝑtillan, Sax. *ſtillen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſilence; to make ſilent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To quiet; to appeaſe. *Bacon.*
3. To make motionleſs. *Woodward.*

STILL. *a.* [*ſtil*, Dutch.]
1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. *Addiſon.*
2. Quiet; calm. *Donne. South.*
3. Motionleſs. *Locke.*

STILL. *ſ.* Calm; ſilence. *Bacon.*

STILL. *ad.* [ꝑtille, Saxon.]
1. To this time; till now. *Bacon.*
2. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding. *Addiſon.*
3. In an increaſing degree: *if we do more we* ſtill *do better.* *Atterbury.*
4. Always; ever; continually. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. After that: *yet ſhe eſcaped, but was* ſtill *frighted.* *Whitgift.*
6. In continuance. *Shakſpeare.*

STILL. *ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick. *Cleaveland. Newton.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract, or operate upon, by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of uſe. *Craſhaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſtillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY. *ſ.* [from *ſtill* or *diſtil.*]
1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed. *Bacon.*
2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*

STI'LLBORN. *a.* [*ſtill* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth. *Graunt.*

STI'LLICIDE. *ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Latin.] A ſucceſſion of drops. *Bacon.*

STILLICI'DIOUS *a.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops. *Brown.*

STI'LLING. *ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. The act of ſtilling.
2. A ſtand for caſks.

STI'LLNESS. *ſ* [from *ſtill.*]
1. Calm; quiet; ſilence; freedom from noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. Habitual ſilence; taciturnity. *Shakſp.*

STI'LLSTAND. *ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'LLY. *ad.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. Silently; not loudly. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Calmly; not tumultuouſly.

STILTS. *ſ.* [*ſtelten*, Dutch.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk. *More.*

To STI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Latin.]
1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by ſome pungent motive.
3. [In phyſick.] To excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation toward the part. *Arbuth.*

STIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſtimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency. *Watts.*

To STING. *v. a.* preterite *ſtung*, participle. paſſive *ſtang* or *ſtung.* [ꝑtingan, Saxon.]
1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions. *Brown.*
2. To pain acutely. *Shakſpeare.*

STING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed. *Drayton.*
2. Any thing that gives pain. *Forbes.*
3. The point in the laſt verſe. *Dryden.*

STI'NGILY. *ad.* [from *ſtingy.*] Covetouſly.

STI'NGINESS. *a.* [from *ſtingy.*] Avarice; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGLESS. *a.* [from *ſting.*] Having no ſting. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO. *ſ.* Old beer.

STI'NGY. *a.* Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Arbuthnot.*

To STINK. *v. n.* preterite *ſtunk* or *ſtank*, [ꝑtinian, Saxon; *ſtincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction. *Locke.*

STINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Offenſive ſmell. *Dryden.*

STI'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] Something intended to offend by the ſmell. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtinking.*] With a ſtink. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *ſ.* [*ſtink* and *pot.*] An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a*, [*ſtynta*, Swediſh.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to reſtrain; to ſtop. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

STINT *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Limit; bound; reſtraint. *Dryden.*
2. A proportion; a quantity aſſigned. *Swift.*

STI'PEND. *ſ.* [*ſtipendium*, Latin.] Wages; ſettled pay. *Ben Jonſon. Taylor.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *a.* [*ſtipendiarius*, Latin.] Receiving ſalaries; performing any ſervice for a ſtated price. *Knolles. Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *ſ.* One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment. *Abbot.*

STI'PTICK. See STYPTICK.

To STI'PULATE. *v. n.* [*ſtipulor*, Latin.] To contract; to bargain; to ſettle terms. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſtipulate.*] Bargain. *Rogers.*

STIPULA'TOR. *ſ.* One who contracts or bargains.

To STIR. *v. a.* [ſtyrian, Saxon; *ſtooren*, Dutch.]
1. To move; to remove from its place. *Temple. Blackmore.*
2. To agitate; to bring into debate. *Hale.*
3. To incite; to inſtigate; to animate. *Sha.*
4. To raiſe; to excite. *Dryden.*
5. *To* STIR *up.* To incite; to animate; to inſtigate by inflaming the paſſions. *Spenſer.*
6. *To* STIR *up.* To put in action. *Iſaiah.*

To STIR. *v. n.*
1. To move one's ſelf; to go out of the place; to change place. *Clarendon.*
2. To be in motion; not to be ſtill. *Addiſon.*
3. To become the object of notice. *Watts.*
4. To riſe in the morning. *Shakſpeare.*

STIR. *ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle.]
1. Tumult; buſtle. *South. Locke.*
2. Commotion; publick diſturbance; tumultuous diſorder. *Davies. Milton.*
3. Agitation; conflicting paſſions. *Shakſp.*

STI'RIOUS. *a.* [from *ſtiria*, Latin.] Reſembling icicles. *Brown.*

STIRP. ſ. [*ſtirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *ſ.* [from *ſtir.*]
1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.
2. A riſer in the morning. *Shakſpeare.*
3. An inciter; an inſtigator.
4. STIRRER *up.* An inciter; an inſtigator. *Raleigh.*

STI'RRUP. *ſ.* [ſtyrap; Saxon.] An iron hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides. *Camden.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*ſticken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſew; to work on with a needle.
2. To join; to unite. *Wotton.*
3. *To* STITCH *up.* To mend what was rent. *Wiſeman.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practiſe needlework

STITCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A paſs of the needle and thread through any thing
2. A ſharp lancinating pain. *Harvey.*

STI'TCHERY. *ſ.* [from *ſtitch.*] Needlework. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'TCHWORT. *ſ.* Camomile. *Ainſworth.*

STI'THY. *ſ.* [ſtyð, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the ſmith forges his work. *Shakſpeare.*

To STIVE. *v. a.*
1. To ſtuff up cloſe. *Sandys.*
2. To make hot or ſultry. *Wotton.*

STOAT. *ſ.* A ſmall ſtinking animal.

STO'CAH. *ſ.* [Iriſh; *ſtockh*, Erſe.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horſeman's foot. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

STOCCA'DO. *ſ.* [from *ſtocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thruſt with a rapier. *Shakſpeare.*

STOCK. *ſ.* [ſtoc, Saxon; *ſtock*, Dutch; *eſtoc*, French.]
1. The trunk; the body of a plant. *Job.*
2. The trunk into which a graft is inſerted. *Bacon. Pope.*
3. A log; a poſt. *Prior*
4. A man proverbially ſtupid. *Spenſer.*
5. The handle of any thing.
6. A ſupport of a ſhip while it is building. *Dryden.*
7. Thruſt; a ſtoccado. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a cloſe neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now ſtocking. *Shakſpeare.*
9. A race; a lineage; a family. *Denham.*
10. The principal; capital ſtore; fund already provided. *Ben Jonſon. Bacon.*
11. Quantity; ſtore; body. *Arbuthnot.*
12. A fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtore; to fill ſufficiently. *South.*
2. To lay in ſtore.
3. To put in the ſtocks. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *To* STOCK *up.* To extirpate. *D. of Piety.*

STO'CKDOVE. *ſ.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*

STO'CKFISH. *ſ.* [*ſtockviſch*; Dutch.] Dried cod, ſo called from its hardneſs.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER. *ſ.* [*leucoium*, Lat.] A plant. The flowers are ſpecious, and ſweet ſmelling. *Miller.*

STO'CKING. *ſ.* [The original word ſeems to be *ſtock*; whence *ſtocks*, a priſon for the legs: *ſtock*, in the old language, made the plural *ſtocken*, which was in time taken for a ſingular, and pronounced *ſtocking.*] The covering of the leg. *Swift.*

To STO'CKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in ſtockings. *Dryden.*

STO'CKJOBBER. *ſ.* [*ſtock* and *job.*] A low wretch who gets money by buying and ſelling in the funds. *Swift.*

STO'CKISH. *a.* [from *ſtock.*] Hard; blockiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

STO'CKLOCK. *ſ.* [*ſtock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*

STOCKS. *ſ.* [See STOCKING.]
1. Priſon for the legs. *Peacham.*
2. Wooden work upon which ſhips are built.

STO'CKSTILL. *a.* Motionleſs as logs. *Addiſ.*

STO'ICK. *ſ.* [ſtoicoc; *ſtoique*, French.] A philoſopher of the ſect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things; a man of conſtancy. *Shakſpeare.*

STOKE, *Stoak*, ſeem to come from the Saxon ſtocce, the body of a tree. *Gibſon.*

STOLE. *ſ.* [*ſtola*, Lat.] A long veſt. *Spenſer.*

STOLE. The preterite of *ſteal.*

STOLEN. The participle paſſive of *ſteal.*

STOLI'DITY. *ſ.* [*ſtolidité*, French.] Stupidity; want of ſenſe. *Bentley.*

STO'MACH. *ſ.* [*eſtomach*, French; *ſtomachus*, Latin.]
1. The ventricle in which food is digeſted. *Pope.*
2. Appetite; deſire of food. *Hammond.*
3. Inclination; liking. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Anger; violence of temper. *Butler.*
5. Sullenneſs; reſentment. *Hooker.*
6. Pride; haughtineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*ſtomacher*, Latin.] To reſent; to remember with anger and malignity. *Shakſpeare. L'Eſtrange.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *a.* Filled with paſſions of reſentment. *Shakſpeare.*

STO'MACHER. *ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt *Iſaiah. Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL. *a.* [*ſtomach* and *full.*] Sullen; ſtubborn; perverſe. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS. *ſ.* Stubbornneſs; ſullenneſs; obſtinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL. } *a.* [*ſtomachique*, Fren.]
STOMA'CHICK. } Relating to the ſtomach. *Harvey. Floyer.*

STOMA'CHICK. *ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] A medicine for the ſtomach.

STO'MACHOUS. *a.* [*ſtomachoſus*, Latin.] Stout; angry; ſullen; obſtinate. *Spenſer.*

STOND. *ſ.* [for *ſtand.*]
1. Poſt; ſtation. *Spenſer.*
2. Stop; indiſpoſition to proceed. *Bacon.*

STONE *ſ.* [ſtan, Saxon; *ſteen*, Dutch.]
1. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not ſoluble in water. *Woodward.*
2. Piece of ſtone cut for building. *Zech.*
3. Gem; precious ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Any thing made of ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys, or bladder, or inteſtines. *Temple.*
6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed. *Bacon.*
7. Teſticle.
8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Swift.*
9. STONE is uſed by way of exaggeration; as, ſtone *ſtill*, ſtone *dead*. *Shakſpeare. Hudi.*
10. *To leave no* STONE *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done. *Dryden.*

STONE. *a.* Made of ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pelt, beat, or kill with ſtones. *Exodus.*
2. To harden. *Shakſpeare.*

STO'NEBREAK. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECHATTER. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECROP. *ſ.* A ſort of tree. *Mortimer.*

STO'NECUTTER. *ſ.* One whoſe trade it is to hew ſtones. *Swift.*

STO'NEFERN. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *fruit.*] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle.*

STON'EHAWK. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſw.*

STON'EHORSE. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *horſe.*] A horſe not caſtrated. *Mortimer.*

STO'NEPIT. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *pit.*] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug. *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH. *ſ.* Hard inſpiſſated pitch. *Bacon.*

STO'NEPLOVER. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NESMICKLE. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEWORK. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *work.*] Building of ſtone. *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtony.*]
1. The quality of having many ſtones. *Hearne.*
2. Hardneſs of mind. *Hammond.*

STONY. *a.* [from *ſtone.*]
1. Made of ſtone. *Dryden.*
2. Abounding with ſtones. *Milton.*
3. Petrifick. *Spenſer.*
4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterite of *To ſtand.*

STOOL. *ſ.* [ſtol, Saxon; *ſtoel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair. *Prior.*
2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. *Arbuthnot.*
3. STOOL *of Repentance*, or *Cutty Stool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is ſomewhat analagous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it; but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the beadle or kirk officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers, in a coarſe canvas, analogous to a hairy veſt with a hood to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year.

STO'OLBALL. *ſ.* [*ſtool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool. *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [ſtopian, Saxon; *ſtuypen*, Dutch.]
1. To bend down; to bend forward. *Raleigh.*
2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking. *Stillingfleet.*
3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit. *Dryden.*
4. To deſcend from rank or dignity. *Boyle.*
5. To yield; to be inferiour. *Addiſon.*
6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend, *Hooker.*
7. To come down on prey as a falcon. *Milt.*
8. To alight from the wing. *Dryden.*
9. To ſink to a lower place. *Milton.*

STOOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.
2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority. *Dryden.*
3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller.*
4. [ſtoppa, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor. *Denham.*

STO'OPINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtooping.*] With inclination downward. *Wotton.*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*ſtoppare*, Italian; *ſtoppen*, Dutch.]
1. To hinder from progreſſive motion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To hinder from ſucceſſive operation. *Dorſet.*
3. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.

4. To

4. To hinder from action. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept. *Dryden.*
6. To repreſs; to ſuſpend. *South.*
7. To ſuppreſs. *Dryden.*
8. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers. *Bacon.*
9. To cloſe any aperture. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To obſtruct; to encumber. *Milton.*
11. To garniſh with proper punctuation.

To STOP. *v. n.* To ceaſe to go forward. *Gay.*

STOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Ceſſation of progreſſive motion. *L'Eſtr.*
2. Hindrance of progreſs; obſtruction; act of ſtopping. *Hooker. Graunt.*
3. Hindrance of operation. *Locke.*
4. Ceſſation of action. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Interruption. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Prohibition of ſale. *Temple.*
7. That which obſtructs; obſtacle; impediment. *Spenſer.*
8. Inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Regulations of muſical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.*
10. The act of applying the ſtops in muſick. *Daniel.*
11. A point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed. *Craſhaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *ſ.* [*ſtop* and *cock.*] A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by turning a cock. *Grew.*

STO'PPAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſtop.*] The act of ſtopping; the ſtate of being ſtopped. *Arbuthn.*

STO'PPLE, or *Stopper. ſ.* That by which any hole, or the mouth of any veſſel, is filled up. *Bacon. Ray.*

STO'RAX. *ſ.* [*ſtyrax*, Latin.]
1. A tree.
2. A reſinous and odoriferous gum. *Ecclus.*

STORE. *ſ.* [*ſtor*, Runick, much.]
1. Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. A ſtock accumulated; a ſupply hoarded; a hoard. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
3. The ſtate of being accumulated. *Deutero.*
4. Storehouſe; magazine. *Milton.*

STORE. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh; to repleniſh. *Denham.*
2. To ſtock againſt a future time. *Locke.*
3. To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ſtore* and *houſe.*] Magazine; treaſury. *Davies. South.*

STO'RER. *ſ.* [from *ſtore.*] One who lays up.

STO'RIED. *a.* [from *ſtory.*] Adorned with hiſtorical pictures. *Milton. Pope.*

STORK. *ſ.* [ꝑtopc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage, famous for the regularity of its departure. *Calmet.*

STO'RKSBILL. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STORM. *ſ.* [*yſtorm*, Welſh; ꝑtopm, Saxon; *ſtorm*, Dutch.]
1. A tempeſt; a commotion of the elements. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
2. Aſſault on a fortified place. *Dryden.*
3. Commotion; ſedition; tumult; clamour; buſtle. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Affliction; calamity; diſtreſs. *Pope.*
5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force. *Dryden. Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*
1. To raiſe tempeſts. *Spenſer.*
2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Milton. Swift.*

STO'RMY. *a.* [from *ſtorm.*]
1. Tempeſtuous. *Philips.*
2. Violent; paſſionate. *Irene.*

STO'RY. *ſ.* [ꝑtopl, Sax. *ſtorie*, Dutch.]
1. Hiſtory; account of things paſt. *South.*
2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a ſingle incident. *Addiſon.*
3. An idle trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Denham. Swift.*
4. A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*

To STORY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tell in hiſtory; to relate. *Wilkins.*
2. To range one under another. *Bentley.*

STO'RYTELLER. *ſ.* [*ſtory* and *tell.*] One who relates tales; a hiſtorian, in contempt. *Dryden. Swift.*

STOVE. *ſ.* [*ſtoo*, Iſlandick, a fire-place; *ſtove*, Dutch.]
1. A hothouſe; a place artificially made warm. *Carew. Woodward.*
2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated. *Bacon.*

To STOUND. *v. n.* [*ſtunde*, I grieved, Iſlandick.]
1. To be in pain or ſorrow. Out of uſe.
2. For *ſtunned.* *Spenſer.*

STOUND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Sorrow; grief; miſhap. *Spenſer.*
2. Aſtoniſhment; amazement. *Gay.*
3. Hour; time; ſeaſon. *Spenſer.*

STOUR. *ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle.] Aſſault; incurſion; tumult Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

STOUT, *a.* [*ſtout*, Dutch.]
1. Strong; luſty; valiant. *Dryden.*
2. Brave; bold; intrepid. *Pſalms.*
3. Obſtinate; pertinacious; reſolute; proud. *Daniel.*
4. Strong; firm. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *ſ.* A cant name for ſtrong beer. *Swift.*

STOU'TLY. *ad.* [from *ſtout.*] Luſtily; boldly; obſtinately.

STOU'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtout.*]
1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldneſs; fortitude. *Aſcham.*
3. Obſtinancy; ſtubbornneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To STOW. *v. a.* [ꝑtop. Sax. *ſtouwen*, Dutch.] To lay up; to repoſite in order; to lay in the proper place. *Addiſon. Pope.*

STO'WAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſtow.*]
1. Room for laying up. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being laid up. *Shakſpeare.*

STOWE, *Stoe* The ſame with the Saxon ſtop, a place. *Gibſon.*

STRA'BISM. *ſ.* [*ſtrabiſme*, French.] A ſquinting; act of looking aſquint.

To STRA'DDLE. *v. n.* To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE. *v. a.*

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckling.*
2. To wander diſperſedly. *Clarendon.*
3. To exuberate; to ſhoot too far. *Mortim.*
4. To be diſperſed; to be apart from any main body. *Dryden.*

STRA'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtraggle.*]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forſakes his company. *Spenſer. Swift.*
2. Any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT. *a.* [*ſtrack*, old Dutch.]

1. Not crooked; right. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. Narrow; cloſe: more properly *ſtrait.*
3. Tenſe; tight.

STRAIGHT. *ad.* [*ſtrax*, Daniſh; *ſtrack*, Dut.] Immediately; directly. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

To STRAI'GHTEN. *v. a* [from *ſtraight.*]

1. To make not crooked; to make ſtraight. *Hooker.*
2. To make tenſe; to tighten.

STRA'IGHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtraight.*] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedneſs. *Bacon.*

STRA'IGHTWAY. *ad.* [*ſtraight* and *way.* It is very often written *ſtraitways*, and therefore is more properly written *ſtrait-wiſe.*] Immediately; ſtraight. *Spenſer. Bacon.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*eſtreinde*, French.]

1. To ſqueeze through ſomethiug. *Arbuth.*
2. To purify by filtration. *Bacon.*
3. To ſqueeze in an embrace. *Dryden.*
4. To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenſer.*
5. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength. *Dryden.*
6. To make ſtraight or tenſe. *Bacon.*
7. To puſh beyond the proper extent. *Swift.*
8. To force; to conſtrain; to make uneaſy or unnatural. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts. *Daniel.*
2. To be filtred by compreſſion. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence. *Grew.*
2. Race; generation; deſcent. *Chapman.*
3. Hereditary diſpoſition. *Tillotſon.*
4. A ſtyle or manner of ſpeaking. *Swift.*
5. Song; note; ſound. *Pope.*
6. Rank; character. *Dryden.*
7. Turn; tendency. *Hayward.*
8. Manner of ſpeech or action. *Bacon.*

STRAI'NER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrain.*] An inſtrument of filtration. *Bacon. Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *a.* [*eſtroit*, French; *ſtretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; cloſe; not wide. *Hudibras.*
2. Cloſe; intimate. *Sidney.*
3. Strict; rigorous. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Difficult; diſtreſsful.
5. It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written *ſtraight.*

STRAIT. *ſ.*

1. A narrow paſs, or frith. *Judith.*
2. Diſtreſs; difficulty. *Clarendon.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrait.*]

1. To make narrow. *Sandys.*
2. To contract; to confine. *Clarendon.*
3. To make tight; to intend. *Dryden.*
4. To deprive of neceſſary room. *Clarendon.*
5. To diſtreſs; to perplex. *Ray.*

STRAITHA'NDED. *a.* [*ſtrait* and *hand.*] parſimonious; ſparing; niggardly.

STRAITLA'CED. *a.* [*ſtrait* and *lace.*] Stiff; conſtrained; without freedom. *Locke.*

STRAI'TLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrait.*]

1. Narrowly.
2. Strictly; rigorouſly. *Hooker.*
3. Cloſely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtrait.*]

1. Narrowneſs. *K. Charles.*
2. Strictneſs; rigour. *Hale.*
3. Diſtreſs; difficulty.
4. Want; ſcarcity. *Locke.*

STRAKE. The obſolete preterite of *ſtrike.* Struck. *Spenſer.*

STRAND. *ſ.* [ꝑtpanb, Saxon; *ſtrande* Dut.]

1. The verge of the ſea, or of any water. *Prior.*
2. A twiſt of a rope.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows. *Woodward.*

STRANGE. *a.* [*eſtrange*, French.]

1. Foreign; of another country. *Bacon.*
2. Not domeſtick. *Davies.*
3. Wonderful; cauſing wonder. *Milton.*
4. Odd; irregular. *Suckling.*
5. Unknown; new. *Milton.*
6. Remote. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotſon.*
8. Unacquainted. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expreſſion of wonder. *Waller.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed. *Glanville.*

STRA'NGELY. *ad.* [from *ſtrange.*]

1. With ſome relation to foreigners. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cauſe wonder. *Spratt. Calamy.*

STRA'NGENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtrange.*]

1. Foreignneſs; the ſtate of belonging to another country. *Spratt.*
2. Uncommunicativeneſs; diſtance of behaviour. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Remoteneſs from common manners or notions; uncouthneſs. *South.*
4. Mutual diſlike. *Bacon.*
5. Wonderfulneſs; power of raiſing wonder. *Bacon.*

STRA'NGER. *ſ.* [*eſtranger*, French.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*
2. One unknown. *Pope.*
3. A gueſt;

3. A gueſt; one not domeſtick. *Milton.*
4. One unacquainted. *Dryden.*
5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [[from the noun.] To eſtrange; to alienate. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*ſtrangulo*, Latin.]
1. To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Ayliffe.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

STRA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] One who ſtrangles. *Shakſpeare.*

STRA'NGLES. *ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] Swelling in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] The act of ſtrangling; ſuffocation; the ſtate of being ſtrangled. *Brown.*

STRA'NGURY. *ſ.* [στραγγυρία.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *ſ.* [*ſtroppe*, Dutch.] A narrow long ſlip of cloth or leather. *Addiſon.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* To beat with a ſtrap.

STRAPPA'DO. *ſ.* Chaſtiſement by blows. *Shakſpeare.*

STRA'PPING. *a.* Vaſt; large; bulky.

STRA'TA. *ſ.* [The plural of *ſtratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. *Woodward.*

STRA'TAGEM. *ſ.* [στρατήγημα.]
1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An artifice; a trick. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtratifier*, Fr. from *ſtratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers.

STRA'TUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. *Woodward.*

STRAW. *ſ.* [ſtreop, Saxon; *ſtroo*, Dutch.]
1. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thraſhed. *Bacon. Tickell.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs. *Hudibras.*

STRA'WBERRY. *ſ.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. ſ.* It is ever green; The fruit is of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and very like a ſtrawberry. *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT. *a.* [*ſtraw* and *built.*] Made up of ſtraw. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *a.* [*ſtraw* and *colour.*] Of a light yellow. *Shakſpeare.*

STRA'WWORM. *ſ.* [*ſtraw* and *worm.*] A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRA'WY. *a.* [from *ſtraw.*] Made of ſtraw; conſiſting of ſtraw. *Boyle.*

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*ſtroe*, Daniſh, to ſcatter.]
1. To wander; to rove. *Pope.*
2. To rove out of the way. *Spenſer.*
3. To err; to deviate from the right. *Common Prayer.*

STRAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing loſt by wandering. *Addiſon.*
2. Act of wandering. *Shakſpeare.*

STREAK. *ſ.* [ſtpica, Saxon; *ſtreke*, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. *Milton. Dryden.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple. *Sandys. Prior.*
2. To ſtretch. Obſolete. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY. *a.* [from *ſtreak.*] Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *ſ.* [ſtpeam, Saxon; *ſtroem*, Dut.]
1. A running water; the courſe of running water; current. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
2. Any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing forcible and continued. *Ral.*
4. Courſe; current. *Shakſpeare.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*ſtreyma*, Iſlandick.]
1. To flow; to run in a continuous current. *Milton.*
2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a ſtream. *Pope.*
3. To iſſue forth with continuance, not by fits. *Shakſpeare.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon.*

STREA'MER. *ſ.* [from *ſtream.*] An enſign; a flag; a pennon. *Dryden. Prior.*

STREA'MY. *a.* [from *ſtream.*]
1. Abounding in running water. *Prior.*
2. Flowing with a current. *Pope.*

STREET. *ſ.* [ſtpæt, Saxon; *ſtraet*, Dutch.]
1. A way, properly a paved way. *Sandys.*
2. Proverbially, a public place. *Rogers.*

STRE'ETWALKER. *ſ.* [*ſtreet* and *walk.*] A common proſtitute, that offers herſelf to ſale in the open ſtreet.

STRENGTH. *ſ.* [ſtpenȝð, Saxon.]
1. Force; vigour; power of the body. *Dryden.*
2. Power of endurance; firmneſs; durability; toughneſs; hardneſs. *Milton.*
3. Vigour, or power, of any kind. *Addiſon.*
4. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. *Locke.*
5. Spirit; animation. *Milton.*
6. Vigour of writing; nervous diction. *Pope.*
7. Potency of liquors.
8. Fortification; fortreſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
9. Support; maintenance of power. *Spratt.*
10. Armament; force; power. *Clarendon.*
11. Perſuaſive prevalence; argumentative force. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To ſtrengthen. Not uſed. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrength.*]
1. To make ſtrong.
2. To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Temple.*
3. To animate; to fix in reſolution. *Deut.*
4. To make to increaſe in power or ſecurity. *Shakſpeare.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtrong. *Otway.*

STRE'NGTHENER. } *ſ.* [from *ſtrengthen.*]
STRE'NGTHNER. }
1. That which gives ſtrength; that which makes ſtrong. *Temple.*
2. [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTH

STRE'NGTHLESS. *a.*
1. Wanting ſtrength; deprived of ſtrength. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *a.* [*ſtrenuus*, Latin.]
1. Brave; bold; active; valiant. *Milton.*
2. Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrenuous.*]
1. Vigorouſly; actively. *Brown.*
2. Zealouſly; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift.*

STRE'PEROUS. *a.* [*ſtrepo*, Latin.] Loud; noiſy. *Brown.*

STRESS. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛꝛıeee, Saxon.]
1. Importance; important part. *Locke.*
2. Violence; force, either acting or ſuffered. *Dryden. Locke.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* To diſtreſs; to put to hardſhips or difficulties. *Spenſer.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛꝛıecan, Saxon; *ſtrecken*, Dutch.]
1. To extend; to ſpread out to a diſtance. *Exodus.*
2. To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace. *Milton.*
3. To expand; to diſplay. *Tillotſon.*
4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To make tenſe. *Smith.*
6. To carry by violence further than is right; as, to *ſtretch* a text.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*
1. To be extended. *Whitgift. Cowley.*
2. To bear extenſion without rupture. *Boyle.*
3. To ſally beyond the truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Extenſion; reach; occupation of more ſpace. *Ray.*
2. Force of body extended. *Dryden.*
3. Effort; ſtruggle: from the act of running. *Addiſon.*
4. Utmoſt extent of meaning. *Atterbury.*
5. Utmoſt reach of power. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *ſtretch.*]
1. Any thing uſed for extenſion. *Moxon.*
2. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet. *Dryden.*

To STREW, *v. a.*
1. To ſpread by being ſcattered. *Pope.*
2. To ſpread by ſcattering. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſcatter looſely. *Exodus.*

STRE'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *ſtrew.*] Any thing ſcattered in decoration. *Shakſpeare.*

STRI'Æ. *ſ.* [Latin.] Small channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcollops. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *a.* [from *ſtriæ*, Lat.] Formed
STRI'ATED. } in ſtriæ. *Ray.*

STRI'ATURE. *ſ.* [from *ſtriæ*, *ſtrieure*, French.] Diſpoſition of ſtriæ. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *ſ.* [ꝛꝛıꝛ; *ſtrix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenſer.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike.*

STRI'CKLE. *ſ.* That which ſtrikes the corn in a meaſure to level it. *Ainſworth.*

STRICT. *a.* [*ſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. Exact; accurate; rigorouſly nice. *Milton.*
2. Severe; rigorous; not mild. *Locke.*
3. Confined; not extenſive. *Hooker.*
4. Cloſe; tight. *Dryden.*
5. Tenſe; not relaxed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrict.*]
1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. *Burnet.*
2. Rigorouſly; ſeverely; without remiſſion or indulgence. *Rogers.*
3. Cloſely; tightly; with tenſeneſs.

STRI'CTNESS *ſ.* [from *ſtrict.*]
1. Exactneſs; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. *South. Rogers.*
2. Severity; rigour. *Bacon.*
3. Cloſeneſs; tightneſs; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *ſtrictura*, Latin.]
1. A ſtroke; a touch *Hale.*
2. Contraction; cloſure by contraction. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A ſlight touch upon a ſubject; not a ſet diſcourſe. *Hammond.*

STRIDE. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛꝛıꝺe, Saxon.] A long ſtep; a ſtep taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs. *Milton. Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preterite *ſtrode* or *ſtrid*; participle paſſ. *ſtridden.* [from the noun.]
1. To walk with long ſteps. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To paſs by a ſtep. *Arbuth.*

STRI'DULOUS. *a.* [*ſtridulus*, Lat.] Making a ſmall noiſe. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*]
1. Contention; conteſt; diſcord. *Judges.*
2. Conteſt of emulation. *Congreve.*
3. Oppoſition; contrariety; contraſt. *Shakſpeare.*

STRI'FEFUL. *n.* [*ſtrife* and *full.*] Contentious; diſcordant. *Dr. Maine.*

STRIG'MENT. *ſ.* [*ſtrigmentum*, Lat.] Scraping; recrement. *Brown.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preterite *ſtruck* or *ſtrook*, participle paſſive *ſtruck. ſtrucken*, *ſtricken.* [ꝛꝛꝛ-ꝛꝛıcan, Saxon; *ſtricker*, Daniſh.]
1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To puniſh; to afflict. *Proverbs.*
3. To daſh; to throw by a quick motion. *Exodus.*
4. To notify by ſound. *Collier.*
5. To ſtamp; to impreſs. *Locke.*
6. To contract; to lower; to vale: as, *to* ſtrike *ſail*, or *to* ſtrike *a flag.*
7. To alarm; to put into emotion. *Waller.*
8. To make a bargain. *Dryden.*
9. To produce by a ſudden action. *Bacon.*
10. To affect ſuddenly in any particular manner. *Collier.*
11. To cauſe to ſound by blows. *Knolles.*
12. To forge; to mint. *Arbuthnot.*
13. It is uſed in the participle for *advanced in years.* *Shakſpeare.*
14. *To* STRIKE *off.* To eraſe from a reckoning or account. *Pope.*
15. *To* STRIKE *off.* To ſeparate by a blow, or any ſudden action. *Burnet.*
16. *To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by colliſion. *Dryden.*
17. To

17. *To* STRIKE *out.* To blot; to efface. *Brown.*
18. *To* STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.
19. *To* STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. *v. n.*
1. To make a blow. *Dryden.*
2. To collide; to clash. *Bacon.*
3. To act by repeated percuſſion. *Waller.*
4. To ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer. *Grew.*
5. To make an attack. *Dryden.*
6. To act by external influx. *Locke.*
7. To ſound with blows. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To be daſhed; to be ſtranded. *Knolles.*
9. To paſs or act with a quick or ſtrong effect. *Dryden.*
10. To pay homage as by lowering the ſail. *Shakſpeare.*
11. To be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; to break forth. *G. of Tongue.*
12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to ſuit itſelf to; to join with at once. *Norris.*
13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To ſpread or rove; to make a ſudden excurſion. *Burnet.*

STRIKE. *ſ.* A buſhel; a dry meaſure of capacity; four pecks. *Tuſſer.*

STRI'KEBLOCK. *ſ.* Is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon.*

STRI'KER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrike.*] One that ſtrikes. *Sandys. Digby.*

STRI'KING. *part. a.* [from *ſtrike.*] Affecting; ſurpriſing.

STRING. *ſ.* [ꝥꝛꝛuꝛȝ, Saxon; *ſtreng*, German and Daniſh.]
1. A ſlender rope; a ſmall cord; any ſlender and flexible band. *Wilkins.*
2. A thread on which many things are filed. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Any ſet of things filed on a line. *Addiſon.*
4. Chord of a muſical inſtrument. *Rowe.*
5. A ſmall fibre. *Bacon.*
6. A nerve; a tendon. *Shakſpeare.*
7. The nerve or line of the bow. *Pſalms.*
8. Any concatenation or ſeries: as, *a* ſtring *of propoſitions.*
9. *To have two* STRINGS *to the bow.* To have two views or two expedients. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. *v. a.* preterite *ſtrung*, participle paſſive *ſtrung.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with ſtrings. *Gay.*
2. To put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune. *Addiſon.*
3. To file on a ſtring. *Spectator.*
4. To make tenſe. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED. *a.* [from *ſtring.*] Having ſtrings; produced by ſtrings. *Pſalms. Milton.*

STRI'NGENT. *a.* [*ſtringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting.

STRI'NGHALT. *ſ.* [*ſtring* and *halt.*] A ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

STRI'NGLESS. *a* [from *ſtring.*] Having no ſtrings. *Shakſpeare.*

STRI'NGY. *a.* [from *ſtring.*] Fibrous; conſiſting of ſmall threads. *Grew.*

To STRIP. *v. a.* [*ſtrepen*, Dutch]
1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Sidney. Hayward.*
2. To deprive; to diveſt. *Duppa.*
3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. *South.*
4. To peel; to decorticate. *Brown.*
5. To deprive of all. *South.*
6. To take off covering. *Watts.*
7. To caſt off. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected. *Locke.*

STRIP. *ſ.* [probably for *ſtripe.*] A narrow ſhred. *Swift.*

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*ſtrepen*, Dutch.]
1. To variegate with lines of different colours.
2. To beat; to laſh.

STRIPE. *ſ.* [*ſtrepe*, Dutch.]
1. A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.*
2. A ſhred of a different colour. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A weal, or diſcolouration made by a laſh or blow. *Thomſon.*
4. A blow; a laſh. *Hayward.*

STRI'PLING. *ſ.* A youth; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence. *Arbuthnot.*

To STRIVE. *v. n.* preterite *ſtrove*, anciently *ſtrived*; part. paſſ. *ſtriven.* [*ſtreven*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtruggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Hooker. Romans.*
2. To conteſt; to contend; to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another. *L'Eſtrange. Tillotſon.*
3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. *Milton.*

STRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*] One who labours; one who contends.

STRO'KAL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed by glaſs-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE, or *Strook.* Old preterite of *ſtrike*, now commonly *ſtruck.*

STROKE. *ſ.* [from *ſtrook*, the preter. of *ſtrike.*]
1. A blow; a knock; a ſudden act of one body upon another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A hoſtile blow. *Bacon. Swift.*
3. A ſudden diſeaſe or affliction. *Harte.*
4. The ſound of the clock. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The touch of a pencil. *Pope.*
6. A touch; a maſterly or eminent effort. *Dryden. Baker.*
7. An effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced.
8. Power; efficacy. *Hayward. Dryden.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ꝥꝛꝛacan, Saxon.]
1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment. *B. Jonſon. Bacon.*
2. To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly. *Pope. Swift.*

STRO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrol.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*

STROND. *ſ.* [for *ſtrand.*] The beach; the bank of the water. *Shakſpeare.*

STRONG. *a.* [ꝥꝛꝛanȝ, Saxon.]
1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Pſalms.*
2. Fortified.

2. Fortified; ſecure from on attack. *Locke.*
3. Powerful; mighty. *South.*
4. Supplied with forces. *Bacon.*
5. Hale; healthy. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
6. Forcibly acting on the imagination. *Bacon.*
7. Ardent; eager; poſitive; zealous. *Addiſon.*
8. Full; having any quality in a great degree. *Newton.*
9. Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.*
10. Having a deep tincture. *King Charles.*
11. Affecting the ſmell powerfully. *Hudib.*
12. Hard of digeſtion; not eaſily nutrimental. *Hebrews.*
13. Furniſhed with great abilities for any thing. *Dryden.*
14. Valid; confirmed. *Wiſdom.*
15. Violent; vehement; forcible. *Corbet.*
16. Cogent; concluſive. *Shakſpeare.*
17. Able; ſkilful; of great force of mind. *Shakſpeare.*
18. Firm; compact; not ſoon broken. *Pope.*
19. Forcibly written; compriſing much meaning in few words. *Smith.*

STRONGFI'STED. *a.* [*ſtrong* and *fiſt.*] Strong-handed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *hand.*] Force; violence. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrong.*]
1. Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
2. With ſtrength; with firmneſs; in ſuch a manner as to laſt. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Swift.*

STRO'NGWATER. *ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *water.*] Diſtilled ſpirits. *Bacon.*

STROOK. The preterite of *ſtrike*, uſed in poetry for *ſtruck*. *Waller.*

STRO'PHE. *ſ.* [στροφη.] A ſtanza.

STROVE. The preterite of *ſtrive.*

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, German.] To ſwell with an appearance of greatneſs; to walk with affected dignity; now *ſtrut.*

To STROUT. *v. a.* To ſwell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation. *Bacon.*

To STROW. *v. n.* [See *To* STREW.]
1. To ſpread by being ſcattered. *Milton.*
2. To ſpread by ſcattering; to beſprinkle. *Dryden.*
3. To ſpread. *Swift.*
4. To ſcatter; to throw at random. *Waller.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *deſtroy.*] *Tuſſer.*

STRUCK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtrike.*

STRU'CKEN. The old participle paſſive of *ſtrike.*

STRU'CTURE. *ſ.* [*ſtructure*, French; *ſtructura*, Latin.]
1. Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden.*
2. Manner of building; form; make. *Woodward.*
3. Edifice; building. *Pope.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.*
1. To labour; to act with effort.
2. To ſtrive; to contend; to conteſt. *Temple.*
3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or diſtreſs. *Dryden.*

STRU'GGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; effort.
2. Conteſt; contention. *Atterbury.*
3. Agony; tumultuous diſtreſs.

STRU'MA. *ſ.* [Latin.] A glandular ſwelling; the kingſevil. *Wiſeman.*

STRU'MOUS *a.* [from *ſtruma.*] Having ſwelling in the glands. *Wiſeman.*

STRU'MPET. *ſ.* A whore; a proſtitute. *Dry.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakſpeare.*

STRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtring.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, German.]
1. To walk with affected dignity. *B. Jonſon.*
2. To ſwell; to protuberate. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An affectation of ſtatelineſs in the walk. *Swift.*

STUB. *ſ.* [ſtybb, Saxon; *ſtob*, Dutch.]
1. A thick ſhort ſtock when the reſt is cut off. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. A log; a block. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate. *Grew. Swift.*

STU'BBED. *a.* [from *ſtub.*] Truncated; ſhort and thick. *Drayton.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtubbed.*] The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE. *ſ.* [*eſtouble*, French; *ſtoppel*, Dutch.] The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Bacon.*

STU'BBORN. *a.* [from *ſtub.*]
1. Obſtinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Shakſpeare. Clarendon.*
2. Perſiſting; perſevering; ſteady. *Locke.*
3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible. *Dryden.*
4. Hardy; firm. *Swift.*
5. Harſh; rough; rugged. *Burnet.*

STU'BBORNLY. *ad.* [from *ſtubborn.*] Obſtinately; contumaciouſly; inflexibly. *Garth.*

STU'BBORNNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtubborn.*] Obſtinacy; vicious ſtoutneſs; contumacy; inflexibility. *Locke. Swift.*

STU'BBY. *a.* [from *ſtub.*] Short and thick; ſhort and ſtrong. *Grew.*

STU'BNAIL. *ſ.* [*ſtub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a ſhort thick nail.

STU'CCO. *ſ.* [Italian.] A kind of fine plaſter for walls. *Pope.*

STUCK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtick.*

STU'CKLE. *ſ.* A number of ſheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainſworth.*

STUD. *ſ.* [ſtuðu, Saxon.]
1. A poſt; a ſtake.
2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance. *Swift.*
3. [ſtode, Saxon.] A collection of breeding horſes and mares. *Temple.*

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ſtuds and knobs. *Shakſpeare.*

STU'DENT. *ſ.* [*ſtudens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a bookiſh man. *Watts.*

STU'DIED. *a.* [from *ſtudy*]
1. Learned; verſed in any ſtudy; qualified by ſtudy. *Bacon.*
2. Having any particular inclination, *Shak.*

STU'DIER. *a.* [from *ſtudy.*] One who ſtudies. *Tillotſon.*

STU'DIOUS. *a.* [*ſtudieux.* Fr. *ſtudioſus*, Latin.]
1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning. *Locke.*
2. Diligent; buſy. *Tickell.*
3. Attentive to; careful. *Dryden.*
4. Contemplative; ſuitable to meditation. *Milton.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſtudious.*]
1. Contemplatively; with cloſe application to literature.
2. Diligently; carefully; attentively. *Atterb.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtudious.*] Addiction to ſtudy.

STU'DY. *ſ.* [*ſtudium*, Latin.]
1. Application of mind to books and learning. *Temple. Watts.*
2. Perplexity; deep cogitation. *Bacon.*
3. Attention; meditation; contrivance. *Sha.*
4. Any particular kind of learning. *Bacon.*
5. Apartment appropriated to literary employment. *Wotton. Clarendon.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*ſtudio*, Latin.]
1. To think with very cloſe application; to muſe. *Swift.*
2. To endeavour diligently. *Theſſalonians.*

To STU'DY. *v. a.*
1. To apply the mind to. *Locke.*
2. To conſider attentively. *Dryden.*
3. To learn by application. *Shakſpeare.*

STUFF. *ſ.* [*ſtoffe*, Dutch.]
1. Any matter or body. *Davies.*
2. Materials out of which any thing is made. *Roſcommon.*
3. Furniture; goods. *Hayward. Cowley.*
4. That which fills any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Eſſence; elemental part. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Any mixture or medicine. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Cloth or texture of any kind.
8. Textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloth. *Bacon.*
9. Matter or thing *Dryden.*

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill with any thing. *Gay.*
2. To fill to uneaſineſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To thruſt into any thing. *Bacon.*
4. To fill by being put into any thing. *Dryd.*
5. To ſwell out by ſomething thruſt in. *Dry.*
6. To fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous. *Clarendon.*
7. To obſtruct the organ of ſcent or reſpiration. *Shakſpeare.*
8. To fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh *King.*
9. To form by ſtuffing. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonouſly. *Swift.*

STU'FFING. *ſ.* [from *ſtuff.*]
1. That by which any thing is filled. *Hale.*
2. Reliſhing ingredients put into meat. *Mortimer.*

STUKE, or Stuck. *ſ.* [*ſtuc*, Fr. *ſtucco*, Italian] A compoſition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaſter of Paris. *Bailey.*

STULTI'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*ſtultus* and *loquentia*, Latin.] Fooliſh talk. *Dict.*

STUM. *ſ.* [*ſtum*, Swediſh.]
1. Wine yet unfermented. *Addiſon.*
2. New wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Wine revived by a new fermentation. *Hud.*

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation. *Floyer.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. n.* [from *tumble.*]
1. To trip in walking. *Prior.*
2. To ſlip; to err; to ſlide into crimes or blunders. *Milton.*
3. To ſtrike againſt by chance; to light on by chance. *Ray.*

To STU'MBLE, *v. a.*
1. To obſtruct in progreſs; to make to trip or ſtop.
2. To make to boggle; to offend. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure. *L'Eſtrange.*

STU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*] One that ſtumbles. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } *ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*]
STU'MBLINGSTONE. } Cauſe of ſtumbling; cauſe of offence. *Corinthians Burnet.*

STUMP. *ſ.* [*ſtompe*, Dutch.] The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away. *Drayton.*

STU'MPY. *ſ.* [from *ſtump.*] Full of ſtumps; hard; ſtiff. *Mortimer.*

To STUN. *v. a.* [ꝑtunan, Saxon.]
1. To confound or dizzy with noiſe. *Cheyne.*
2. To make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſting.*

STUNK. The preterite of *ſtink.*

To STUNT. *v. n.* [*ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To hinder from growth. *Pope.*

STUPE, *ſ.* [*ſtupa*, Latin] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore *Wiſeman.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dreſs with ſtupes. *Wiſeman.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſtupefactus*, Latin.] Inſenſibility; dulneſs; ſtupidity. *South.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *ſtupefactus.* Lat.] Cauſing inſenſibility; dulling; obſtructing the ſenſes; narcotick. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS *a.* [*ſtupendus*, Latin.] Wonderful; amazing; aſtoniſhing. *Clarendon.*

STU'PID. *a.* [*ſtupidus*, Latin.]
1. Dull; wanting ſenſibility; wanting apprehenſion; heavy; ſluggiſh of underſtanding. *Dryden.*
2. Performed without ſkill or genius. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*ſtupiditas*, Latin.] Dulneſs; heavineſs of mind; ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſtupid.*]

1. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding. *Milton.*
2. Dully; without apprehenſion. *Dryden.*

STU'PIFIER. *ſ.* [from *ſtupify.*] That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STU'PIFY *v. a.* [*ſtupefacio*, Latin] To make ſtupid; to deprive of ſenſibility. *Bacon. South. Collier.*

STU'POR ſ. [Latin.] Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility. *Arbuthnot.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*ſtrupro*, Latin.] To raviſh; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſtupratio*, from *ſtupro*, Latin.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY *ad.* [from *ſturdy.*]
1. Stoutly; hardily.
2. Obſtinately; reſolutely. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſturdy.*]
1. Stoutneſs; hardineſs. *Locke.*
2. Brutal ſtrength.

STU'RDY. *a.* [*eſtourdi*, French.]
1. Hardy; ſtout; brutal; obſtinate. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; forcible. *Sidney.*
3. Stiff; ſtout. *Wotton.*

STU'RGEON. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh. *Woodward.*

STURK. *ſ.* [ſtyꝛc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*ſtutten*, to hinder,
To STU'TTER. } Dutch.] To ſpeak with heſitation; to ſtammer. *Bacon.*

STU'TTER. } *ſ.* [from *ſtut.*] One that
STU'TTERER. } ſpeaks with heſitation; a ſtammerer. *Bacon.*

STY. *ſ.* [ſtiȝe, Saxon.]
1. A cabin to keep hogs in. *Gay. King.*
2. Any place of beſtial debauchery. *Milton.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a ſty. *Shakſpeare.*

To STY. *v. n.* To ſoar; to aſcend. *Spenſer.*

STY'GIAN. *a.* [*ſtygius*, Latin.] Helliſh; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell. *Milton.*

STYLE. *ſ.* [*ſtylus*, Latin.]
1. Manner of writing with regard to language. *Swift.*
2. Manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Mode of painting. *Reynolds.*
4. It is likewiſe applied to muſick.
5. Title; appellation. *Clarendon.*
6. Courſe of writing. *Dryden.*
7. A pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax.
8. Any thing with a ſharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial. *Brown.*
9. The ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower. *Ray.*
10. STYLE *of court*, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* To call; to term; to name. *Clarendon. Swift.*

STYP'TICK. *a.* [στυπτικὸς; *ſtyptique*, Fr. This is uſually, though erroneouſly, written *ſtiptick.*] The ſame as aſtringent; but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

STYPTI'CITY. *ſ.* [properly *ſtipticity.*] The power of ſtanching blood. *Floyer.*

To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil. *Shakſpeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. *a.* [from *ſuadeo*, Latin.] Eaſy to be perſuaded

SUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *ſuadeo*, Latin.] Having power to perſuade. *South.*

SUA'SORY. *a.* [*ſuaſorius*, Latin.] Having tendency to perſuade.

SUA'VITY. *ſ.* [*ſuavitas*, Latin.]
1. Sweetneſs to the ſenſes. *Brown.*
2. Sweetneſs to the mind.

SUB. In compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *a.* [*ſub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a ſmall degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBA'CRID. *a.* [*ſub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to ſubdue. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any ſtate. *Bacon.*

SU'BALTERN. *a.* [*ſubalterne*, French.] Inferiour; ſubordinate; that which in different reſpects is both ſuperiour and inferiour. *Prior. Swift. Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *a.* [*ſubalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*ſub* and *aſtringent.*] Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *beadle.*] An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCEL'ESTIAL. *a.* [*ſub* and *celeſtial.*] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *chantor, ſuccentor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *a.* [*ſub* and *clavus*, Latin.] Under the armpit or ſhoulder. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *conſtellation.*] A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation. *Brown.*

SUBCO'NTRARY, *a.* Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. a.* [*ſub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract. *Shakſpeare.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDEA'CON. *ſ.* [*ſubdiaconus*, Latin.] In the Romiſh church, is the deacon's ſervant. *Ayl.*

SUBDE'AN. *ſ.* [*ſubdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *a.* [*ſub* and *deriſor*, Lat.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderneſs. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *a* [*ſubditicius*, Lat.] Put ſecretly in the place of ſomething elſe.

To SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *diverſify.*] To diverſify again what is already diverſified. *Hale.*

To SU'BDIVIDE. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *divide.*] To divide

divide a part into yet more parts. *Roſcommon.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *ſ.* [*ſubdiviſion*, French; from *ſubdivide.*]
1. The act of ſubdividing. *Watts.*
2. The parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion. *Addiſon.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *a.* [*ſubdolus*, Latin.] Cunning; ſubtle; ſly.

To SUBDU'CE. } *v. a.* [*ſubduco*, *ſubductus*, La-
To SUBDU'CT. } tin.]
1. To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*
2. To ſubtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſubduct.*]
1. The act of taking away. *Hale.*
2. Arithmetical ſubtraction. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.*
1. To cruſh; to oppreſs; to ſink. *Milton.*
2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion. *Spratt.*
3. To tame; to ſubact. *May.*

SUBDU'ER. *ſ.* [from *ſubdue.*] Conqueror; tamer. *Philips.*

SUBDU'MENT. *ſ.* Conqueſt. *Shakſpeare.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *a.* [*ſub* and *duplus*, La-
SUBDU'PLICATE. } tin.] Containing one part of two. *Newton.*

SUBJA'CENT. *a.* [*ſubjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.

To SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.]
1. To put under. *Pope.*
2. To reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make ſubordinate; to make ſubmiſſive. *Dryden.*
3. To enſlave; to make obnoxious. *Locke.*
4. To expoſe; to make liable. *Arbuthnot.*
5. To ſubmit; to make accountable. *Locke.*
6. To make ſubſervient. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT. *a.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.]
1. Placed or ſituated under. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Living under the dominion of another. *Locke.*
3. Expoſed; liable; obnoxious. *Dryden.*
4. Being that on which any action operates. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *ſ.* [*ſujet*, French.]
1. One who lives under the dominion of another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed. *More.*
3. That in which any thing inheres or exiſts. *Bacon.*
4. [In grammar.] The nominative caſe to a verb, is called by grammarians the *ſubject* of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſubject.*]
1. The act of ſubduing. *Hale.*
2. The ſtate of being under government. *Spenſer.*

SUBJE'CTIVE. *a.* Relating not to the object, but the ſubject. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *ingreſſus*, Lat.] Secret entrance. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOI'N. *v. a.* [*ſubjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterward. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſubitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; haſty

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to ſubdue; to bring under dominion by force. *Prior.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſubjugate.*] The act of ſubduing. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *ſubjungo*, Latin.] The ſtate of being ſubjoined; the act of ſubjoining. *Clarke.*

SUBJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*ſubjunctivus*, Latin.] Subjoined to ſomething elſe.

SU'BLAPSARY. *a.* [*ſub* and *lapſus*, Latin] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking way.

SUBLEVA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſublevo*, Latin.] The act of riſing on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *a.* [from *ſublime.*] Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſublimable.*] Quality of admitting ſublimation. *Boyle.*

SU'BLIMATE. *ſ.* [from *ſublime.*]
1. Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort. *Bacon.*
2. Quickſilver raiſed in the retort. *Newton.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a* [from *ſublime.*]
1. To raiſe by the force of chymical fire.
2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBLIMA'TION *ſ.* [*ſublimation*, French.]
1. A chymical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs very little from diſtillation, excepting that in diſtillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry; and that the matter to be diſtilled may be either ſolid or fluid, but *ſublimation* is only concerned about ſolid ſubſtances. *Quincy.*
2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. *Davies.*

SUBLI'ME. *a.* [*ſublimis*, Latin.]
1. High in place; exalted aloft. *Dryden.*
2. High in excellence; exalted by nature. *Milton.*
3. High in ſtyle or ſentiment; lofty; grand. *Prior.*
4. Elevated by joy. *Milton.*
5. Lofty of mind. *Wotton.*

SUBLI'ME. *ſ.* The grand or lofty ſtyle. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*ſublimer.* French.]
1. To raiſe by chymical fire. *Boyle.*
2. To raiſe on high. *Denham.*
3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve. *Glanville.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To riſe in the chymical veſſel by the force of fire. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBLI'MELY. *ad.* [from *ſublime.*] Loftily; grandly. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MITY. *ſ.* [*ſublimitas*, Latin.]
1. Height of place; elevation.
2. Height of nature; excellence. *Raleigh.*
3. Loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment. *Addiſon.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *a.* [*ſub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *a.* [*ſub* and *lunar*, Latin.]
SU'BLUNARY. } Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terreſtrial. *Swift.*

SU'BMARINE. *a.* [*ſub* and *mare*, Latin.] Lying or acting under the ſea. *Wilkins.*

To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſubmergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakſ.*

SUBME'RSION. *ſ.* [*ſubmerſus*. Latin.] The act of drowning; ſtate of being drowned. *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*ſubminiſtro*,
To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } Latin.] To ſupply; to afford. *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To ſubſerve; to be uſeful to. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUBMI'SS. *a.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Latin.] Humble; ſubmiſſive; obſequious. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Latin.]
1. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance. *Halifax.*
3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confeſſion of errour. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Obſequiouſneſs; reſignation; obedience. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE. *a* [*ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble; teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* Humbly; with confeſſion of inferiority. *Pope.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſive*.] Humility; confeſſion of fault, or inferiority. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY. *ad.* [from *ſubmiſs*.] Humbly; with ſubmiſſion. *Taylor.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [*ſubmitto*, Latin.]
1. To let down; to ſink. *Dryden.*
2. To ſubject; to reſign to authority. *Milton.*
3. To leave to diſcretion; to refer to judgment. *Swift.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. n.* To be ſubject; to acquieſce in the authority of another; to yield. *Rogers.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *ſ.* A *ſubmultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *ſubmultiple* of 21. *Harris.*

SUBO'CTAVE. } *a.* [*ſub* and *octavus*, Lat.
SUBO'CTUPLE. } and *octuple*.] Containing one part of eight. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBO'RDINACY. }
SUBO'RDINANCY. } *ſ.* [from *ſubordinate*.]
1. The ſtate of being ſubject. *Spectator.*
2. Series of ſubordination, *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *a.* [*ſub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.]
1. Inferiour in order. *Addiſon.*
2. Deſcending in a regular ſeries. *Bacon.*

To SUBO'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *ordino*, Latin.] To range one under another. *Wott.*

SUBO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *ſubordinate*.] In a ſeries regularly deſcending. *D. of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſubordination*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of being inferiour to another. *Dryden.*
2. A ſeries regularly deſcending. *Swift.*

To SUBO'RN. *v. a.* [*ſuborner*, French; *ſuborno*, Latin.]
1. To procure privately; to procure by ſecret colluſion. *Hooker. Prior.*
2. To procure by indirect means. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſubornation*, French; from *ſuborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Spenſer. Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *ſ.* [*ſuborneur*, French from *ſuborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *pœna*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRU'PLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUINTU'PLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ſubreptus*, Latin.] The act of obtaining a favour by ſurpriſe or unfair repreſentation.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſurreptitius*, Latin.] Fraudently obtained. *Bailey.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſubſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.*
2. To atteſt by writing the name. *Whitg.*
3. To ſubmit. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.*
1. To give conſent. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. To promiſe a ſtipulated ſum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. One who ſubſcribes.
2. One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.]
1. Any thing underwritten *Bacon.*
2. Conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name.
3. The act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.*
4. Submiſſion; obedience. *Shakſpeare.*

SUBSE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *ſectio*, Latin.] A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſſer; ſection of a ſection. *Dict.*

SUBSE'CUTIVE. *a.* [from *ſubſequor*, Latin.] Following in train.

SUBSEPTU'PLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *ſeptuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of ſeven parts. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENCE. *ſ.* [from *ſubſequor*, Latin.] The ſtate of following; not precedence. *Grew.*

SU'BSEQUENT. *a.* [*ſubſequens*, Latin.] Following in train; not preceding. *Prior.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *ſubſequens*.] Not ſo as to go before; ſo as to follow in train. *South.*

To SUBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*ſubſervio*, Latin.] To ſerve in ſubornation; to ſerve inſtrumentally. *Walſh.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſubſerve*,] In-
SUBSE'RVIENCY. } ſtrumental fitneſs, uſe, or operation. *Bentley.*

SUBSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*ſubſerviens*, Lat.] Miniſterial; inſtrumentally uſeful. *Newton.*

SUBSE'XTUPLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *ſextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ſix. *Wilkins.*

To SUBSI'DE. *v. n.* [*ſubſido*, Latin.] To ſink; to tend downward. *Pope.*

SUBSI'DENCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſubſide.*] The act
SUBSI'DENCY. } of ſinking; tendency downward. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSI'DIARY. *a.* [*ſubſidiarius*, Lat.] Aſſiſtant; brought in aid. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BSIDY. *ſ.* [*ſubſidium*, Latin.] Aid, commonly ſuch as given in money. *Addiſon.*

To SUBSI'GN. *v. a.* [*ſubſigno*, Lat.] To ſign under. *Camden.*

To SUBSI'ST. *v. n.* [*ſubſiſto*, Latin.]

1. To continue; to retain the preſent ſtate or condition. *Milton. Swift.*
2. To have means of living; to be maintained. *Atterbury.*
3. To inhere; to have dependant exiſtence. *South.*

SUBSI'STENCE, or *Subſiſtency*, *ſ.* [from *ſubſiſt.*]

1. Real being. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Competence; means of ſupporting life. *Addiſon.*

SUBSI'STENT. *a.* [*ſubſiſtens*, Latin.] Having real being. *Bentley.*

SUBSTA'NCE. *ſ.* [*ſubſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; ſomething exiſting; ſomething of which we can ſay that it is. *Davies.*
2. That which ſupports accidents. *Watts.*
3. The eſſential part. *Addiſon.*
4. Something real, not imaginary; ſomething ſolid, not empty. *Dryden.*
5. Body; corporeal nature. *Newton.*
6. Wealth; means of life. *Swift.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [from *ſubſtance.*]

1. Real; actually exiſting. *Bentley.*
2. True; ſolid; real; not merely ſeeming. *Denham.*
3. Corporeal; material. *Watts.*
4. Strong; ſtout; bulky. *Milton.*
5. Reſponſible; moderately wealthy; poſſeſſed of ſubſtance. *Addiſon.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. The ſtate of real exiſtence.
2. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. In manner of a ſubſtance; with reality of exiſtence. *Milton.*
2. Strongly; ſolidly. *Clarendon.*
3. Truly; ſolidly; really; with fixed purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*
4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial.
2. Firmneſs; ſtrength; power of holding or laſting. *Wotton.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *ſ.* [without ſingular.] Eſſential parts. *Ayliffe.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *ſubſtance.*] To make to exiſt. *Ayliffe.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *ſ.* [*ſubſtantivum*, Latin.] A noun betokening the thing; not a quality. *Dryden.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *a.* [*ſubſtantivus*, Latin.]

1. Solid; depending only on itſelf. *Bacon.*
2. Betokening exiſtence. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*ſubſtitutus*, Latin.] To put in the place of another. *Dryden.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *ſ.* One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Addiſon.*

SUBSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſubſtitute.*] The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another. *Bacon.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſouſtraction*, Fren.]

1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſouſtraire*, *ſouſtraction*. French.]

1. The act of taking part from the whole. *Denham.*
2. The taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number. *Cocker.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſubſtructio*, Latin.] Underbuilding. *Wotton.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *a.* [*ſub* and *ſtylus*, Latin.] *Subſtylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane, *Dict.*

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *a.* [*ſubſultus*, Latin.]
SUBSU'LTORY. } Bounding; moving by ſtarts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *ad.* [from *ſubſultory.*] In a bounding manner; by ſtarts. *Bacon.*

SUBTA'NGENT. *ſ.* In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To SU'BTEND. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended under. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *tenſus*, Latin.] The chord of an arch.

SU'BTER. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *under.*

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *a.* [*ſubterfluo*, Latin.]
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. } Running under.

SU'BTERFUGE. *ſ.* [*ſubterfuge*, French.] A ſhift; an evaſion; a trick. *Glanville.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL. }
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } *a.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Latin.] Lying under the earth;
SUBTERRA'NEOUS. }
SU'BTERRANY. } placed below the ſurface. *Bacon. Milton. Nor. it.*

SUBTERRA'NITY. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *a.* [*ſubtilis*, Latin.]

1. Thin; not denſe; not groſs. *Newton.*
2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarſe. *Davies.*
3. Piercing; acute. *Prior*
4. Cunning; artful; ſly; ſubdolous: now commonly written *ſubtle.* *Milton.*
5. Deceitful. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Refined; acute beyond neceſſity. *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY. *ad* [from *ſubtile.*]

1. Finely; not groſsly. *Bacon.*
2. Artfully; cunningly. *Tillotſon.*

SU'BTILENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſubtile.*]

1. Fineneſs; rareneſs.
2. Cunning; artfulneſs.

To SUBTILIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile.*] To make thin *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſubtiliation*, French.] The act of making thin *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZATION *ſ.* [from *ſubtilize.*]

1. *Subtilization* is making any thing ſo volatil as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour. *Quincy.*

2. Refinement; ſuperfluous acuteneſs.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*ſubtiliſer*, French.]

1. To make thin; to make leſs groſs or coarſe *Ray.*

2. To refine; to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties. *Glanville.*

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*

SU'BTILTY. *ſ.* [*ſubtilité*, Fr. from *ſubtile.*]

1. Thinneſs; fineneſs; exility of parts. *Davies.*

2. Nicety; exility. *Bacon.*

3. Refinement; too much acuteneſs. *Boyle.*

4. Cunning; artifice; ſlyneſs. *K. Charles.*

SU'BTLE. *a.* [written often for *ſubtile*, eſpecially in the ſenſe of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning. *Spenſer. Spratt.*

SU'BTLY. *ad.* [from *ſubtle.*]

1. Slily; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.*

2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*

To SUBTRA'CT *v. a.* [*ſubtractio*, Latin.] To withdraw part from the reſt. *Hale.*

SUBTRA'CTER. *ſ.* [*ſubtrabo*, Lat.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRA'CTION. *ſ.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHE'ND. *ſ.* [*ſubtrahendum*, Latin.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRI'PLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *triplus*, Lat.] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *a*, [*ſubventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy. *Brown.*

To SUBVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*ſubverſus*, Latin.] To ſubvert; to overthrow. *Thomſon.*

SUBVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*ſubverſion*, French; *ſubverſus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; deſtruction. *K. Charles. Burnet.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *ſubvert.*] Having tendency to overturn. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*ſubverto*, Latin.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to deſtroy; to turn upſide down. *Milton.*

2. To corrupt to confound. 2 *Timothy.*

SUBVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *ſubvert.*] Overthrower; deſtroyer. *Dryden.*

SU'BURB. *ſ.* [*ſuburbium* Latin.]

1. Building without the walls of a city. *Bacon.*

2. The confines; the outpart. *Cleaveland.*

SUBU'RBAN. *a.* [*ſuburbanus*, Latin.] Inhabiting the ſuburb. *Dryden.*

SUBWO'RKER. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *worker.*] Underworker; ſubordinate helper. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſuccedaneus*, Latin.] Supplying the place of ſomething elſe. *Brown. Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM. ſ. [Latin.] That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

To SU'CCEED. *v. n.* [*ſucceder*, French; *ſuccedo*, Latin]

1. To follow in order. *Milton.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted. *Digby.*

3. To obtain one's wiſh; to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect. *Dryden.*

4. To terminate according to wiſh; to have a good effect. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover. *Dryden.*

To SU'CCEED *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be ſubſequent or conſequent to. *Brown.*

2. To proſper; to make ſucceſsful. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *ſucceed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another. *Daniel. Suckling.*

SU'CCESS. *ſ.* [*ſucceſſus*, Latin.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy: commonly happy. *Milton.*

2. Succeſſion. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* Proſperous; happy; fortunate. *South. Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Proſperouſly; luckily; fortunately. *Atterb.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Happy concluſion; deſired event; ſeries of good fortune. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſucceſſio*, Latin.]

1. Conſecution; ſeries of one thing or perſon following another. *Pope.*

2. A ſeries of things or perſons following one another. *Bacon. Newton.*

3. A lineage; an order of deſcendants. *Milton.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*ſucceſſif*, French]

1. Following in order; continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted. *Daniel.*

2. Inherited by ſucceſſion. *Raleigh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [*ſucceſſivement*, Fr. from *ſucceſſive.*] In uninterrupted order; one after another. *Bacon. Newton.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſucceſſive.*] The ſtate of being ſucceſſive. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *a.* [from *ſucceſs*] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event deſired. *Dryden.*

SU'CCESSOUR. *ſ.* [*ſucceſſeur*, Fr. *ſucceſſor*, Latin.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predeceſſour. Clarendon. Dryden.*

SUCCI'NCT. *a.* [*ſuccinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up. *Pope.*

2. Short; conciſe; brief. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *ſuccinct.*] Briefly; concifely. *Boyle. Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuccinct.*] Brevity; conciſeneſs.

SU'CCORY. *ſ.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſuccurro*, Latin.] To help; to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs; to relieve. *L'Eſtrange.*

SU

SU'CCOUR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Aid; aſſiſtance; relief of any kind; help in diſtreſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The perſon or thing that brings help. *Dryden.*

SU'CCOURER *ſ.* [from *ſuccour.*] Helper; aſſiſtant; reliever. *Romans.*

SU'CCOURLESS. *a* [from *ſuccour.*] Wanting relief; void of friends or help. *Thomſon.*

SU'CCULENCY. *ſ.* [from *ſucculent.*] Juicineſs.

SU'CCULENT. *a.* [*ſucculent*, French; *ſucculentus*, Latin.] Juicy; moiſt. *Philips.*

To SUCCU'MB. *v. a.* [*ſuccumbo*, Latin.] To yield; to ſink under difficulty. *Hudib.*

SUCCUSSA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſucculſio*, Latin.] A trot. *Brown.*

SUCCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſucculſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſhaking.
2. [In phyſick.] Such a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli.

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*ſulk*, Dutch; ꝑylc, Sax.]
1. Of that kind; of the like kind: *barbarians are cruel*; ſuch *were the Triballi.* *Stillingfleet. Tillotſon.*
2. The ſame that: with *as.* *Knolles.*
3. Comprehended under the term premiſed: *thou art yet honeſt, continue* ſuch. *South.*
4. A manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing: *we looked for* ſuch *and* ſuch *conveniencies.* *Shakſpeare. Clarendon.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ꝑucan, Saxon; *ſugo*, *ſuctum*, Latin.]
1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth. *Dryden.*
3. To draw the teat of a female. *Locke.*
4. To draw with the milk. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To empty by ſucking. *Dryden.*
6. To draw or drain. *Burnet.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*
1. To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer.*
2. To draw the breaſt. *Job.*
3. To draw; to imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſucking. *Boyle.*
2. Milk given by females, *Dryden.*

SU'CKER. *ſ.* [*ſuceur*, French.]
1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump. *Boyle.*
3. A round piece of leather, which laid wet on a ſtone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies air within, which, preſſing upon its edges, holds it down upon the ſtone. *Grew.*
4. A pipe through which any thing is ſucked. *Philips.*
5. A young twig ſhooting from the ſtock. *Bacon. Ray.*

SU'CKET. *ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A ſweetmeat, to be diſſolved in the mouth. *Cleaveland.*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE. *ſ.* [*ſuck* and *bottle.*] A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap.

To SU'CKLE, *v. a.* [from *ſuck.*] To nurſe at the breaſt, *Dryden.*

SU'CKLING. *ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſuck*; *ſuccion*, French.] The act of ſucking. *Boyle.*

SU'DATION. *ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Sweat

SU'DATORY. *ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Hothouſe; ſweating-bath.

SU'DDEN. *a.* [*ſoudain*, French; ꝑoden, Saxon.]
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly. *Milton.*
2. Haſty; violent; raſh; paſſionate; precipitate. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'DDEN. *ſ.*
1. Any unexpected occurrence; ſurpriſe. *Wotton.*
2. *On a* SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected. *Baker.*

SU'DDENLY. *ad.* [from *ſudden.*] In an unexpected manner; without preparation; haſtily. *Dryden.*

SU'DDENNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſudden.*] State of being ſudden; unexpected preſence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. *Temple.*

SUDORI'FICK. *a.* [*ſudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Provoking or cauſing ſweat. *Bacon.*

SUDORI'FICK. *ſ.* A medicine provoking ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *a.* [from *ſudor*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſweat. *Brown.*

SUDS. *ſ.* [from ꝑeodan, to ſeeth.]
1. A lixivium of ſoap and water.
2. *To be in the* SUDS. A familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To SUE. *v. a.* [*ſuivre*, French.]
1. To proſecute by law. *Matthew.*
2. To gain by legal procedure. *Calamy.*

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Knolles.*

SU'ET. *ſ.* [an old French word.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wiſeman.*

SU'ETY. *a.* [from *ſuet.*] Conſiſting of ſuet; reſembling ſuet. *Sharp.*

To SU'FFER. *v. a.* [*ſuffero*, Latin.]
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with ſenſe of pain. *Mark.*
2. To endure; to ſupport; not to ſink under. *Milton.*
3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder. *Locke.*
4. To paſs through; to be affected by; to be acted upon. *Milton.*

To SU'FFER. *v. n.*
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Locke.*
2. To undergo puniſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. To be injured. *Temple.*

SU'FFERABLE. *a* [from *ſuffer.*] Tolerable; ſuch as may be endured. *Wotton.*

SU'FFERABLY. *ad.* [from *ſufferable.*] Tolerably; ſo as to be endured. *Addiſon.*

SU'FFERANCE. *ſ.* [*ſouffrance*, French.]
1. Pain; inconvenience; miſery. *Locke.*
2. Patience; moderation. *Otway.*

3. Toleration; permiſſion; not hinderance. *Hooker.*

SU'FFERER. *ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*]
1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addiſon.*
2. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING. *ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*] Pain ſuffered. *Atterbury.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. n.* [*ſufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be ſufficient; to be equal to the end or purpoſe. *Locke.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. a.*
1. To afford; to ſupply. *Dryden.*
2. To ſatisfy; to be equal to want or demand. *Dryden.*

SUFFI'CIENCY. *ſ.* [from *ſufficient.*]
1. State of being adequate to the end propoſed. *Boyle.*
2. Qualification for any purpoſe. *Temple.*
3. Competence; enough. *Thomſon.*
4. Supply equal to want. *Watts.*
5. It is uſed by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him.

SUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*ſufficiens*, Latin.]
1. Equal to any end or purpoſe; enough; competent; not deficient. *Locke. Swift.*
2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SUFFI'CIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ſufficient.*] To a ſufficient degree; enough. *Roger's.*

SUFFI'SANCE. ſ. [French.] Exceſs; plenty. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To SU'FFOCATE. *v. a.* [*ſuffoco*, Latin.] To choak by excluſion, or interception of air. *Collier.*

SUFFOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuffocation*, Fr. from *ſuffocate.*] The act of choaking; the ſtate of being choaked. *Cheyne.*

SU'FFOCATIVE. *a.* [from *ſuffocate,*] Having the power to choak. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFRAGAN. *ſ.* [*ſuffraganeus*, Latin.] A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan. *Ayliffe.*

To SU'FFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*ſuffragor*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE. *ſ.* [*ſuffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *Add.*

SUFFRA'GINOUS. *a.* [*ſuffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beaſts. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuffumigo*, Latin.] Operation of fumes raiſed by fire. *Wiſeman.*

SUFFU'MIGE. *ſ.* [*ſuffumigo*, Latin.] A medical fume. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuffuſus*, Latin.] To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture. *Pope.*

SUFFU'SION *ſ.* [from *ſuffuſe.*]
1. The act of overſpreading with any thing.
2. That which is ſuffuſed or ſpread. *Dryden.*

SUG. *ſ.* A kind of worm like a clove or pin. *Wotton.*

SU'GAR. *ſ.* [*ſucre*, French.]
The native ſalt of the *ſugar*-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juices. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing proverbially ſweet. *Shakſp.*
3. A chymical dry cryſtallization. *Boyle.*

To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun]
1. To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar. *Graſhaw.*
2. To ſweeten. *Fairfax.*

SU'GARCANDY. *ſ.* [from *ſugar* and *candy.*] Sugar candied, or cryſtallized.

SU'GARY. *a.* [from *ſugar.*] Sweet; taſting of ſugar. *Spenſer.*

To SUGGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ſuggeſtum*, Latin.]
1. To hint; to intimate; to inſinuate good or ill; to tell privately. *Locke.*
2. To ſeduce; to draw to ill by inſinuation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To inform ſecretly. *Shakſpeare.*

SUGGE'STION. *ſ.* [from *ſuggeſt.*]
1. Private hint; intimation; ſecret notification. *Locke.*
2. Secret incitement. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'GGILATE. *v. a.* [*ſugillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruiſe. *Wiſeman.*

SU'ICIDE. *ſ.* [*ſuicidium*, Lat.]
1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf. *Savage.*
2. A ſelf-murderer. *Young.*

SUI'LLAGE. *ſ.* [*ſouillage*, French.] Drain of filth. *Wotton.*

SU'ING. *ſ.* The act of ſoaking through any thing. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *ſ.* [*ſuite*, French.]
1. A ſet; a number of things correſpondent one to the other. *Dryden.*
2. Clothes made one part to anſwer another. *Donne.*
3. Conſecution; ſeries; regular order. *Bacon.*
4. *Out of* SUITS. Having no correſpondence. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Retinue; company. *Sidney.*
6. A petition; an addreſs of entreaty. *Shakſpeare. Donne.*
7. Courtſhip. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Purſuit; proſecution. *Spenſer.*
9. [In law.] *Suit* is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*

SUIT *Covenant.* [In law.] Is where the anceſtor of one man has covenanted with the anceſtor of another to ſue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service.* Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

To SUIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fit; to adapt to ſomething elſe. *Shak.*
2. To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.*
3. To dreſs; to clothe. *Shakſpeare.*

To SUIT. *v. a.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden.*

SUI'TABLE. *a.* [from *ſuit.*] Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Tillotſon.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuitable.*] Fitneſs; agreeableneſs. *Glanville, South.*

SUI'TABLY. *ad.* [from *ſuitable.*] Agreeably; according to. *South.*

SUIT-

SUI'TER. } *ſ.* [from *ſuit.*]
SUI'TOR. }
1. One that ſues; a petitioner; a ſuppliant. *Hooker. Rowe.*
2. A wooer; one who courts a miſtreſs. *Wotton. Pope.*

SUI'TRESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuiter.*] A female ſuppliant. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *a.* [*ſulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

SULL. *ſ.* A plough, *Ainſworth.*

SU'LLEN. *a.*
1. Gloomy; angry; ſluggiſhly diſcontented. *Clarendon.*
2. Miſchievous; malignant. *Dryden.*
3. Intractable; obſtinate. *Tillotſon.*
4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; diſmal. *Pope.*
5. Heavy; dull; ſorrowful. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'LLENLY. *ad.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *Moore.*

SU'LLENNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomineſs; moroſeneſs; ſluggiſh anger; malignity. *Don.*

SU'LLENS. *ſ.* Moroſe temper; gloomineſs of mind. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'LLIAGE. *ſ.* [from *ſully.*] Pollution; filth; ſtain of dirt; foulneſs. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*ſouiller*, Fr.] To ſoil; to tarniſh; to dirt; to ſpot. *Roſcommon.*

SU'LLY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarniſh; ſpot. *Addiſon.*

SU'LPHUR. *ſ.* [Latin.] Brimſtone. *Milton.*

SULPHU'REOUS. } *a.* [*ſulphureus*, Latin.]
SU'LPHUROUS. } Made of brimſtone; having the qualities of brimſtone; containing ſulphur. *Newton.*

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſulphureous.*] The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *ſ.* The ſame with HOGS-FENNEL.

SU'LPHURY. *a.* [from *ſulphur.*] Partaking of ſulphur.

SU'LTAN. *ſ.* [Arabick.] The Turkiſh emperour. *Shakſpeare.*

SULTA'NA. } *ſ.* [from *ſultan.*] The queen
SU'LTANESS. } of an eaſtern emperour. *Cleaveland.*

SU'LTANRY. *ſ.* [from *ſultan.*] An eaſtern empire. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſultry.*] The ſtate of being ſultry; cloſe and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY. *a.* Hot without ventillation; hot and cloſe; hot and cloudy. *Addiſon.*

SUM. *ſ.* [*ſumma*, Latin.]
1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.*
2. Quantity of money. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Compendium; abridgment; the whole abſtracted. *Hooker.*
4. The amount; the reſult of reaſoning or computation. *Tillotſon.*
5. Height; completion. *Milton.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*ſommer*, French.]
1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total. *Bacon. South.*
2. To compriſe; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compaſs. *Dryden.*
3. To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

SUMACH-TREE, *ſ.* The flowers are uſed in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *a.* [from *ſum.*] Not to be computed. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY. *ad.* [from *ſummary.*] Briefly; the ſhorteſt way. *Hooker.*

SU'MMARY. *a.* Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

SU'MMARY. *ſ.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER. *ſ.* [ſumep, Sax. *ſomar*, Dutch.]
1. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The principal beam of a floor. *Herbert.*

To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the ſummer. *Iſaiah.*

To SU'MMER. *v a.* To keep warm. *Shak.*

SU'MMERHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *ſummer* and *houſe*.] An apartment in a garden uſed in the ſummer. *Watts.*

SU'MMERSAULT. } *ſ.* [*ſoubreſault*, Fr.]
SU'MMERSET. } A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Walton.*

SU'MMIT. *ſ.* [*ſummitas*, Latin.] The top; the utmoſt height. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*ſummoneo*, Latin.]
1. To call with authority; to admoniſh to appear; to cite. *Bacon. Pope.*
2. To excite; to call up; to raiſe. *Shakſp.*

SU'MMONER. *ſ.* [from *ſummon.*] One who cites. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'MMONS. *ſ.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Milton.*

SU'MPTER. *ſ.* [*ſommier*, Fr. *ſomaro*, Ital.] A horſe that carries the clothes or furniture. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

SU'MPTION. *ſ.* [from *ſumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking. *Taylor.*

SU'MPTUARY. *a.* [*ſumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expence; regulating the coſt of life. *Bacon.*

SUM'TUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *a.* [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Lat.] Coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid. *Atterb.*

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſively; with great coſt. *Bacon. Swift.*

SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs. coſtlineſs. *Boyle.*

SUN. *ſ.* [ſunn, Saxon; *ſon*, Dutch.]
1. The luminary that makes the day. *Locke.*
2. A ſunny place; a place eminently warmed by the ſun. *Milton.*
3. Any thing eminently ſplendid. *K. Ch.*
4. *Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expreſſion. *Eccluſ.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſolate; to expoſe to the ſun. *Dryden.*

SU'NBEAM. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *beam.*] Ray of the ſun. *Shakſpeare. South.*

SU'NBEAT. *part. a.* [*ſun* and *beat.*] Shone on by the ſun. *Dryden.*

SU'NBRIGHT. *a.* [*ſun* and *bright.*] Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs. *Milton.*

SU'NBURNING. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *burning*.] The effect of the ſun upon the face. *Boyle.*

SU'NBURNT. *part. a.* [*ſun* and *burnt*.]
1. Tanned; diſcoloured by the ſun *Add.*
2. Scorched by the ſun. *Blackmore.*

SU'NCLAD. *part. a.* [*ſun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SU'NDAY. *ſ.* The day anciently dedicated to the ſun; the firſt day of the week; the Chriſtian ſabbath. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ſynðrian, Sax.] To part; to ſeparate; to divide. *Donne.*

SU'NDER. *ſ.* [ſunder, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Pſalms.*

SU'NDEW. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SU'NDIAL. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *dial*.] A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour *Donne.*

SU'NDRY. *a.* [ſundep, Saxon.] Several; more than one. *Hooker. Sanderſon.*

SU'NFLOWER. *ſ.* [*corona ſolis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little*. *ſ.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſing*.

SUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſink*.

SU'NLESS. *a.* [from *ſun*.] Wanting ſun; wanting warmth. *Thomſon.*

SU'NLIKE. *a.* [*ſun* and *like*.] Reſembling the ſun. *Cheyne.*

SU'NNY. *a.* [from *ſun*.]
1. Reſembling the ſun; bright. *Shakſpeare*
2. Expoſed to the ſun; bright with the ſun. *Addiſon.*
3. Coloured by the ſun. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'NRISE. } *ſ.* [*ſun* and *riſe*.] Morn-
SUNRI'SING } ing; the appearance of the ſun. *Walton. Bentley.*

SU'NSET. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſet*.] Cloſe of the day; evening. *Raleigh. Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. *ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſhine*.] Action of the ſun; place where the heat and luſtre of the ſun are powerful. *Clarendon.*

SU'NSHINY. *a.*
1. Bright with the ſun. *Boyle.*
2. Bright like the ſun. *Spenſer.*

To SUP. *v. a.* [ſupan, Saxon; *ſoepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to ſip. *Craſhaw.*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*ſouper*, French.] To eat the evening meal. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with ſupper. *Chapman.*

SUP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Swift.*

SU'PER, in compoſition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE. *a.* [*ſuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuch as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuperable*.] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABO'UND. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *bound*.] To be exuberant; to be ſtored with more than enough. *Hotwel.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *a.* [*ſuper* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *ad.* [from *ſuper-abundant*.] More than ſufficiently. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. n.* [*ſuperaddo*, Latin.] To add over and above; to join any thing ſo as to make it more. *South.*

SUPERADDI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *addition*.]
1. The act of adding to ſomething elſe. *More.*
2. That which is added. *Hammond.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*ſuper advenient*, Latin.]
1. Coming to the increaſe or aſſiſtance of ſomething. *More.*
2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *annus*, Latin.] To impair or diſqualify by age or length of life. *Brown.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE *v. n.* To laſt beyond the year. *Bacon.*

SUPERANNUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſuperannuate*.] The ſtate of being diſqualified by years

SUPE'RB. *a.* [*ſuperbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; auguſt; ſtately.

SUPE'RB-LILY. *ſ.* [*methonica*, Latin.] A flower.

SUPERCA'RGO. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to manage the trade. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *a* [*ſuper* and *celeſtial*.] Placed above the firmament, *Raleigh.*

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *a* [from *ſupercilium*. Latin.] Haughtily; dogmatically; dictatorial; arbitrary. *South.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſupercilious*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuouſly, *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſupercilious*.] Haughtineſs; contemptuouſneſs.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conception*.] A conception made after another conception. *Brown.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conſequence*.] Remote conſequence. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *creſco*, Latin.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. } *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *eminee*,
SUPERE'MINENCY. } Latin.] Uncommon degree of eminence. *Ayliffe.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *a.* [*ſuper* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*

To SUPERE'ROGATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *erogatio*. Lat.] To do more than duty requires. *Cleaveland.*

SUPEREROGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſupererogate*.] Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotſon.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *a.* [from *ſuperrogate*.] Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty. *Howel.*

SUPEREXALTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *exalt*.] Elevation above the common rate. *Hakew.*

SUPEREXCELLENT. *a.* [*ſuper* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *exciſcence.*] Something ſuperfluouſly growing. *Wiſeman.*

To SUPERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *fatus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuperfetation*, Fr.] One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *ſ.* [*ſuperfice*, French; *ſuperficies*, Latin.] Outſide; ſurface. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *a.* [*ſuperficial*, French.]

1. Lying on the ſurface; not reaching below the ſurface. *Burnet. Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover ſomething. *Sh.*

3. Shallow; not profound; ſmattering; not learned. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ſuperficial.*] The quality of being ſuperficial. *Brown.*

SUPREFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *ſuperficial.*]

1. On the ſurface; not below the ſurface.

2. Without penetration; without cloſe heed. *Milton.*

3. Without going deep; without ſearching. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuperficial.*]

1. Shallowneſs; poſition on the ſurface.

2. Slight knowledge; falſe appearance.

SUPERFI'CIES ſ [Latin.] Outſide; ſurface; ſuperfice. *Sandys.*

SUPERFI'NE. *a.* [*ſuper* and *fine.*] Eminently fine. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluito*, Latin.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *a.* [*ſuperfluitans*, Latin.] Floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *ſ.* [*ſuperfluité*, Fr.] More than enough; plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity. *Shakſpeare. Suckling.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *a.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Latin.] Exuberant; more than enough; unneceſſary plenty. *Hooker. Roſcommon.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuperfluous.*] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SU'PERFLUX *ſ.* That which is more than is wanted. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *a.* [*ſuper* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *ſ. ſuper* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that in addition to which it is brought. *South.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *induce.*] The act of ſuperinducing. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *injection.*] An injection ſucceeding upon another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *inſtitution.* In law.] One inſtitution upon another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a* [*ſuper* and *intend.*] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Bacon. Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* Superiour care;
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } the act of overſeeing with authority. *Grew.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, Fr. from *ſuperintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Stilling fleet.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *ſ.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect. *Stilling fleet.*

SUPER'IOUR. *a.* [*ſuperieur* Fr. *ſuperior*, Lat.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or prefered to another. *Taylor.*

2. Upper; higher locally. *Newton.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected. *Milton.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addiſon.*

SUPERLA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuperlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Ben Jonſon.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *a.* [*ſuperlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree. *Watts.*

2. Riſing to the higheſt degree. *Glanville.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *ſuperlative.*]

1. In manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree. *Bacon.*

2. In the higheſt degree. *South. Bentley.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuperlative.*] The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLU'NAR. *a.* [*ſuper* and *luna*, Latin.] Not ſublunary; placed above the moon. *Pope.*

SUPE'RNAL. *a.* [*ſupernus*, Latin.]

1. Having a higher poſition; locally above us. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celeſtial. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *a.* [*ſupernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſupernato*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*ſuper* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillotſon.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *ſupernatural.*] In a manner above the courſe or power of nature. *South.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *a.* [*ſuper* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a ſtated, neceſſary, uſual, or round number. *Holder.*

SU'PERPLANT. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *proportio*, Latin.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough. *Wiſeman.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *reflexion.*] Reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SUPER-

SUPERSA'LIANCY. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſalio*, Lat.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To inſcribe upon the top or outſide. *Addiſon.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION' *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſcriptio*. Latin.]

1. The act of ſuperſcribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outſide. *Suckling.*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by ſuperiour power; to ſet aſide. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. ſ [In law.] It is a writ which lieth in divers caſes; in all which it ſignifies a command or requeſt to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cauſe whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have ſurety of peace againſt him of whom he will ſwear that he is afraid; and the juſtice required hereunto cannot deny him; yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elſewhere, this writ lieth to ſtay the juſtice from doing that, which otherwiſe he might not deny. *Cowel. Carew.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* [*ſuper* and *ſerviceable*.] Overofficious. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION *ſ.* [*ſuperſtitio*, Latin.]

1. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; religion without morality. *Dryden.*
2. Falſe religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. *Acts.*
3. Over-nicety; exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſuperſtitioſus*, Latin.]

1. Addicted to ſuperſtition; full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion. *Milt.*
2. Over accurate; ſcrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſuperſtitious*.] In a ſuperſtitious manner. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſtrain*.] To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuperſtructus*, Latin.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſuperſtruct*.] An edifice raiſed upon any thing. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE *a.* [from *ſuperſtruct*.] Built upon ſomething elſe. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſtructure*.] That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe. *Tillotſon.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*ſuper* and *ſubſtantial*.] More than ſubſtantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſupervacaneus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needleſs; unneceſſary; ſerving to no purpoſe. *Dict.*

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſupervacaneous*.] Needleſsly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſupervacaneous*.] Needleſſneſs.

To SUPERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*ſupervenio*, Latin.] To come as an extraneous addition, or as one unexpected. *Bentley.*

SUPERVE'NIENT. *a.* [*ſuperveniens*, Latin.] Added; additional. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *ſupervene*.] The act of ſupervening.

To SUPERVI'SE. *v. a.* To overlook; to overſee; to intend. *Congreve.*

SUPERVI'SOR. *ſ.* [from *ſupervife*.] An overſeer; an inſpector, *Watts.*

To SUPERVI'VE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſupination*, French.] The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPI'NE. *a.* [*ſupinus*. Latin.]

1. Lying with the face upward. *Dryden.*
2. Leaning backward with expoſure to the ſun. *Dryden.*
3. Negligent; careleſs; indolent; drowſy; thoughtleſs; inattentive. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *ſ.* [*ſupinum*, Lat.] In grammar, a term ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *ad.* [from ſupine.]

1. With the face upward.
2. Drowſily; thoughtleſsly; indolently. *Prior.*

SUPI'NENESS. *ſ* [from *ſupine*.]

1. Poſture with the face upward.
2. Drowſineſs; careleſſneſs; indolence. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY. *ſ.* [from *ſupine*.]

1. Poſture of lying with the face upward.
2. Careleſſneſs; indolence; thoughtleſſneſs. *Brown.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſub* and *pes* Latin.] Placed under the feet. *Brown.*

SU'PPER. *ſ.* [*ſouper*, Fr. See Sup.] The laſt meal of the day; the evening repaſt. *Milton.*

SU'PPERLESS. *a.* [from *ſupper*.] Wanting ſupper; faſting at night. *Pope.*

To SUPPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels. *Milton.*
2. To diſplace by ſtratagem; to turn out. *Swift.*
3. To diſplace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *ſupplant*.] One that ſupplants; one that diſplaces.

SU'PPLE. *a.* [*ſouple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible. *Milton.*
2. Yielding; ſoft; not obſtinate. *Dryden.*
3. Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addiſon.*
4. That which makes ſupple. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. a.*

1. To make pliant; to make ſoft; to make flexible. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make compliant. *Locke.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. n.* To grow ſoft; to grow pliant. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLEMENT. *ſ.* [*ſupplementum*, Latin.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied. *Rogers.*

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *ſupplement*]
SUPPLEME'NTARY. } Additional; ſuch as may ſupply the place of what is loſt. *Clarendon.*

SU'PPLENESS. *ſ.* [*ſouplesſe*, Fr. from *ſupple*.]

1. Pliantneſs; flexibility; readineſs to take any form. *Bacon.*
2. Readineſs of compliance; facility. *Temple.*

SU'PPLETORY. *ſ.* That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Hammond.*

SUP-

SU'PPLIANT. *a.* [*ſuppliant*, French.] Entreating; beſeeching; precatory. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLIANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

SU'PPLICANT, *ſ.* [from *ſupplicate.*] One that entreats or implores with great ſubmiſſion; an humble petitioner. *Rogers.*

To SU'PPLICATE. *v. n.* [*ſupplico*, Latin.] To implore; to entreat; to petition ſubmiſſively. *Addiſon.*

SUPPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſupplicate.*]
1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. *Sha.*
2. Petitionary worſhip; the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner. *Stilling fleet.*

To SUPPLY'. *v. n.* [*ſuppleo*, Latin.]
1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spenſ.*
2. To give ſomething wanted; to yield; to afford. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve with ſomething wanted. *Sh.*
4. To ſerve inſtead of. *Waller.*
5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.*
6. To fill any room made vacant. *Dryden.*
7. To accommodate; to furniſh. *Wotton.*

SUPPLY'. *ſ.* Relief of want; cure of deficiencies. *Corinthians.*

To SUPPO'RT. *v. a.* [*ſupportir*, French; *ſupportare*, Italian.]
1. To ſuſtain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryden.*
2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. *Milton.*
3. To endure; to bear. *Dryden.*
4. To ſuſtain; to keep from fainting. *Milton.*

SUPPO'RT. *ſ.* [*ſupport*, Freneh.]
1. Act or power of ſuſtaining. *Locke.*
2. Prop; ſuſtaining power.
3. Neceſſaries of life.
4. Maintenance; ſupply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*ſupportable*, French.] Tolerable; to be endured. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſupportable.*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſupport.*]
SUPPORTA'TION. } Maintenance; ſupport. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *ſupport.*]
1. One that ſupports. *Locke.*
2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Camden.*
3. Suſtainer; comforter. *South.*
4. Maintainer; defender. *South.*

SUPPO'SABLE. *a.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] That may be ſuppoſed. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] Poſition without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakſpeare.*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuppono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down without proof; to advance without maintaining the poſition. *Locke.*
2. To admit without proof. *Tillotſon.*
3. To imagine; to believe without examination. *Milton.*
4. To require as previous. *Hale.*

SU'PPOSE. *ſ.* Suppoſition; poſition without proof; unevidenced conceit. *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] One that ſuppoſes. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuppoſition*, French.] Poſition laid down; hypotheſis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotſon.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſuppoſititius*, Latin.]
1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Addiſon.*
2. Imaginary; nor real. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuppoſititious.*] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] Upon ſuppoſition. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *ſ.* [*ſuppoſitorium*, Latin.] A kind of ſolid clyſter. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*ſuppreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To cruſh; to overpower; to overwhelm; to ſubdue; to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion. *Davies.*
2. To conceal; not to tell. *Broome.*
3. To keep in; not to let out. *Shakſpeare.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſuppreſſion*, French; *ſuppreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſuppreſſing.
2. Not publication. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [from *ſuppreſs.*] One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SU'PPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat.] To generate *pus* or matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſuppurate.*]
1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. *Wiſeman.*
2. The matter ſuppurated. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *a.* [from *ſuppurate.*] Digeſtive; generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſupputation*, French; *ſupputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *Weſt.*

To SUPPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *ſupputo*, Lat..] To reckon; to calculate.

SU'PRA. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *above* or *before.*

SUPRALA'PSARY. *a.* [*ſupra* and *lapſus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *a.* [*ſupra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY. *ſ.* [from *ſupreme.*] Higheſt place; higheſt authority; ſtate of being ſupreme. *Hooker. Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME. *a.* [*ſupremus*, Latin.]
1. Higheſt in dignity; higheſt in authority. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. Higheſt; moſt excellent. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'MELY. *ad.* [from *ſupreme.*] In the higheſt degree. *Pope.*

SUR. [*ſur*, French.] In compoſition, means *upon* or *over and above.*

SURADDI'TION. *ſ.* [*ſur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'RAL. *a.* [from *ſura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wiſeman.*

SU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *ſure.*] Warrant; ſecurity; aſſurance. *Shakſpeare*

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*ſolbatir*, Fr.] To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel; to haraſs; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

SURBE'T. The participle paſſ. of *ſurbate.*

To

To SURCEA'SE. *v. n.* [*ſur* and *ceſſer*, French; *ceſſo*, Latin.]
1. To be at an end; to ſtop; to ceaſe; to be no longer in uſe. *Donne.*
2. To leave off; to refrain. *Hooker.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtop; to put to an end. *Spenſer.*

SURCEA'SE. *ſ.* Ceſſation; ſtop. *Hooker.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſurcharger*, French.] To overload; to overburden. *Knolles.*

SURCHA'RGE. [*ſurcharge*, French; from the verb.] Overburden; more than can be well borne. *L'Eſtrange.*

SURCHA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *ſurcharge.*] One that overburdens.

SURCI'NGLE. *ſ.* [*ſur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]
1. A girt with which the burden is bound upon a horſe.
2. The girdle of a caſſock. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE. *ſ.* [*ſurculus*, Latin.] A ſhoot; a twig; a ſucker. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *ſ.* [*ſurcot*, old Fr.] A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs. *Dryden.*

SURD. *a.* [*ſurdus*, Latin.]
1. Deaf; wanting the ſenſe of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
3. Not expreſſed by any term.

SU'RDITY. *ſ.* [from *ſurd.*] Deafneſs.

SURE. *a.* [*ſeure*, French.]
1. Certain; unfailing; infallible. *Pſalms.*
2. Certainly doomed: *a traitor is ſure to be baited.* *Locke.*
3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.*
4. Safe; firm; certain; paſt doubt or danger. *Temple.*
5. Firm; ſtable; not liable to failure. *Roſcom.*
6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. *Atterbury.*

SURE. *ad.* [*ſurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

SUREFOO'TED. *a.* [*ſure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not ſtumbling. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſure.*]
1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *Sq.*
2. Firmly; without hazard.

SU'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſure.*] Certainty. *Woodw.*

SU'RETISHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſurety.*] The office of a ſurety or bondſman; the act of being bound for another. *South.*

SU'RETY. *ſ.* [*ſureté*, French.]
1. Certainty; undubitableneſs. *Geneſis.*
2. Foundation of ſtability; ſupport. *Milton.*
3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Sha.*
4. Security againſt loſs or damage; ſecurity for payment. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Hoſtage; bondſman; one that gives ſecurity for another. *Herbert. Hammond.*

SU'RFACE. *ſ.* [*ſur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outſide. *Newton.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from *ſur* and *faire*, Fr.] To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety or ſickneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to ſatiety or ſickneſs. *Clarendon.*

SU'RFEIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by overfulneſs. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *ſ.* [from *ſurfeit.*] One who riots; a glutton. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *ſ.* [*ſurfeit* and *water.*] Water that cures ſurfeits. *Locke.*

SURGE. *ſ.* A ſwelling ſea: wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water. *Sandys.*

To SURGE *v. n.* [from *ſurgo*, Lat.] To ſwell; to riſe high. *Spenſer. Milton.*

SU'RGEON. *ſ.* [corrupted by converſation from *chirurgeon.*] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *ſ.* [for *chirurgery.*] The act
SU'RGERY. } of curing by manual operation. *Shakſpeare.*

SU'RGY. *a.* [from *ſurge.*] Riſing in billows. *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *ad.* [from *ſurly.*] In a ſurly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] Gloomy moroſeneſs; ſour anger. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] A ſour moroſe fellow. *Camden.*

SU'RLY. *a.* [from ꝑuꝑ, ſour, Saxon.] Gloomily moroſe; rough; uncivil; ſour; ſilently angry. *Dryden. Swift.*

To SURMI'SE. *v. a.* [*ſurmiſe*, Fr.] To ſuſpect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker.*

SURMI'SE. *ſ.* [*ſurmiſe*, French.] Imperfect notion; ſuſpicion. *Hooker. Milton.*

To SURMOU'NT. *v. a.* [*ſurmonter*, French.]
1. To riſe above. *Raleigh.*
2. To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.*
3. To ſurpaſs; to exceed. *Milton.*

SU'RMOU'NTABLE. *a.* [from *ſurmount.*] Conquerable; ſuperable.

SU'RMULLET. *ſ.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SU'RNAME. *ſ.* [*ſurnom*, French.]
1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Chriſtian name. *Knolles.*
2. An appellation added to the original name. *Shakſpeare.*

To SU'RNAME. *v. a.* [*ſurnommer*, French, from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Milton.*

To SURPA'SS. *v. n.* [*ſurpaſſer*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence. *Shak.*

SURPA'SSING. *part. a.* [from *ſurpaſs.*] Excellent in a high degree. *Calamy.*

SU'RPLICE. *ſ.* [*ſurpelis*, *ſurplis*, Fr. *ſuperpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration. *Ayl.*

SU'RPLUS. } *ſ.* [*ſur* and *plus*, Fr.] A
SURPLU'SAGE. } ſupernumerary part; overplus; what remains when uſe is ſatisfied. *Boyle.*

SURPRI'SAL. }
SURPRI'SE. } *ſ.* [*ſurpriſe*, French.]
1. The act of taking unwares; the ſtate of being taken unawares. *Wotton.*
2. Sudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*ſurpris*, French.]
1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. To

2. To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*

SURPRI'SING. *part. a.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Addison.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *ad.* [from *surprising.*] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Addison.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *s.* Overweening pride. *Don.*

SURREBU'TTER. *s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.

SURREJOI'NDER. *s.* [*surrejoindre*, French. In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old Fr.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.*

2. To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER. } *s.* [from the verb.]
SURRE'NDRY. }

1. The act of yielding. *Woodward.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Clarendon.*

SURRE'PTION. *s* [*surreptus*, Latin.] Surprise; sudden stealth by an unperceived invasion. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*surreptitius*, Latin.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *surreptitius.*] By stealth; fraudulently. *Gov. of T.*

To SU'RROGATE. *v. n.* [*surrogo*, Latin.] To put into the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *s.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

SURROGA'TION. *s.* [*surrogatio*, Lat.] The act of putting in another's place.

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*surrondre*, French.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton.*

SURSO'LID *s.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURTOU'T. *s.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*survenier*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view *Milton. Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining. *Dryden.*

SURVE'Y. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. View; prospect. *Dryden.*

2. Superintendence.

3. Mensuration.

SURVEY'OR. *s.* [from *survey.*]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Bacon.*

2. A measurer of land. *Arbuthnot.*

SURVEY'ORSHIP. *s.* [from *surveyor.*] The office of a surveyor.

To SURVI'EW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view. *Spenser.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Latin.]

1. To live after the death of another. *Denh.*

2. To live after any thing. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* To outlive. *Shakspeare.*

SURVI'VER. *s.* [from *survive.*] One who outlives another. *Denham. Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP. *s.* [from *surviver.*] The state of outliving another. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *susceptible.*] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*susceptible*, Fr.] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit. *Locke.*

SUSCE'PTION. *s.* [*susceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *susceptus*, Latin.] Capable to admit. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *s.* [from *suscipient.*] Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT, *s.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE. *v. n.* [*susciter*, French; *suscito*, Latin.] To rouse; to excite. *Brown.*

SUSCITA'TION *s.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitate.*] The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*suspecto*, Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain; to doubt. *Addison.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt. *Shak.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. a* [*suspect*, French.] Doubtful. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *s.* Suspicion. Obsolete. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French; *suspendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Donne.*

2. To made to depend upon. *Tillotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Denham.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Shakspeare. Fairfax.*

5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of revenue. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *s.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination. *Hooker. Locke.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment. *Locke.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *a.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding. *Milton.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Milt.*

SUSPEN'SION. *s* [*suspension*, French; from *suspend.*]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act of delaying. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation. *Clarendon.*

SUS-

SUSPE'NSORY. *a.* [*ſuſpenſoire*, French; *ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs. *Ray.*

SUSPI'CION. *ſ.* [*ſuſpicio*, Latin.] The act of ſuſpecting; imagination of ſomething ill without proof. *Milton.*

SUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſuſpicioſus*, Latin.]
1. Inclined to ſuſpect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift.*
2. Liable to ſuſpicion; giving reaſon to imagine ill. *Hooker. Brown.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſuſpicious.*]
1. With ſuſpicion.
2. So as to raiſe ſuſpicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuſpicious.*] Tendency to ſuſpicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſuſpiratio*, from *ſuſpiro*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *More.*

To SUSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*ſuſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To ſigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It ſeems in *Shakſpeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To SUSTA'IN. *v. a.* [*ſuſtineo*, Latin.]
1. To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More.*
2. To ſupport; to keep from ſinking under evil. *Holder. Tillotſon.*
3. To maintain; to keep. *Davies.*
4. To help; to relieve; to aſſiſt. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To bear; to endure. *Milton.*
6. To bear without yielding. *Waller.*
7. To ſuffer; to bear as inflicted. *Shakſpeare.*

SUSTAI'NABLE. *a.* [*ſouſtenable*, French; from *ſuſtain.*] That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAI'NER. *ſ.* [from *ſuſtain.*]
1. One that props; one that ſupports.
2. One that ſuffers; a ſufferer. *Chapman.*

SU'STENANCE. *ſ.* [*ſouſtenance*, French.]
1. Support; maintenance. *Addiſon.*
2. Neceſſaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſuſtento*, Latin.]
1. Support; preſervation from falling. *Boyle.*
2. Uſe of victuals. *Brown.*
3. Maintenance; ſupport of life. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſuſurro*, Latin.] Whiſper; ſoft murmur.

SU'TLER. *ſ.* [*ſoteler*, Dutch; *ſudler*, Germ.] A man that ſells proviſions and liquor in a camp. *Dryden.*

SU'TURE. *ſ.* [*ſutura*, Latin.]
1. A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly wounds. *Sharp.*
2. A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined one to another by four *ſutures.* *Quincy.*

SWAB *ſ.* [*ſwabb*, Swediſh.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. *v. a.* [ꝑpebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. *Shelvock.*

SWA'BBER. *ſ.* [*ſwabber*, Dutch.] A ſweeper of the deck. *Dennis.*

To SWADDLE. *v. a.* [ꝑpeðan, Saxon.]
1. To ſwathe; to bind in clothes, generally uſed of binding new-born children. *Sandys.*
2. To beat; to cudgel. *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body. *Addiſon.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND. SWA'DDLINGCLOTH. SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. *ſ.* [from *ſwaddle.*] Cloth wrapped round a new-born child. *Sidney. Shakſpeare.*

To SWAG. *v. n.* [ꝑᵹan, Saxon.] To ſink down by its weight; to hang heavy. *Otway.*

To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [ꝑpeᵹan, Saxon.] To bluſter; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud. *Tillotſon. Collier.*

SWA'GGERER. *ſ.* [from *ſwagger.*] A bluſterer; a bully; a turbulent noiſy fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

SWA'GGY. *a.* [from *ſwag.*] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*

SWAIN. *ſ.* [ꝑpain, Saxon and Runick.]
1. A young man. *Spenſer.*
2. A country ſervant employed in huſbandry. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A paſtoral youth. *Pope.*

SWA'INMOTE. *ſ.* A court touching matters of the foreſt, kept by the charter of the foreſt thrice in a year. *Cowel.*

To SWALE. *To* SWEAL. *v. n.* [ꝑpelan, Saxon, to kindle.] To waſte or blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle* ſwales.

SWA'LLET. *ſ.* Among the tin miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

SWA'LLOW. *ſ.* [ꝑpalepe, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of paſſage, or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the winter. *More.*

To SW'ALLOW. *v. a.* [ꝑpelᵹan, Saxon; *ſwelgen*, Dutch.]
1. To take down the throat. *Locke.*
2. To receive without examination. *Locke.*
3. To engroſs; to appropriate. *Pope.*
4. To abſorb; to take in; to ſink in any abyſs; to engulph. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To occupy. *Locke.*
6. To ſeize and waſte. *Thomſon.*
7. To engroſs; to engage completely. *Iſai.*

SWA'LLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *South.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. *ſ.* A ſpecies of willow. *Bacon.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

SWAM. The preterite of *ſwim.*

SWAMP. *ſ.* [*ſwamp*, Swediſh.] A marſh; a bog; a fen.

SWA'MPY. *a.* [from *ſwamp.*] Boggy; fenny. *Thomſon.*

SWAN. *ſ.* [ꝑpan, Saxon; *ſuan*, Daniſh; *ſwaen*, Dutch.] A large waterfowl, that has a long and very ſtraight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a gooſe. *Swans* uſe wings like ſails, ſo that they are driven along in the water. It was conſecrated to Apollo, becauſe it was ſaid to ſing melodiouſly when it was near expiring; a tradi-

tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

SWA'NSKIN. *ſ.* [*ſwan* and *ſkin.*] A kind of ſoft flannel.

SWAP. *ad.* Haſtily; with haſty violence; as, *he did it* ſwap.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange; to ſwop.

SWARD. *ſ.* [*ſweard*, Swediſh.]
1. The ſkin of bacon.
2. The ſurface of the ground. *A. Philips.*

SWARE. The preterite of *ſwear.*

SWARM. *ſ.* [ꝩpeapm, Saxon; *ſwerm*, Dut.]
1. A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals. *Dryden.*
2. A multitude; a crowd. *Shakſpeare.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ꝩpeapman, Saxon. *ſwermen*, Dutch.]
1. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive. *Dryden. Gay.*
2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. *Milton.*
3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged. *Howel.*
4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*

SWART. } *a.* [*ſwarts*, Gothick, ꝩpeapꝛ, Saxon; *ſwart*, Dutch.]
SWARTH. }
1. Black; darkly brown; tawny. *Spenſer.*
2. [In *Milton.*] Gloomy; malignant.

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to duſk. *Brown.*

SWA'RTHILY. *a.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Blackly; duſkily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Darkneſs of complexion; tawnineſs.

SWA'RTHY. *a.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; duſky; tawny. *Roſcommon.*

SWASH. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A figure, whoſe circumference is not round, but oval; and whoſe mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

SWASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Impulſe of water flowing with violence. *Dict.*

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

SWA'SHBUCKLER. } *ſ.* [from *ſwaſh.*]
SWA'SHER. } One who makes a ſhow of valour or force. *Shakſpeare.*

SWATCH. *ſ.* A ſwath. *Tuſſer.*

SWATH. *ſ.* [*ſwade*, Dutch.]
1. A line of graſs cut down by the mower. *Mortimer.*
2. A continued quantity. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A band; a fillet. *Addiſon.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* To bind as a child with bands and rollers. *Abbot. Prior.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*ſchweben*, German, to move.]
1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield with facility. *Spenſer.*
2. To biaſs; to direct to either ſide. *Shak.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. *Milton. Dryden.*

To SWAY. *v. n.*
1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. *Bacon.*
2. To have weight; to have influence. *Hook.*
3. To bear rule; to govern. *Milton.*

SWAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon. *Milton.*
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Power; rule; dominion. *Hooker.*
4. Influence; direction. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preterite *ſwore* or *ſware.* part. paſſ. *ſworn.* [ꝩpeꝛian, Sax. *ſweeren*, Dutch.]
1. To obteſt ſome ſuperiour power; to utter an oath. *Tickell.*
2. To declare or promiſe upon oath. *Peach.*
3. To give evidence upon oath. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To obteſt the great name profanely. *Till.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*
1. To put to an oath. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath.
3. To obteſt by an oath. *Shakſpeare.*

SWE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *ſwear.*] A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely. *Herbert. Swift.*

SWEAT. *ſ.* [ꝩpeaꝛ, Sax. *ſweet*, Dutch.]
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Boyle.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery. *Denham.*
3. Evaporation of moiſture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *ſweat*, *ſweated*, participle paſſ. *ſweaten.* [from the noun.]
1. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour. *Shakſpeare. Cowley.*
2. To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Waller.*
3. To emit moiſture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.*
1. To emit as ſweat. *Dryden.*
2. To make to ſweat.

SWE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *ſweat.*] One that ſweats, or makes to ſweat.

SWE'ATY. *a.* [from *ſweat.*]
1. Covered with ſweat; moiſt with ſweat. *Milton.*
2. Conſiſting of ſweat. *Swift.*
3. Laborious; toilſome. *Prior.*

To SWEEP. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſwept.* [ꝩpapan, Saxon.]
1. To drive away with a beſom.
2. To clean with a beſom. *Luke.*
3. To carry with pomp. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *Knolles. Fenton.*
5. To paſs over with celerity and force.
6. To rub over. *Dryden.*
7. To ſtrike with a long ſtroke. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*
1. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To paſs with pomp; to paſs with an equal motion. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To move with a long reach. *Dryden.*

SWEEP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſweeping.
2. The compaſs of any violent or continued motion. *Philips.*
3. Violent deſtruction. *Graunt.*
4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. *Sharp.*

SWEE'PER.

SWEEPER. *ſ.* [from *ſweep.*] One that ſweeps.
SWEEPINGS. *ſ.* [from *ſweep.*] That which is ſwept away. *Swift*
SWEE'PNET. *ſ.* [*ſweep* and *net.*] A net that takes in a great compaſs. *Camden.*
SWEE'PSTAKE. *ſ.* [*ſweep* and *ſtake.*] A man that wins all. *Shakſpeare.*
SWEE'PY. *a.* [from *ſweep.*] Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence over a great compaſs at once. *Dryden.*
SWEET. *a.* [ſpete, Saxon; *ſoet*, Dutch.]
1. Pleaſing to any ſenſe. *Watts.*
2. Luſcious to the taſte *Davies.*
3. Fragrant to the ſmell. *Walton. Gay.*
4. Melodious to the ear. *Waller.*
5. Beautiful to the eye. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Not ſalt. *Bacon.*
7. Not ſour. *Bacon.*
8. Mild; ſoft; gentle. *Milton. Waller.*
9. Grateful; pleaſing. *Dryden.*
10. Not ſtale; not ſtinking: as, *that meat is* ſweet.

SWEET. *ſ.*
1. Sweetneſs: ſomething pleaſing. *Locke.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A perfume. *Dryden.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *ſ.* The pancreas of the calf. *Harvey. Swift.*
SWEE'TBRIAR. *ſ.* [*ſweet* and *briar.*] A fragrant ſhrub. *Bacon.*
SWEE'TBROOM. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
SWEE'TCICELY. *ſ.* [*myrrhus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
To SWEE'TEN. *v. a* [from *ſweet.*]
1. To make ſweet. *Swift.*
2. To make mild or kind. *South.*
3. To make leſs painful. *Addiſon.*
4. To palliate; to reconcile. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. To make grateful or pleaſing. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. To ſoften; to make delicate. *Dryden.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow ſweet. *Bacon.*
SWEE'TENER *ſ.* [from *ſweeten.*]
1. One that palliates; one that repreſents things tenderly. *Swift.*
2. That which contemperates acrimony. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART. *ſ.* [*ſweet* and *heart*] A lover or miſtreſs *Shakſpeare. Cleaveland.*
SWEE'TING. *ſ.* [from *ſweet.*]
1. A ſweet luſcious apple. *Aſcham.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakſpeare.*

SWEE'TISH. *a.* [from *ſweet.*] Somewhat ſweet *Bloyer.*
SWEE'TLY. *ad.* [from *ſweet.*] In a ſweet manner; with ſweetneſs. *Swift.*
SWEE'TMEAT. *ſ.* [*ſweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar. *Locke.*
SWEE'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſweet.*] The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes; fragrance; melody; luſciouſneſs; deliciouſneſs; agreeableneſs; delightfulneſs; gentleneſs of manners; mildneſs of aſpect. *Sidney. Swift.*
SWEE'TWILLIAM. *ſ.* A plant; a ſpecies of gilliflower.
SWEETWILLOW. *ſ.* Gale or Dutch myrtle. *Miller.*
To SWELL. *v. n.* participle paſſ. *ſwollen.* [ſpellan, Saxon; *ſwellen*, Dutch.
1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden.*
2. To tumify by obſtruction. *Dryden.*
3. To be exaſperated. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To look big. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To protuberate. *Iſaiah.*
6. To riſe into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden.*
7. To be inflated with anger. *Pſalms.*
8. To grow upon the view. *Shakſpeare.*

To SWELL. *v. a.*
1. To cauſe to riſe or increaſe; to make tumid. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To aggravate; to heighten. *Atterbury.*
3. To raiſe to arrogance. *Clarendon.*

SWELL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of bulk. *Shakſpeare.*
SWE'LLING. *ſ.* [from *ſwell.*]
1. Morbid tumour. *Blackmore.*
2. Protuberance; prominence. *Newton.*
3. Effort for a vent. *Tatler.*

To SWELT. *v. n.* To puff in ſweat. *Spenſer.*
To SWE'LTER. *v. n.* To be painted with heat. *Walton.*
To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley.*
SWEL'TRY. *a.* [from *ſwelter.*] Suffocating with heat.
SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *ſweep.*
To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. *Mortimer.*
To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*ſwerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]
1. To wander; to rove. *Dryden.*
2. To deviate; to depart from rule, cuſtom, or duty. *Hooker. Common Prayer.*
3. To ply; to bend. *Milton.*
4. To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden.*

SWIFT. *a.* [ſpiꝛꝛ, Saxon.]
1. Moving far in a ſhort time; quick; fleet; ſpeedy; nimble; rapid. *Bacon. Milton.*
2. Ready; prompt. *Milton.*

SWIFT. *ſ.* [from the quickneſs of their flight.]
1. A bird like a ſwallow; a martinet. *Derham.*
2. The current of a ſmall ſtream. *Walton.*

SWI'FTLY. *ad.* [from *ſwift.*] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly. *Bacon. Prior.*
SWI'FTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſwift.*] Speed; nimbleneſs; rapidity; quickneſs: velocity; celerity. *Dinham.*
To SWIG. *v. n.* [*ſwiga*, Iſlandick.] To drink by large draughts.
To SWILL. *v. a.* [ſpilꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To drink luxuriouſly and groſsly. *Shak.*
2. To waſh; to drench. *Philips.*
3. To inebriate. *Dryden.*

SWILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriouſly poured down *Mortimer.*
SWI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *ſwill.*] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM. *v. n.* preterite *ſwam*, *ſwom*, or *ſwum*. [ꝼꝛimman, Sax. *ſwemen*, Dutch.]
1. To float on the water; not to ſink. *Bacon.*
2. To move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Knolles.*
3. To be conveyed by the ſtream. *Dryden.*
4. To glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion. *Smith.*
5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. *Dryden.*
6. To be floated. *Addiſon.*
7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing. *Addiſon.*

To SWIM. *v. a.* To paſs by ſwimming. *Dryd.*

SWIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *ſwim.*]
1. One who ſwims. *Bacon.*
2. The *ſwimmer* is ſituated in the fore legs of a horſe, above the knees, and upon the inſide, and almoſt upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and reſembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWI'MMINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſwimming.*] Smoothly; without obſtruction. *Arbuthnot.*

SWI'NE. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛpin, Saxon; *ſwyn*, Dutch.] A hog; a pig. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

SWI'NEBREAD. *ſ.* A kind of plant; truffles.

SWI'NEHERD. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛpin and hẏꝛd, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *ſ.* A bird of the thruſh kind.

To SWING. *v. n.* [ꝼꝛpingan Saxon.]
1. To wave to and fro hanging looſely. *Boyle.*
2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *ſwang*, *ſwung*.
1. To make to play looſely on a ſtring.
2. To whirl round in the air. *Milton.*
3. To wave looſely. *Dryden.*

SWING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Motion of any thing hanging looſely. *Loc.*
2. A line on which any thing hangs looſe.
3. Influence or power of a body put in motion. *Brown.*
4. Courſe; unreſtrained liberty. *Chapman.*
5. Unreſtrained tendency. *Glanville. South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ꝼꝛpingan, Saxon.]
1. To whip; to baſtinade; to puniſh.
2. To move as a laſh. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

SWINGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſway; a ſweep of any thing in motion. *Waller.*

SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *ſ.* [*ſwinge* and *buckler.*] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shakſpeare.*

SWI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſwing.*] He who ſwings; a hurler.

SWI'NGING. *a.* [from *ſwinge.*] Great; huge. *L'Eſtrange.*

SWI'NGINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſwinging.*] Vaſtly; greatly. *Swift.*

To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſwing.*]
1. To dangle; to wave hanging.
2. To ſwing for pleaſure.

SWI'NISH. *a.* [from *ſwine*] Befitting ſwine; reſembling ſwine; groſs; brutal. *Milton.*

To SWINK. *v. n.* [ꝼꝛincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. *Spenſer.*

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. *Milton.*

SWINK. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SWITCH. *ſ.* A ſmall flexible twig. *Addiſon.*

To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To laſh; to jerk. *Chapman.*

SWI'VEL. *ſ.* Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER. *ſ.* [See SWABBER.]
1. A ſweeper of the deck. *Dryden.*
2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt. *Swift.*

SWO'LLEN. } The participle paſſ. of *ſwell.*
SWOLN. }

SWOM. The preterite of *ſwim.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [aꝼꝛunan, Saxon.] To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation; to faint. *Bacon. Prior.*

SWOON. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe formed from the ſound.]
1. To ſeize by falling at once, as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden.*
2. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville.*

SWOOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* To change; to exchange one thing for another. *Dryden.*

SWORD. *ſ.* [ꝼꝛpeopd, Sax. *ſweerd*, Dutch.]
1. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting; the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Broome.*
2. Deſtruction by war. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Vengeance of juſtice. *Dryden.*
4. Emblem of authority. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. *a.* [from *ſword.*] Girt with a ſword. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER. *ſ.* [from *ſword.*] A cut-throat; a ſoldier: in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

SWO'RDFISH. *ſ.* A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head. *Spenſer.*

SWO'RDGRASS. *ſ.* A kind of ſedge; glader. *Ainſworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *ſ.* [*ſword* and *knot.*] Riband tied to the hilt of the ſword. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW. *ſ.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the ſtronger. *Milton.*

SWO'RDMAN. *ſ.* [*ſword* and *man.*] Soldier; fighting man. *Shakſpeare.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. *ſ.* [*ſword* and *play.*] Gladiator; fencer. *Hakewill.*

SWORE. The preterite of *ſwear.*

SWORN. The participle paſſive of *ſwear.*

SWUM. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwim.*

SWUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwing.*

SYB, *a.* [properly *ſib*; ꝼꝛb, Saxon.] Related by blood. *Spenſer.*

SY'CAMINE. } *ſ.* A tree. *Mortimer.*
SY'CAMORE. }

SY'COPHANT. *ſ.* [ſυκοφάνης.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious paraſite. *South.*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω.] To play the sycophant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHA'NTICK. *a.* [from *sycophant.*] Talebearing; mischievously officious.

To SY'COPHANTIZE. *v. n.* [from *sycophant.*] To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

SYLLA'BICAL *a.* [from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *ad.* [from *syllabical.*] In a syllabical manner.

SYLLA'BICK. *a.* [*syllabique*, French; from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables.

SY'LLABLE. *s.* [συλλαβὴ.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation. *Holder.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise. *Shakſ.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use. *Milton.*

SY'LLABUB. *s.* [rightly SILLABUB, which see.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont.*

SY'LLABUS. *s.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SY'LLOGISM. *s.* [συλλογισμὸς.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks*; *Peter is a man*, *therefore Peter thinks.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *a.* [συλλογιστικὸς.] Re-
SYLLOGI'STICK. } lating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism. *Watts.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *syllogistical.*] In the form of a syllogism. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [συλλογίζειν.] To reason by syllogism. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN. *a.* [better *ſilvan.*] Woody; shady; relating to woods. *Milton.*

SY'LVAN. *ſ.* [*ſylvain*, French.] A woodgod, or satyr. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *ſ.* [*ſymbol*, French; σύμβολον.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. *Brown. Addiſon.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *a.* [συμβολικὸς.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself. *Brown. Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſymbolical.*] Typically; by representation. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION *ſ.* [from *ſymbolize.*] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Brown.*

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſymbol.*] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *Bacon. South.*

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something. *Brown.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *ſ.* [from *ſymmetry.*] One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *ſymmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST. *ſ.* [from *ſymmetry.*] One very studious or observant of proportion. *Wotton.*

SY'MMETRY. *ſ.* [σὺν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Donne. Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*ſympathetique*,
SYMPATHE'TICK. } Fr.] Having mutual sensation; being affected by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels. *Roſcommon.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſympathetick.*] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*ſympathiſer*, Fr. from *ſympathy.*] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Milton. Locke.*

SY'MPATHY. *ſ.* [συμπάθεια.] Fellow feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another. *South. Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ſymphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in sound. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY. *ſ.* [σὺν and φωνὴ.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds. *Wotton. Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS. *ſ.* [σὺν and φύω.] *Symphyſis* is used of those bones which in children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiſeman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *a.* [συμποσιακὸς.] Relating to merry-makings. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'MPTOM. *ſ.* [σύμπτωμα.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect. *Blackmore.*

2. A sign; a token *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *ſymptom.*]
SYMPTOMA'TICK. } Happening concurrently or occasionally. *Wiſeman.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſymptomatical.*] In the nature of a symptom. *Wiſ.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *ſynagogue.*] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *ſ.* [συναγωγὴ.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Goſpel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *ſ.* [συναλοιφὴ.] A contraction or extension of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel: as, *ill' ego. Th' eternal ſnows.* *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *ſ.* [σὺν and ἄρθρον.] A close conjunction of two bodies. *Wiſeman.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *ſ.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.] *Synchondroſis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiſeman.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *a.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the same time. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONISM. *ſ.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONOUS *a.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'NCOPE. *ſ.* [συγκοπὴ.]

1. Fainting fit. *Wiſeman.*

2. Con-

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part in the middle.

SY'NCOPIST. *ſ.* [from *ſyncope.*] Contractor of words. *Spectator.*

To SY'NDICATE. *v. n.* [σὺν and δικη.] To judge; to paſs judgement on; to cenſure. Not in uſe. *Hakewill.*

SY'NDROME. [συνδρομὴ.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *ſ.* [συνεκδοχὴ.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Taylor.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL. *a.* [from *ſynecdoche.*] Expreſſed by a ſynecdoche; implying a ſynecdoche. *Boyle.*

SYNNEURO'SIS. *ſ.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.] The connexion made by a ligament. *Wiſeman.*

SY'NOD. *ſ.* [σύνοδος.]

1. An aſſembly, particularly of eccleſiaſticks. *Shakſpeare. Cleaveland.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Croſh.*

SY'NODAL. } SYNO'DICAL. } SYNO'DICK. } *a.* [*ſynodique*, Fr. from *ſynod.*]

1. Relating to a ſynod; tranſacted in a ſynod. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another. *Locke.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſynodical.*] By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly. *Saunderſon.*

SYNO'NYMA. *ſ.* [Lat. συνώνυμος.] Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To SYNO'NYMISE. *v. a.* [from *ſynonyma.*] To expreſs the ſame thing in different words. *Camden.*

SYNO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*ſynonyme*, French; συνώνυμος.] Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words. *Bentley.*

SYNO'NYMY. *ſ.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *ſ.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *ſynopſis.*] Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *ſyntaxis*, Lat.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

SY'NTAX. } SYNTA'XIS. } *ſ.* [σύνταξις.]

1. A ſyſtem; a number of things joined together. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words. *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *ſ.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining: oppoſed to *analyſis.* *Newton.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *a.* [σύνθετικος.] Conjoining; compounding; forming compoſition: oppoſed to *analytick.* *Watts.*

SY'PHON. *ſ.* [properly *ſiphon*; σύφων.] A tube; a pipe. *Mortimer.*

SY'RINGE. *ſ.* [σύριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is ſquirted. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpout by a ſyringe. *Wiſeman.*

2. To waſh with a ſyringe.

SYRINGOTOMY. *ſ.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

SY'RTIS. ſ. [Latin.] A quickſand; a bog. *Milton.*

SY'STEM. *ſ.* [σύſτημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A ſcheme which unites many things in order. *Baker.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *a.* [συſτηματικὸς.] Methodical; written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another. *Bentley.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In form of a ſyſtem. *Boyle.*

SY'STOLE. *ſ.* [*ſyſtole*, French; συſτολὴ.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray.*

2. [In grammar.] The ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

TAB TAB

T A conſonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the ſame ſound, nearly approaching the *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the ſound of an obſcure *s*: as *nation, ſalvation*; except when *ſ* precedes *t*: as, *chriſtian, queſtion.*

TA'BBY. *ſ.* [*tabi, tabino*, Ital. *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved ſilk. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *a.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours. *Addiſon.*

TABEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of waſting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to extenuate. *Harvey.*

TA'BERD. *ſ.* [*taberda*, low Lat. *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat: ſometimes written *tabard.*

TA'BERDER. *ſ.* [from *taberd.*] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *ſ.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Latin.]

1. A temporary habitation; a caſual dwelling. *Milton.*
2. A ſacred place; a place of worſhip. *Addiſon.*

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enſhrine; to houſe. *John.*

TA'BID. *a.* [*tabidus*, Latin.] Waſted by diſeaſe; conſumptive. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'BIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *tabid.*] Conſumptiveneſs; ſtate of being waſted by diſeaſe.

TA'BLATURE. *ſ.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls or cielings.

TA'BLE. *ſ.* [*tabula*, Latin.]
1. Any flat or level ſurface. *Sandys.*
2. A horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes. *Locke. Addiſon.*
3. The perſons ſitting at table, or partaking of entertainments. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The fare or entertainment itſelf: as, *he keeps a good* table.
5. A tablet; a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Bentley.*
6. A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat ſurface. *Addiſon.*
7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a ſyllabus. *Evelyn.*
8. A ſynopſis; many particulars brought into one view. *Ben Jonſon.*
9. The palm of the hand. *Ben Jonſon.*
10. Draughts; ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares. *Taylor.*
11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties. *L'Eſtrange. Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to ſet down. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BLEBEER. *ſ.* [*table* and *beer.*] Beer uſed at victuals; ſmall beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *ſ.* [*table* and *book*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *ſ.* [*table* and *cloth.*] Linen ſpread on a table. *Camden.*

TA'BLEMAN *ſ.* A man at draughts. *Bacon.*

TA'BLER. *ſ.* [from *table.*] One who boards. *Ainſworth.*

TA'BLETALK. *ſ.* [*table* and *talk.*] Converſation at meals or entertainments. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *ſ.* [from *table.*]
1. A ſmall level ſurface.
2. A medicine in a ſquare form. *Bacon.*
3. A ſurface written on or painted. *Dryd.*

TA'BOUR. *ſ.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A ſmall drum; a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe. *Shakſpeare.*

To TA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*tabarer*, old Fr.] To ſtrike lightly or frequently. *Nahum.*

TA'BOURER. *ſ.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BOURET. *ſ.* [from *tabour.*] A ſmall drum or tabour. *Spectator.*

TA'BOURINE. ſ. [Fren.] A tabour; a ſmall drum. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'BRERE. *ſ.* Tabourer. *Spenſer.*

TA'BRET. *ſ.* A tabour. *Geneſis.*

TA'BULAR. *a.* [*tabularis*, Latin.]
1. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes.
2. Formed into laminæ. *Woodward.*

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Latin.]
1. To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.
2. To ſhape with a flat ſurface.
3. Set in ſquares.

TA'BULATED. *a.* [*tabula*, Latin.] Having a flat ſurface. *Grew.*

TA'CHE. *ſ.* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Exodus.*

TACHYGRAPHY. *ſ.* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *a.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expreſſed by words. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY. *ad.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expreſſion. *Addiſon. Rogers.*

TACITU'RNITY. *ſ.* [*taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual ſilence. *Donne. Arbuthnot.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]
1. To faſten to any thing. *Grew.*
2. To join; to unite; to ſtitch together. *Sw.*

To TACK *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ſhip. *Brown. Addiſon.*

TACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall nail.
2. The act of turning ſhips at ſea. *Dryden.*
3. *To hold* TACK. To laſt; to hold out. *Tuſſer. Hudibras.*

TA'CKLE *ſ.* [*tacel*, Welſh.]
1. An arrow.
2. Weapons; inſtruments of action. *Butler.*
3. The ropes of a ſhip. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*

TA'CKLED. *a.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'CKLING. *ſ.* [from *tackle.*]
1. Furniture of the maſt. *Abbot Bacon.*
2. Inſtruments of action. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *a.* [τακτικός, τάττω; *tactique*,
TA'CTICK. } Fr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TA'CTICKS. *ſ.* [τακτικὴ.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *a.* [*tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of touch. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *ſ.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *ſ.* [ταδ, *toad*, and pola, *a young one.*] A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and tail; a porwigle. *Shakſpeare. Ray.*

TA'EN. The poetical contraction of *taken.*

TA'FFETA. *ſ.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Span.] A thin ſilk. *Shakſpeare.*

TAG. *ſ.* [*tag*, Iſlandiſh.]
1. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring.
2. Any thing paltry and mean. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A young ſheep.

To TAG. *v. a.*
1. To fit any thing with an end: as, *to tag a lace.*

2. To

2. To append one thing to another. *Dryd.*
3. To join: this is properly *to tack*. *Swift*

TA'GTAIL. *ſ.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour. *Walton.*

TAIL. *ſ.* [ꝛæʒl, Saxon.]
1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebres of the back hanging looſe behind. *More.*
2. The lower part. *Deut.*
3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin. *Harvey.*
4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*
5. *To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. *v. n* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

TAI'LED. *a.* [from *tail.*] Furniſhed with a tail. *Grew.*

TAI'LLAGE. *ſ.* [*tailer*, Fr.] A piece cut out of the whole; a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute. *Cowel.*

TAI'LLE. *ſ.* The fee which is oppoſite to fee ſimple, becauſe it is ſo minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be diſpoſed of who owns it; but is, by the firſt giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the iſſue of the donee. *Cowel.*

TAI'LOR. *ſ.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] One whoſe buſineſs is to make clothes. *Collier.*

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]
1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſtain; to ſully. *Chapman. Milton.*
3. To infect; to poiſon; to diſeaſe. *Pope.*
4. To corrupt. *Swift.*
5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint.*

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with ſomething corrupting. *Shakſ.*

TAINT. *ſ.* [*teinte*, French.]
1. A tincture; a ſtain.
2. An inſect. *Brown.*
3. Infection; corruption. *Locke.*
4. A ſpot; a ſoil; a blemiſh. *Shakſpeare.*

TAI'NTLESS. *a.* [from *taint.*] Free from infection; pure. *Swift.*

TAINTURE. *ſ.* [*teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement. *Shakſpeare.*

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. paſſ. *taken*, ſometimes *took.* [*taka*, Iſlandiſh.]
1. To receive what is offered. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeize what is not given. *Dryden.*
3. To receive. *Deuteronomy.*
4. To receive with good or ill will. *Clarendon.*
5. To lay hold on; to catch by ſurpriſe or artifice. *Clarendon. Pope.*
6. To ſnatch; to ſeize. *Hale.*
7. To make priſoner. *Knolles.*
8. To captivate with pleaſure; to delight; to engage. *Locke.*
9. To entrap; to catch in a ſnare. *Canticles.*
10. To underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner. *Wake.*
11. To exact. *Leviticus.*
12. To get; to have; to appropriate. *Geneſis.*
13. To uſe; to employ. *Watts.*
14. To blaſt; to infect. *Shakſpeare.*
15. To judge in favour of; to adopt. *Dryd.*
16. To admit any thing bad from without. *Hudibras.*
17. To get; to procure. *2 Mac.*
18. To turn; to practiſe. *Bacon.*
19. To cloſe in with; to comply with.
20. To form; to fix. *Clarendon.*
21. To catch in the hand; to ſeize. *Ezekiel.*
22. To admit; to ſuffer. *Dryden.*
23. To perform any action. *Hakewill.*
24. To receive into the mind. *Watts.*
25. To go into. *Hale.*
26. To go along; to follow; to purſue. *Dryden.*
27. To ſwallow; to receive. *Brown.*
28. To ſwallow as a medicine. *South.*
29. To chooſe one of more. *Locke.*
30. To copy. *Dryden.*
31. To convey; to carry; to tranſport. *Sh.*
32. To faſten on; to ſeize. *Temple.*
33. Not to refuſe; to accept. *Dryden.*
34. To adopt. *Exodus.*
35. To change with reſpect to place. *Ray.*
36. To ſeparate. *Blackmore.*
37. To admit. *Swift.*
38. To purſue; to go in. *Dryden.*
39. To receive any temper or diſpoſition of mind. *Dryden.*
40. To endure; to bear. *L'Eſtrange.*
41. To draw; to derive. *Tillotſon.*
42. To leap; to jump over. *Shakſpeare.*
43. To aſſume. *Locke.*
44. To allow; to admit. *Boyle.*
45. To receive with fondneſs. *Dryden.*
46. To carry out for uſe. *Mark.*
47. To ſuppoſe; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. *Tate.*
48. To ſeparate for one's ſelf from any quantity; to remove for one's ſelf from any place. *Dryden.*
49. Not to leave; not to omit. *Arbuthnot.*
50. To receive payments. *Shakſpeare.*
51. To obtain by menſuration. *Swift.*
52. To withdraw. *Spectator.*
53. To ſeize with a tranſitory impulſe; to affect ſo as not to laſt.
54. To compriſe; to comprehend. *Locke.*
55. To have recourſe to. *L'Eſtrange.*
56. To produce; to ſuffer to be produced. *Spenſer.*
57. To catch in the mind. *Locke.*
58. To hire; to rent. *Pope.*
59. To engage in; to be active in. *Shakſp.*
60. To incur; to receive as it happens. *Add.*
61. To admit in capitulation. *Sandys.*
62. To catch eagerly. *Dryden.*
63. To uſe as an oath or expreſſion. *Exodus.*
64. To ſeize as a diſeaſe. *Dryden.*
65. *To* TAKE *away.* To deprive of. *Clarendon.*
66. *To* TAKE *away.* To ſet aſide; to remove. *Locke.*
67. *To* TAKE *care.* To be careful; to be ſolicitous for; to ſuperintend. *Corinthians.*

68. *To* TAKE *care.* To be cautious; to be vigilant.
69. *To* TAKE *courſe.* To have recourſe to meaſures. *Hammond.*
70. *To* TAKE *down.* To cruſh; to reduce; to ſuppreſs. *Addiſon.*
71. *To* TAKE *down.* To ſwallow; to take by the mouth. *Bacon.*
72. *To* TAKE *from.* To derogate; to detract. *Dryden.*
73. *To* TAKE *from.* To deprive of. *Locke.*
74. *To* TAKE *heed.* To be cautious; to beware. *Dryden.*
75. *To* TAKE *heed to.* To attend. *Ecclus.*
76. *To* TAKE *in.* To encloſe. *Mortimer.*
77. *To* TAKE *in.* To leſſen; to contract: as, he took in *his ſails.*
78. *To* TAKE *in.* To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones are* taken in.
79. *To* TAKE *in hand.* To undertake. *Clarendon.*
80. *To* TAKE *in.* To compriſe; to comprehend. *Derham.*
81. *To* TAKE *in.* To admit. *Wotton.*
82. *To* TAKE *in.* To win. *Suckling.*
83. *To* TAKE *in.* To receive locally. *Tillot.*
84. *To* TAKE *in.* To receive mentally. *Ad.*
85. *To* TAKE *oath.* To ſwear. *Ezekiel.*
86. *To* TAKE *off.* To invalidate; to deſtroy; to remove. *Sanderſon.*
87. *To* TAKE *off.* To withhold; to withdraw. *Wake.*
88. *To* TAKE *off.* To ſwallow. *Locke.*
89. *To* TAKE *off.* To purchaſe. *Locke.*
90. *To* TAKE *off.* To copy. *Addiſon.*
91. *To* TAKE *off.* To find place for. *Bacon.*
92. *To* TAKE *off.* To remove. *Wake.*
93. *To* TAKE *order with.* To check; to take courſe with. *Bacon.*
94. *To* TAKE *out.* To remove from within any place. *Shakſpeare.*
95. *To* TAKE *part.* To ſhare. *Pope.*
96. *To* TAKE *place.* To prevail; to have effect. *Locke.*
97. *To* TAKE *up.* To borrow upon credit or intereſt. *Swift.*
98. *To* TAKE *up.* To be ready for; to engage with. *Shakſpeare.*
99. *To* TAKE *up.* To apply to the uſe of. *Addiſon.*
100. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin. *South.*
101. *To* TAKE *up.* To faſten with a ligature paſſed under. *Sharp.*
102. *To* TAKE *up.* To engroſs; to engage. *Duppa.*
103. *To* TAKE *up.* To have final recourſe to. *Addiſon.*
104. *To* TAKE *up.* To ſeize; to catch; to arreſt. *Shakſpeare.*
105. *To* TAKE *up.* To admit. *Bacon.*
106. *To* TAKE *up.* To anſwer by reproving; to reprimand. *L'Eſtrange.*
107. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin where the former left off. *Addiſon.*
108. *To* TAKE *up.* To lift. *Ray.*
109. *To* TAKE *up.* To occupy. *Hammond.*
110. *To* TAKE *up.* To manage in the place of another. *L'Eſtrange.*
111. *To* TAKE *up.* To compriſe. *Dryden.*
112. *To* TAKE *up.* To adopt; to aſſume. *Atterbury.*
113. *To* TAKE *up.* To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles.*
114. *To* TAKE *upon.* To appropriate to; to aſſume; to admit to be imputed to. *Dryden.*
115. *To* TAKE *upon.* To aſſume; to claim authority. *Felton.*

To TAKE *v. n.*

1. To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. To pleaſe; to gain reception. *Bentley.*
3. To have the intended or natural effect.
4. To catch; to fix. *Bacon.*
5. *To* TAKE *after.* To learn of; to reſemble; to imitate. *Atterbury.*
6. *To* TAKE *in with.* To reſort to. *Bacon.*
7. *To* TAKE *on.* To be violently affected. *Bacon.*
8. *To* TAKE *on.* To claim a character. *Sh.*
9. *To* TAKE *on.* To grieve; to pine. *Shakſ.*
10. *To* TAKE *to.* To apply to; to be fond of. *Locke.*
11. *To* TAKE *to.* To betake to; to have recourſe. *Dryden.*
12. *To* TAKE *up.* To ſtop. *South.*
13. *To* TAKE *up.* To reform. *Locke.*
14. *To* TAKE *up with.* To be contented with. *Bentley.*
15. *To* TAKE *up with.* To lodge; to dwell. *L'Eſtrange.*
16. *To* TAKE *with.* To pleaſe. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN. The participle paſſive of *take.*

TA'KER. *ſ.* [from *take.*] He that takes. *Shak.*

TA'KING. *ſ.* [from *take.*] Seizure; diſtreſs of mind. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'LBOT. *ſ.* A hound. *Waſe.*

TALE. *ſ.* [tale, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a ſtory. *Watts.*
2. Oral relation. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Number reckoned. *Hooker.*
4. Reckoning; numerical account. *Carew.*
5. Information; diſcloſure of any thing ſecret. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARER. *ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *L'Eſtrange. South.*

TALEBE'ARING. *ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'LENT. *ſ.* [*talentum*, Latin.]

1. A *talent* ſignified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. *Clarend.*
3. Quality; diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*

TA'LISMAN. *ſ.* A magical character. *Pope.*

TA'LISMANICK. *a.* [from *taliſman.*] Magical. *Addiſon.*

To TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak in converſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly; to converſe. *Addiſon.*
2. To prattle; to ſpeak impertinently. *Milt.*

3. To give account. *Milton. Addiſon.*
4. To reaſon; to confer. *Collier.*

TALK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Oral converſation; fluent and familiar ſpeech. *Knolles. Locke.*
2. Report; rumour. *Locke.*
3. Subject of diſcourſe. *Milton.*

TALK. *ſ.* [*talc*, French.] A kind of ſtone compoſed of plates, generally parallel, and flexible and elaſtick. *Woodward.*

TA'LKATIVE. *a.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

TA'LKATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *ſ.* [from *talk.*]
1. One who talks. *Watts.*
2. A loquacious perſon; a prattler. *Locke.*
3. A boaſter; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY. *a.* [from *talk.*] Conſiſting of talk; reſembling talk. *Woodward.*

TALL. *a.* [*tal*, Welſh.]
1. High in ſtature. *Milton.*
2. High; lofty; elevated. *Waller.*
3. Sturdy; luſty. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'LLAGE. *ſ.* [*taillage*, Fr.] Impoſt; exciſe. *Bacon.*

TA'LLOW. *ſ.* [*talge*, Daniſh.] The greaſe or fat of an animal; coarſe ſuet. *Abbot.*

To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To greaſe; to ſmear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *ſ.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, French.] One who makes candles of tallow. *Harvey.*

TA'LLY. *ſ.* [from *tailler*, to cut, French.]
1. A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick. *Garth. Prior.*
2. Any thing made to ſuit another. *Dryden.*

To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to ſuit as cut out for any thing. *Prior.*

To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be ſuitable. *Addiſon.*

TA'LMUD. } *ſ.* The book containing the
THA'LMUD. } Jewiſh traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *tall.*] Height of ſtature; procerity. *Spenſer. Hayward.*

TA'LON. *ſ.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Bacon. Prior.*

TA'MARIND *Tree ſ.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.] The flower of the *tamarind tree* becomes a flat pod, containing flat angular ſeeds ſurrounded with an acid blackiſh pulp. *Miller.*

TA'MARISK *ſ.* [*tamariſce*, Latin.] The flowers of the *tamariſk* are roſaceous. *Miller.*

TA'MBARINE. *ſ.* [*tambourin*, French.] A tabor; a ſmall drum. *Spenſer.*

TAME. *a.* [ꝛame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch.]
1. Not wild; domeſtick. *Addiſon.*
2. Cruſhed; ſubdued; depreſſed; dejected; ſpiritleſs; heartleſs. *Roſcommon.*

To TAME. *v. n* [ꝛemean, Saxon.]
1. To reduce from wildneſs; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſubdue; to cruſh; to depreſs; to conquer. *Ben Jonſon.*

TA'MEABLE. *a.* [from *tame.*] Suſceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY. *a.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; ſpiritleſsly. *Dryden. Swift.*

TA'MENESS *ſ.* [from *tame.*]
1. The quality of being tame; not wildneſs.
2. Want of ſpirits; timidity. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. *ſ.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; ſubduer. *Pope.*

TA'MINY. *ſ.* A woollen ſtuff.

TA'MKIN. *ſ.* The ſtopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER. *v. a.*
1. To be buſy with phyſick. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To meddle; to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity. *Roſcomon. Addiſon.*
3. To deal; to practiſe with. *Hudibras.*

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch.]
1. To impregnate or imbue with bark. *Sw.*
2. To imbrown by the ſun. *Cleaveland.*

TANE, for *taken*, *ta'en*. *May.*

TANG. *ſ.* [*tangbe*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtrong taſte; a taſte left in the mouth. *Locke.*
2. Reliſh; taſte. *Atterbury.*
3. Something that leaves a ſting or pain behind it. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Sound; tone. *Holder.*

To TANG. *v. n.* To ring with. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'NGENT. *ſ.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*, Latin.] A right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it. *Trevoux.*

TANGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *tangible.*] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE. *a.* [from *tango*, Latin.] Perceptible by the touch. *Bacon. Locke.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. a.* [See ENTANGLE.]
1. To implicate; to knit together.
2. To enſnare; to entrap. *Milton.*
3. To embroil; to embarraſs. *Craſhaw.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

TA'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another. *Milton.*

TA'NISTRY. *ſ.* The Iriſh hold their lands by *taniſtry*, which is no more than a perſonal eſtate for his lifetime that is *taniſt*, by reaſon he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenſer.*

TANK. *ſ.* [*tanque*, French.] A large ciſtern or baſin. *Dryden.*

TA'NKARD. *ſ.* [*tankaerd*, Dutch.] A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink. *Arb.*

TA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *tan.*] One whoſe trade is to tan leather. *Moxon.*

TA'NSY. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

TA'NTALISM. *ſ.* [from *tantalize.*] A puniſhment like that of Tantalus. *Addiſon.*

To TA'NTALIZE. *v. a.* To torment by the ſhow of pleaſures which cannot be reached. *Addiſon.*

TA'NTAMOUNT. ſ. [Fr.] Equivalent. *Locke.*

TANTI'VY. *ad.* To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great ſpeed.

TA'NTLING. *ſ.* [from *Tantalus.*] One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable. *Shakſ.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch.]

1. To touch lightly; to ſtrike gently.
2. To pierce a veſſel; to broach a veſſel. *Shakſpeare.*

TAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A gentle blow. *Addiſon. Gay.*
2. A pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out. *Derham.*

TAPE. *ſ.* [ꝥæppan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band. *Gay. Pope.*

TA'PER. *ſ.* [ꝥapeꝛ, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light. *Taylor.*

TA'PER. *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

To TAPER. *v. n.* To grow ſmaller. *Ray.*

TA'PESTRY. *ſ.* [*tapiſſerie, tapiſſerie, tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Latin.] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

TA'PET. *ſ.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured ſtuff. *Spenſer.*

TA'PROOT. *ſ.* The principal ſtem of the root. *Mortimer.*

TA'PSTER. *ſ.* [from *tap.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer at an alehouſe. *Swift.*

TAR. *ſ.* [ꝥaꝛe, Saxon; *tarre*, Dutch.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire. *Camden.*

TAR. *ſ.* A ſailor; a ſeaman, in contempt.

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear over with tar.
2. To teaze; to provoke. *Shakſpeare.*

TARA'NTULA. ſ. [Italian.] An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *ſ.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *a.* [*tardigradus*, Latin.] Moving ſlowly. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *ad.* [from *tardy.*] Slowly; ſluggiſhly. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *tardy.*] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; unwillingneſs to action or motion. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RDITY. *ſ.* [*tarditas*, Latin.] Slowneſs; want of velocity. *Digby.*

TA'RDY. *a.* [*tardus*, Latin.]
1. Slow; not ſwift. *Sandys.*
2. Sluggiſh; unwilling to action or motion. *Dryden. Prior.*
3. Dilatory; late; tedious. *Waller.*
4 Unwary. *Hudibras.*
5 Criminal; offending. *Collier.*

To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, French.] To delay; to hinder. *Shakſpeare.*

TARE. *ſ.* [from *teeren*, Dutch.] A weed that grows among corn. *Decay of Piety.*

TARE. ſ. [French.] A merchantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE, The preterite of *tear.*

TARGE. } *ſ.* [ꝥaꝛȝa, Saxon.] A kind of
TA'RGET. } buckler or ſhield borne on the left arm. *Spenſer. Milton.*

TA'RGETTIER. *ſ.* [from *target.*] One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

TA'RGUM. *ſ.* A paraphraſe on the Pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF. *ſ.* A cartel of commerce. *Addiſon.*

TARN. *ſ.* A bog; a fen; a marſh.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a* [*ternier*, Fr.] To ſully; to ſoil; to make not bright. *Thomſon.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To loſe brightneſs. *Collier.*

TARPA'WLING. *ſ.* [from *tar.*]
1. Hempen cloth ſmeared with tar. *Dryden.*
2. A ſailor, in contempt. *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON. *ſ.* A plant called herb dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *ſ.* [from *tarry.*] Stay; delay; perhaps ſojourn. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RRIER. *ſ.*
1. A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. Properly *terrier.* *Dryden.*
2 One that tarries or ſtays.

To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]
1. To ſtay; to continue in a place. *Shakſ.*
2. To delay; to be long in coming. *Dryden.*

To TA'RRY. *v. a* To wait for. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RSEL. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS. *ſ.* The ſpace betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with and bear up the toes. *Dict.*

TART. *a.* [ꝥeaꝛꝛ, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.]
1. Sour; acid; acidulated; ſharp of taſte.
2. Sharp; keen; ſevere. *Shakſpeare.*

TART. *ſ.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian.] A ſmall pie of fruit. *Bacon.*

TA'RTANE. *ſ.* [*tartana*, Italian.] A veſſel uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-cornered ſail. *Addiſon.*

TA'RTAR. *ſ.* [*tartarus*, Latin.]
1. Hell. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. *Tartar* is what ſticks to wine caſks, like hard ſtone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes; the white is preferable, and the beſt is the *tartar* of the Rheniſh wine. *Quincy.*

TARTA'REAN. *a.* [*tartarus*, Latin.] Helliſh. *Milton.*

TATA'REOUS. *a.* [from *tartar.*]
1. Conſiſting of tartar. *Grew.*
2. Helliſh. *Milton.*

To TA'RTARIZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar.*] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS. *a.* [from *tartar.*] Containing tartar; conſiſting of tartar.

TA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *tart.*]
1. Sharply; ſourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with poignancy; with ſeverity. *Walker.*
3. With ſourneſs of aſpect. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *tart.*]
1. Sharpneſs; ſourneſs; acidity. *Mortimer.*
2. Sourneſs of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakſpeare.*

TASK. *ſ.* [*taſche*, French; *taſſa*, Italian.]
1. Something to be done impoſed by another. *Milton.*
2. Employment; buſineſs. *Atterbury.*
3. *To take to* TASK. To reprove; to reprimand. *L'Eſtrange. Addiſon.*

To TASK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To burden with ſomething to be done. *Shakſp.*

TA'SKER.

TA'SKER. } *ſ.* [*taſk* and *maſter*.] One
TA'SKMASTER. } who impoſes taſks.
Milton. Dryden.

TA'SSEL. *ſ.* [*taſſe*, French.] An ornamental bunch of ſilk or glittering ſubſtances.
Spenſer. Sandys.

TA'SSEL. } *ſ.* An herb. See TEAZLE.
TA'ZEL. }
Ainſworth.

TA'SSELLED. *a.* [from *taſſel*.] Adorned with taſſels. *Milton.*

TA'SSES. *ſ.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainſw.*

TA'STABLE. *a.* That may be taſted; ſavoury. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taſter*, to try, French.]
1. To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate. *John.*
2. To try by the mouth; to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity. *Milton.*
3. To eſſay firſt. *Knolles. Dryden.*
4. To feel; to have perception of. *Hebrews.*
5. To reliſh intellectually; to approve. *Mil.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*
1. To try by the mouth; to eat. *Milton.*
2. To have a ſmack; to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation. *Bacon.*
3. To diſtinguiſh intellectually. *Swift.*
4. To be tinctured, or receive ſome quality or character. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To try the reliſh of any thing. *Davies.*
6. To have perception of. *Wiſdom.*
7. To take to be enjoyed. *Milton.*
8. To enjoy ſparingly. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of taſting; guſtation. *Milton.*
2. The ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon.*
3. Senſibility; perception. *Shakſpeare.*
4. That ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual reliſh or diſcernment. *Pope.*
6. An eſſay; a trial; an experiment. *Shak.*
7. A ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

TA'STED. *a.* [from *taſte*.] Having a particular reliſh. *Bacon.*

TA'STER. *ſ.* [*taſteur*, French.]
1. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food. *Dryden.*
2. A dram cup. *Ainſworth.*

TA'STEFUL. *a.* [*taſte* and *full*.] High reliſhed; ſavoury. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS. *a.* [from *taſte*.]
1. Having no power of perceiving taſte.
2. Having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate. *Boyle.*
3. Having no power of giving pleaſure; inſipid. *Rogers.*
4. Having no intellectual guſt.

TA'STELESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *taſteleſs*.]
1. Inſipidity; want of reliſh.
2. Want of perception of taſte.
3. Want of intellectual reliſh.

To TA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝺeꝺæꝛian, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Pope.*

TA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Eſtrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION. *ſ.* A ragged fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*

TA'TTLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Swift. Watts.*

TA'TLER. *ſ.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater. *Taylor.*

TA'TTOO. *ſ.* The beat of drum, by which ſoldiers are warned to quarters. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. *ſ.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Latin.] A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'VERNER. } *ſ.* [from *tavern*, *man*,
TA'VERNKEEPER. } or *keep*; *tavernier*,
TA'VERNMAN. } French.] One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*

TAUGHT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *teach*.

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanſer*, French; *tanden*, Dutch.]
1. To reproach; to inſult; to revile; to ridicule. *Shakſpeare. Rowe.*
2. To exprobate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakſpeare.*

TAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſult; ſcoff; reproach. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*

TA'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TA'UNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *taunting*.] With inſult; ſcoffingly; with contumely and exprobation. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*

TAURICO'RNOUS. *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *tautology*.] Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediouſly.

TAUTO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ταυτολογία.] Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [*towen*, Dutch; ꝺapian, Saxon.] To dreſs white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from *tan* leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW. *ſ.* A marble to play with. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. *ſ.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinſel finery; finery too oſtentatious. *Clariſſa.*

TA'WDRY. *a.* Meanly ſhowy; ſplendid without coſt; fine without grace; ſhowy without elegance. *Addiſon.*

TA'WDRY. *ſ.* A ſlight ornament. *Drayton.*

TA'WER. *ſ.* [from *taw*.] A dreſſer of white leather.

TA'WNY. *a.* [*tane*, *tanné*, French.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Peacham. Milton.*

TAX. *ſ.* [*taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]
1. An impoſt; a tribute impoſed; an exciſe; a tallage. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*
2. Charge; cenſure. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a* [*taxer*, French.]
1. To load with impoſts. *Kings.*
2. To charge; to cenſure; to accuſe *Raleigh.*

TA'XABLE. *a.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TA'XA-

TA'XATION. *ſ.* [*taxation*, French.]
1. The act of loading with taxes; impoſt; tax. *Sidney.*
2. Accuſation; ſcandal. *Shakſpeare.*

TA'XER. *ſ.* [from *tax.*] He who taxes.

TEA. *ſ.* A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drank in Europe.

To TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *taught*, ſometimes *teached*, which is now obſolete. [tæcan, Saxon.]
1. To inſtruct; to inform. *Milton.*
2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. *Milton.*
3. To ſhow; to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind. *Shakſpeare. South.*
4. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tuſſer.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an inſtructor. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *teach.*] Docile; ſuſceptive of inſtruction. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *teachable.*] Docility; willingneſs to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *teach.*]
1. One who teaches; an inſtructor; a preceptor. *Hooker. Blackmore.*
2. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *South.*

TEAD, or *Tede. ſ.* [*tæda*, Latin.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

TEAGUE. *ſ.* A name of contempt, uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL. *ſ.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind. *Carew.*

TEAM. *ſ.* [ȝyme, Saxon, a yoke.]
1. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any number paſſing in a line. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *ſ.* [ȝeaꝛ, Saxon: pronounced *teer.*]
1. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes. *Bacon. Milton.*
2. Any moiſture trickling in drops. *Dryd.*

To TEAR. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*: part. paſſ. *torn.* [tæꝛan, Saxon: pronounced *tare.*]
1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To laniate; to wound with any ſharp point drawn along. *Shakſpeare*
3. To break by violence. *Dryden.*
4. To divide violently; to ſhatter. *Locke.*
5. To pull with violence; to drive violently. *Dryden.*
6 To take away by ſudden violence. *Add.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren.*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Eſtrange.*

TEAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiſſure.

TE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears; one who bluſters.

TE'ARFALLING. *a.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; ſhedding tears. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'ARFUL. *a.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [tæſan, Saxon.]
1. To comb or untravel wool or flax.
2. To ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap.
3. To torment with importunity. *Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *ſ.* [tæſl, Saxon; *dipſacus*, Latin.] A plant of ſingular uſe in raiſing the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *teaſe.*] Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity. *Collier.*

TEAT. *ſ.* [*teth*, Welch; ȝiꝛ Saxon; *tette*, Dutch.] The dug of a beaſt. *Brown.*

TE'CHNICAL. *a.* [τεχνικὸς.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular uſe. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *a.* Peeviſh; fretful; irritable; eaſily made angry. *Shakſpeare.*

TECTO'NICK. *a.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED. *v. a.* [ȝeaðan, Saxon.] To lay graſs newly mown in rows *Milton.*

TE'DDER, or *Tether. ſ.* [*tudder*, Dutch.]
1. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide.
2. Any thing by which one is reſtrained.

TE DEUM ſ. A hymn of the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

TE'DIOUS. *a* [*tedieux*, French; *tedium*, Lat.]
1. Wearifome by continuance; troubleſome; irkſome. *Milton.*
2. Wearifome by prolixity. *Hooker.*
3. Slow. *Ainſworth.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tedious.*] In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *tedious.*]
1. Wearifomeneſs by continuance. *Davies.*
2. Wearifomeneſs by prolixity. *Hooker.*
3. Prolixity; length. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Uneaſineſs; tireſomeneſs; quality of wearying. *Hooker. Donne.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [ȝeam, Saxon, *offſpring.*]
1. To bring young. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be pregnant; to engender young. *Dryden.*
3. To be full; to be burdened as a breeding animal. *Addiſon.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*
1. To bring forth; to produce. *Shakſp.*
2. To pour. *Swift.*

TE'EMER *ſ.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TE'EMFUL. *a.* [ȝeamful, Saxon.]
1. Pregnant; prolifick.
2. Brimful. *Ainſworth.*

TE'EMLESS. *a.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *ſ.* [ȝinan; Saxon; *tenen*, Flemiſh, *to vex.*] Sorrow; grief. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from ȝinan, *to kindle*, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. *Sp.*

TEENS. *ſ.* [from *teen* for *ten.*] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Glanville.*

TEETH. The plural of *tooth.*

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'GUMENT. *ſ.* [*tegumentum*, Lat.] Cover; the outward part. *Wiſeman. Ray.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* To laugh; to titter.

TEIL *tree. ſ.* Linden or lime tree. *Iſaiah.*

TEINT. *ſ.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil, *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *a.* [*tela*, a *web*, Latin.] Spinning webs. *Brown.*

TE'LESCOPE. *ſ.* [τέλος and σκοπέω.] A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL. *a.* [from *teleſcope.*] Belonging to a teleſcope; ſeeing at a diſtance.

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and participle paſſ. *told.* [ꝛellan, Saxon; *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Daniſh.]

1. To utter; to expreſs; to ſpeak. *Milton*
2. To relate; to rehearſe. *Pope.*
3. To teach; to inform. *Saunderſon.*
4. To diſcover; to betray. *Numbers.*
5. To count; to number. *Prior.*
6. To make excuſes. A low word. *Shak.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report. *Milton.*
2. *To* TELL *on.* To inform of. *Samuel.*

TE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *tell.*]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers.
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four; their buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they alſo pay any money payable by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt. *Cowel.*

TE'LLTALE *ſ.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence. *Fairfax.*

TEMERA'RIOUS, *a.* [*temeraire*, French; *temerarius*, Latin.]

1. Raſh; heady. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Careleſs; heedleſs. *Ray.*

TEME'RITY. *ſ.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Raſhneſs; unreaſonable contempt of danger.

To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Latin.]

1. To mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton.*
2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To mingle. *Exekiel. Addiſon.*
4. To beat together to a proper conſiſtence. *Wiſdom.*
5. To accommodate; to modify. *Wiſdom.*
6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate exceſs. *Milton.*
7. To ſoften; to mollify; to aſſuage; to ſooth; to calm. *Spenſer. Otway.*
8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs. *Boyle. Dryden.*
9. To govern. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Raleigh.*
2. Middle courſe; mean or medium.
3. Conſtitution of body. *Burnet.*
4. Diſpoſition of mind. *Locke.*
5. Conſtitutional frame of mind. *Shakſp.*
6. Calmneſs of mind; moderation. *Pope.*
7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardneſs. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT. *ſ.* [*temperamentum*, Lat.]

1. Conſtitution; ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke.*
2. Medium; due mixture of oppoſites. *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *temperament.*] Conſtitutional. *Brown.*

TE'MPERNACE. *ſ.* [*temperantia*, Latin.]

1. Moderation: oppoſed to *gluttony* and *drunkenneſs.* *Milton. Temple.*
2. Patience; calmneſs; ſedateneſs; moderation of paſſion. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPERATE. *a.* [*temperatus*, Latin.]

1. Not exceſſive; moderate in degree of any quality. *Bacon.*
2. Moderate in meat and drink. *Wiſeman.*
3. Free from ardent paſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'MPERATELY. *ad.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Moderately; not exceſſively. *Addiſon.*
2. Calmly; without violence of paſſion. *Sh.*
3. Without gluttony or luxury. *Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Freedom from exceſſes; mediocrity.
2. Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. *Daniel.*

TE'MPERATURE. *ſ* [*temperatura*. Latin.]

1. Conſtitution of nature; degree of any qualities. *Abbot. Watts.*
2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties. *Davies.*
3. Moderation; freedom from predominant paſſion. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPERED. *a.* [from *temper.*] Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'MPEST. *ſ.* [*tempeſtas*, Latin.]

1. The utmoſt violence of wind. *Donne.*
2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb as by a tempeſt. *Milton.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *a.* [*tempeſt* and *beat.*] Shattered with ſtorms. *Dryden.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *a.* [*tempeſt* and *toſt.*] Driven about by ſtorms. *Shakſpeare.*

TEMPESTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*tempeſtivus*, Latin.] Seaſonableneſs. *Brown.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *a.* [*tempeſtieux*, Fr. from *tempeſt.*] Stormy; turbulent. *Collier.*

TE'MPLAR. *ſ.* [from the *Temple.*] A ſtudent in the law. *Pope.*

TE'MPLE. *ſ.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*tempora*, Latin.] The upper part of the ſides of the head. *Wiſeman.*

TE'MPLET. *ſ.* A piece of timber in a building. *Moxon.*

TE'MPORAL. *a.* [*temporalis*, Latin.]

1. Meaſured by time; not eternal. *Hooker.*
2. Secular; not eccleſiaſtical. *Swift.*
3. Not ſpiritual. *Rogers.*
4. Placed at the temples. *Arbuthnot.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *ſ.* [*temporalité*, French.
TE'MPORALS, } from *temporal.*] Secular poſſeſſions; eccleſiaſtick rights, *Bacon.*

TE'MPORALLY. *ad.* [from *temporal.*] With reſpect to this life. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY. *ſ.* [from *temporal.*]

1. The laity; ſecular people. *Abbot.*
2. Secular poſſeſſions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*temporis*, Latin.] Temporary.

TEMPORA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *temporary*.] The ſtate of being temporary.

TE'MPORARY. *a.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Laſting only for a limited time. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiſer*, Fr.]
1. To delay; to procraſtinate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To comply with the times, or occaſions.

TEMPORI'ZER. *ſ.* [*temporiſeur*, French, from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occaſions; a trimmer. *Shakſpeare.*

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, French.]
1 To ſolicit to ill; to entice by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind. *Sh.*
2. To provoke. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſolicit; to draw. *Gay.*
4. To try; to attempt. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. Not uſed. *Swift.*

TEMPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*tentation*, French, from *tempt*.]
1. The act of tempting; ſolicitation to ill; enticement. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being tempted. *Duppa.*
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

TE'MPTER. *ſ.* [from *tempt*.]
1. One who ſolicits to ill; an enticer. *Shak.*
2. The infernal ſolicitor to evil. *Hammond.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *ſ.* [*temſen*, *tems*, Dut.]
TEMSED BREAD. } Bread made of flower better ſifted than common.

TE'MULENCY. *ſ.* [*temulentia*, Lat,] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *a.* [*temulentus*, Latin.] Inebriated.

TEN. *a.* [*tyn*, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five.

TE'NABLE. *a.* [*tenable*, Fr.] Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition; ſuch as may be held againſt attacks. *Clarendon.*

TENA'CIOUS. *a.* [*tenax*, Latin.]
1. Graſping hard; inclined to hold faſt; not willing to let go. *South.*
2. Retentive. *Locke.*
3. Having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; coheſive. *Newton. Arbuthnot.*

TE'NANCY. *ſ.* Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *ſ.* [*tenant*, French.]
1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſes the property of another. *Pope.*
2. One who reſides in any place. *Thomſon.*

To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions. *Addiſon.*

TE'NANTABLE. *a.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling.*

TE'NANTLESS *a.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpoſſeſſed. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'NANT-SAW. *ſ.* [corrupted from *tenon-ſaw*.] *See* TENON.

TENCH. *ſ.* [*tynce*, Saxon; *tinca*, Latin.] A pond fiſh. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]
1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender. *Spenſer. Pope.*
2. To attend; to accompany. *Milton.*
3. To be attentive to. *Milton.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]
1. To move toward a certain point or place. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at. *Temple. Tillotſon.*
3. To contribute. *Hammond.*
4. To wait; to expect. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To attend; to wait as dependants or ſervants. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To attend as ſomething inſeparable. *Sh.*

TE'NDANCE. *ſ.* [from *tend*.]
1. Attendance; ſtate of expectation. *Spenſ.*
2. Perſons attendant. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Attendance; act of waiting. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Care; act of tending. *Milton.*

TE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *tend*.]
TE'NDENCY. }
1. Direction or courſe toward any place or object. *Taylor.*
2. Direction or courſe toward any inference or reſult; drift. *Locke.*

TE'NDER. *a.* [*tendre*, French.]
1. Soft; eaſily impreſſed or injured. *Milt.*
2. Senſible; eaſily pained; ſoon ſore. *Locke.*
3. Effeminate; emaſculate; delicate. *Spenſ.*
4. Exciting kind concern. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions. *Spenſer.*
7. Amorous; laſcivious. *Hudibras.*
8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions.
9. Careful not to hurt. *Tillotſon.*
10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. *Sh.*
11. Apt to give pain: *this is a* tender *queſtion.* *Bacon.*
12. Young; weak: as, tender *age.* *Shakſ.*

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]
1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. To hold; to eſteem. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To regard with kindneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Offer; propoſal to acceptance. *South.*
2. [from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. *Shakſpeare.*

TE'NDER-HEARTED. *a.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING. *ſ.* [from *tender*.]
1. The firſt horns of a deer.
2. A fondling.

TE'NDERLY. *ad.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs. *Milton.*

TE'NDERNESS. *ſ.* [*tendreſſe*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being tender or ſoft; ſuſceptibility of impreſſion. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
2. Sate of being eaſily hurt; ſoreneſs. *Add.*
3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions. *Sha.*
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon.*
5. Scrupulouſneſs; caution. *Wotton.*

6. Cautious

6. Cautious care. *Government of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expreſſion.

TE'NDINOUS. *a.* [*tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons. *Wiſeman.*

TE'NDON. *ſ.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved. *Wiſeman.*

TE'NDRIL. *ſ.* [*tendrilon*, Fr.] The claſp of a vine, or other climbling plant.

TE'NEBRICOSE. } *a.* [*tenebricoſus*, *tenebroſus*,
TENE'BRIOUS. } Lat.] Dark; gloomy.

TENEBRO'SITY. *ſ.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *ſ.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant. *Pope.*

TE'NENT. *ſ.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *ſ.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.] Tenderneſs. *Ainſworth.*

TENE'SMUS. *ſ.* Continual need to go to ſtool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET. *ſ.* [from *tenet*, Lat. *he holds.* It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold.*] Poſſeſſion; principle; or opinion. *South.*

TE'NFOLD. *a.* [*ten* and *fold.*] Ten times increaſed. *Milton.*

TE'NNIS. *ſ.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Shakſpeare. Howell.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. *Spenſer.*

TE'NON. ſ. [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Mox.*

TE'NOUR. *ſ.* [*tenor*, Latin; *teneur*, French.]
1. Continuity of ſtate; conſtant mode; manner of continuity. *Craſhaw. Spratt.*
2. Senſe contained; general courſe or drift.
3. A ſound in muſic. *Bacon.*

TENSE. *a.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Stretched; ſtiff; not lax. *Holder.*

TENSE. *ſ.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] A variation of the verb to ſignify time. *Clarke.*

TE'NSENESS. *ſ.* [from *tenſe.*] Contraction.; tenſion; the contrary to laxity. *Sharp.*

TE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *a.* [*tenſilis*, Lat.] Capable of extenſion. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION. *ſ.* [*tenſion*, Fr. *tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching; not laxation; the ſtate of being ſtretched; not laxity. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE. *a.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction. *Floyer.*

TE'NSURE. *ſ.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon.*

TENT. *ſ.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Latin.]
1. A ſoldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles. *Knolles.*
2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.
3. A roll of lint put into a ſore. *Shakſp.*
4. A ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shakſp.*

To TENT. *v. a.* To ſearch as with a medical tent. *Wiſeman.*

TENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*tentatio*, Latin.] Trial; temptation. *Brown.*

TE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*tentative*, French; *tento*, Lat.] Trying; eſſaying. *Bentley.*

TE'NTED. *a.* [from *tent.*] Covered with tents. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

TE'NTER. *ſ.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Latin.]
1. A hook on which things are ſtretched.
2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the ſtretch; to be in difficulties. *Hudibras.*

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

To TE'NTER. *v. n.* To admit extenſion.

TENTH. *a.* [ꝺeoꝛꝑa, Saxon.] Firſt after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

TENTH. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The tenth. *Dryden. Locke.*
2. Tithe. *Philips.*
3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings eccleſiaſtical yield to the king. *Cowel.*

TE'NTHLY. *ad.* [from *tenth.*] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*tentiginis*, Lat.] Stiff; ſtretched.

TE'NTWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *ſ.* [*tenuitas*, Latin.] Thinneſs; exility; ſmallneſs; minuteneſs; not groſſneſs. *Bacon. Bentley.*

TE'NUOUS. *a.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; ſmall; minute. *Brown.*

TE'NURE. *ſ.* [*tenure*, Fr.] *Tenure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Cowel.*

TEPEFA'CTION *ſ.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

TE'PID. *a.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a ſmall degree. *Milton.*

TEPI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *tepid.*] Lukewarmneſs.

TE'POR. *ſ.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmneſs; gentle heat. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *ſ.* [τέρας and λέγω.] Bombaſt; affectation of falſe ſublimity.

TERCE. *ſ.* [*tierce*, Fr.] A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or a pipe. *Ainſworth.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *a.* [*terebinthine*, Fr.
TEREBI'NTHINE. } *terebinthum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *a.* [*tergiminus*, Latin.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tergum* and *verſo*, Latin.]
1. Shift; ſubterfuge; evaſion. *Bramhall.*
2. Change; fickleneſs. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *ſ.* [*terminus*. Latin.]
1. Limit; boundary. *Bacon.*
2. The word by which a thing is expreſſed. *Bacon. Swift.*
3. Words; language. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

4. Con-

4. Condition; ſtipulation. *Dryden.*
5. Time for which any thing laſts. *Addiſon.*
6. [In law] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that liſt to ſeek their right by courſe of law; the reſt of the year is called vacation. Of theſe terms there are four in every year, one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-firſt of February; another is called Eaſter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Eaſter, and ends the Monday next after Aſcenſion-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity-Sunday, and ending the Wedneſday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the ſixth of November, or if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *ſ.* [from *termagant.*] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs. *Parker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *a.* [ꝺẏꝛ and maȝan, Sax.]
1. Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Quarrelſome; ſcolding; furious. *Arbuth.*

TE'RMAGANT. *ſ.* A ſcold; a brawling turbulent woman. *Hudibras. Tatler.*

TE'RMER. *ſ.* [from *term.*] One who travels up to the term. *Ben Jonſon.*

TE'RMINABLE *a.* [from *terminate.*] Limitable; that admits of bounds

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, French.]
1. To bound; to limit. *Locke.*
2. To put an end to.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *Dry.*

TE'RMINATION. *ſ.* [from *terminate.*]
1. The act of limiting or bounding.
2. Bound; limit. *Brown.*
3. End; concluſion.
4. Laſt purpoſe. *White.*
5. End of words as varied by their ſignifications. *Watts.*
6. Word; term. *Shakeſpeare.*

TERMI'NTHUS. *ſ.* [τερμινθος] A tumour. *Wiſeman.*

TE'RMLESS. *a.* [from *term.*] Unlimited; boundleſs. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *ad.* [from *term.*] Term by term. *Bac.*

TE'RNARY. } *ſ.* [*ternarius*, *ternio*, Latin.]
TE'RNION. } The number three. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE. *ſ.* [*terrace*, Fr *terraccia*, Ital.]
1. A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs.
2. A gallery or balcony. *Dryden.*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *a.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Compoſed of land and water. *Woodward.*

TERRE'NE. *a.* [*terrenus*, Latin.] Earthly; terreſtrial. *Hooker. Milton.*

TE'RRE-BLUE. *ſ.* [*terre* and *bleu*, French.] A ſort of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE-VERTE. ſ. [French.] A ſort of earth. *Dryden.*

TE'RREOUS. *a.* [*terreus*, Latin.] Earthy conſiſting of earth. *Glanville. Brown.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *a.* [*terreſtris*, Latin.]
1. Earthly; not celeſtial. *Spenſer.*
2. Conſiſting of earth; terreous. *Woodw.*

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terreſtris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the ſtate of earth. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*terreſtris*, Lat.] Terreous; earthy; conſiſting of earth. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE. *a.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Latin.]
1. Dreadful; formidable; cauſing fear. *Sh.*
2. Great, ſo as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole. *Clarendon. Tillotſon.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *terrible.*] Formidableneſs; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulneſs. *Sidney.*

TE'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *terrible.*]
1. Dreadfully; formidably; ſo as to raiſe fear. *Dryden.*
2. Violently; very much. *Swift.*

TE'RRIER. *ſ.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Latin, earth.]
1. A dog that follows his game under ground. *Dryden.*
2. A ſurvey or regiſter of lands. *Ayliffe.*
3. A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainſworth.*

TE'RRIFICK. *a.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; cauſing terrour. *Milton. Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to ſhock with fear; to make afraid. *Knolles. Blackmore.*

TE'RRITORY. *ſ.* [*territorium*, law Latin.] Land; country; dominion; diſtrict. *Derh.*

TE'RROUR. *ſ.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.]
1. Fear communicated. *Miſon.*
2. Fear received. *Knolles. Blackmore.*
3. The cauſe of fear. *Prior. Milton.*

TERSE. *a.* [*terſus*, Latin.]
1. Smooth. *Brown.*
2. Cleanly written; neat. *Dryden. Swift.*

TE'RTIAN. *ſ.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days. *Harvey.*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Latin.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED. *a.* [*teſſela*, Lat.] Variegated by ſquares. *Woodward.*

TEST. *ſ* [*teſt*, French; *teſta*, Italian.]
1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.
2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel. *Shakſpeare. Clarendon.*
3. Means of trial. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs. *Pope.*
5. Judgment; diſtinction. *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *a.* [*teſtaceus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of ſhells; compoſed of ſhells.
2. Having continuous, not jointed ſhells; oppoſed to cruſtaceous. *Woodward.*

TE'STAMENT. *ſ.* [*teſtament*, Fr. *teſtamentum*, Latin.]
1. A will; any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed.
2. The

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TESTAME'NTARY. *a.* [*teſtamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

TE'STATE. *a.* [*teſtatus*, Lat.] Having made a will. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR. *ſ.* [*teſtator*, Latin.] One who leaves a will. *Hooker. Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. *ſ.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *a.* [from *teſt.*] Tried by a teſt. *Sh.*

TE'STER. *ſ.* [*teſte*, French, a head.]

1. A ſixpence. *Locke. Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *ſ.* [*teſticulus*, Latin.] Stone.

TESTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*teſtificatio*, Lat. from *teſtify.*] The act of witneſſing. *Hooker.*

TESTIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *teſtificor*, Latin.] One who witneſſes.

TE'STIFIER. *ſ.* [from *teſtify.*] One who teſtifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*teſtificor*, Latin.] To witneſs; to prove; to give evidence. *Milt.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witneſs; to give evidence of any point. *John.*

TE'STILY. *ad.* [from *teſty.*] Fretfully; peeviſhly; moroſely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *ſ.* [*teſtimonial*, Fr. *teſtimonium*, Latin.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf. *Burnet.*

TE'STIMONY. *ſ.* [*teſtimonium*, Latin.]

1. Evidence given; proof. *Dryden.*

2. Public evidence. *Milton.*

3. Open atteſtation; profeſſion. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witneſs.

TE'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *teſty.*] Moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED. *a.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTU'DINEOUS. *a.* [*teſtudo*, Latin.] Reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

TE'STY. *a.* [*teſtie*, French, *teſturdo*, Italian.] Fretful; peeviſh; apt to be angry. *Locke.*

TE'TCHY. *a.* Froward; peeviſh. *Shakſpeare.*

TETE A TETE. *ſ.* [French.] Cheek by jowl. *Prior.*

TE'THER. *ſ.* [See TEDDER.] A ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRAGO'NAL. *a.* [τετραγώνος.] Square.

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [τέτταρες and πέταλον.] Such flowers as conſiſt of four leaves round the ſtyle. *Miller.*

TE'TRARCH. *ſ.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province. *Ben Jonſon.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *ſ.* [τετραρχία.] A Ro-
TETRA'RCHY. } man government.

TETRA'STICK. *ſ.* [τετάστιχος.] An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] Froward;
TE'TRICOUS. } perverſe; ſour. *Knolles.*

TE'TTER. *ſ.* [τεττερ, Saxon.] A ſcab; a ſcurf; a ringworm. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

TEW. *ſ.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. *Ainſworth.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [ꝛeþian, Saxon.] To work.

TE'WEL. *ſ.* [*tuyau*, or *tuyal*, French.] In the back of the forge, againſt the fire-place, is fixed a taper pipe, above five inches long, called a *tewel*, which comes through the back of the forge. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* To beat; to break.

TEXT. *ſ.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. That on which a comment is written. *Waller.*

2. A ſentence of ſcripture. *South.*

TE'XTILE. *a.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *ſ.* [*text* and *man.*] A man ready in quotation of texts. *Saunderſon.*

TE'XTRINE. *a.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving *Derham.*

TE'XTUARIST. } *ſ.* [*textuaire*, French.] One
TE'XTUARY. } ready in the text of ſcripture; a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TE'XTUARY. *a.* [from *text.*]

1. Contained in the text. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanv.*

TE'XTURE. *ſ.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven. *Thomſon.*

3. Manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter. *Milton. Pope.*

4. Diſpoſition of the parts of bodies. *Newt.*

THAN. *ad.* [ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adjective; as, *I am older* than *you.*

THANE. *ſ.* [ðezn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shak.*

To THANK. *v. a.* [ðancian Saxon, *dancken*, Dutch.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

2. It is often uſed in a contrary or ironical ſenſe. *Milton. Dryden.*

THANK. } *ſ.* [ðancaꝛ, Sax. *danke*, Dut.]
THANKS. } Acknowledgement paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *a.* [ðancful Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received. *Bacon. Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *ad.* With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received. *Taylor.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *thankful.*] Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received. *Taylor.*

THA'NKLESS. *a.* [from *thank.*]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment. *Spenſer. Pope.*

2. Not deſerving, or not likely to gain thanks. *Wotton. Craſhaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *thankleſs.*] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *ſ.* [*thank* and *offering.*] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts.*

THANK-

THANKSGIV'ING. *ſ.* [*thanks* and *giving.*] Celebration of mercy. *Hooker.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *a.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deſerving gratitude. *Davies.*

THARM. *ſ.* [Þeapm, Sax. *darm*, Dutch, *the gut.*] Inteſtines twiſted for ſeveral uſes.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*thata*, Gothick; Þæt, Sax.] *dæt*, Dutch.] The plural of *that*, when it is demonſtrative, is *theſe*; as, *that* man is good, and *theſe* are mending. When it is relative, it has no plural; as, the men *that* helped me are men *that* my father favoured.

1. Not this, but the other: *take this, and give me* that.
2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing: *the houſe* that *was fired.*
3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon: *the man* that *ſpoke.*
4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing: *he is grieved, and* that *deeply.*
5. Oppoſed to *this*, as *the other* to *one. Cowley.*
6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.
7. Such as. *Tillotſon.*
8. That which; what. *Shakſpeare.*
9. The thing: that *which I ſay is this.*
10. The thing which then was. *Cowley.*
11. By way of eminence. *Cowley.*
12. *In* THAT. Becauſe; in conſequence of. *Hooker.*

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Becauſe: *I am ſorry* that *I cried.*
2. Noting a conſequence: *he was ſo frighted* that *he fled.*
3. Noting indication: *ſhew* that *he can ſtand.*
4. Noting a final end: *work* that *they may live.*

THATCH. *ſ.* [Þace Saxon, *ſtraw*, Skinner.] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather. *Swift. Watts.*

To THATCH. *v. a.* [Þaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw. *Bacon. Dryden.*

THA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *thatch.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw. *Swift.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [Þapan, Sax. *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. *Milton. Boyle.*
2. To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Shakſpeare. Glanville.*

THAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed. *Mil.*
2. Warmth, ſuch as liqueſies congelation. *Sh.*

THE. *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing. *Shakeſpeare. Cowley.*
2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verſe. *Daniel.*
3. Sometimes *he* is cut off. *Cowley.*

THEA'TRAL. *a.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE. *ſ.* [*theatre*; Fr. *theatrum*, Latin.]

1. A place in which ſhows are exhibited; a playhouſe. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*
2. A place riſing by ſteps like a theatre.

THEA'TRICK. } [*a. theatrum*, Latin.] Scenick; ſuiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Pope.*
THEA'TRICAL. }

THEA'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner ſuiting the ſtage. *Swift.*

THEE. The oblique ſingular of *thou.* *Cowley.*

THEFT. *ſ.* [from *thief.*]

1. The act of ſtealing. *Cowel.*
2. The thing ſtolen. *Exodus.*

THEIR. *ſ.* [Þeopa *of them*, Saxon.]

1. Of them; the pronoun poſſeſſive from *they.* *Dryden.*
2. *Theirs* is uſed when any thing comes between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive. *Roſcom.*

THEM. The oblique of *they.* *Wilkins.*

THEME *ſ.* [*theme*, French; Θέμα.]

1. A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes. *Shakſpeare. Roſcommon.*
2. A ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topick. *Milton.*
3. The original word whence others are derived. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES. *ſ.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. Theſe very perſons. *Hooker.*
2. The oblique caſe of *they* and *ſelves.*

THEN *ad.* [*than*, Got. Þan, Saxon; *dan*, Dut.]

1. At that time. *Clarendon.*
2. Afterward; immediately afterward; ſoon afterward. *Bacon.*
3. In that caſe; in conſequence. *Dryden.*
4. Therefore; for this reaſon. *Milton.*
5. At another time: as, now and *then*, at one time and other. *Milton.*
6. That time. *Milton.*

THENCE. *ad.*

1. From that place. *Milton.*
2. From that time. *Iſaiah.*
3. For that reaſon. *Milton.*

THE'NCEFORTH. *ad.* [*thence* and *forth.*] From that time. *Spenſer. Milton.*

THENCEFO'RWARD. *ad.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time. *Kettlewell.*

THE'OCRACY. *ſ.* [*theocratie*, French; Θεὸς and κρατέω.] Government immediately ſuperintended by God. *Burnet.*

THEOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [*theocratique*, French; from *theocracy.*] Relating to a government adminiſtered by God. *Burnet.*

THEO'DOLITE. *ſ.* A mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances.

THEO'GONY. *ſ.* [Θεογονία.] The generation of the gods.

THEOLO'GIAN. *ſ.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; a profeſſor of divinity. *Milton.*

THEOLO'GICAL. *a.* [*theologia*, Latin.] Relating to the ſcience of divinity. *Swift.*

THEOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *theological.*] According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *ſ.* [*theologus*, Latin.] A divine; one ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity. *Bacon. Dryden.*
THEO'LOGUE. }

THEO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*theologie*, French; Θεολογία.] Divinity. *Hayward. Tillotſon.*

THEO'MACHIST. *ſ.* He who fights againſt the gods *Bailey.*

THEO-

THEO'MACHY. *ſ.* [Θεὸς and μαχὴ.] The fight againſt the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO *ſ.* [*tiorba*, Italian.] A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians. *Bailey.*

THE'OREM. *ſ.* [Θεώρημα.] A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Graunt.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *theorem.*] Compriſed in theorems; conſiſting in theorems. *Grew.*
THEOREMA'TICK.
THEORE'MICK.

THEORE'TICAL. } *a.* [*theoretique*, Fr. from Θεωρητικὸς; and *theorique*, French; from Θεωρία.] Speculative; depending on theory or ſpeculation; terminating in theory or ſpeculation. *Boyle.*
THEORE'TICK.
THEO'RICAL.
THE'ORICK.

THEORE'TICALLY. } *ad.* [from *theoretick*, and *theorick.*] Speculatively; not practically.
THEO'RICALLY.

THEO'RICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſpeculatiſt; one who knows only ſpeculation, not practice. *Shakſpeare.*

THE'ORIST. *ſ.* [from *theory.*] A ſpeculatiſt; one given to ſpeculation. *Addiſon.*

THE'ORY. *ſ.* [*theorie*, French; Θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; ſcheme; plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind. *Bacon.*

THERAPE'UTICK. *a.* [Θεραπευτικὸς.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes. *Watts.*

THERE. *ad.* [*thar*, Gothick; Θæp, Saxon; *daer*, Dutch.]
1. In that place. *Pope.*
2. It is oppoſed to *here*. *Locke. Milton.*
3. An exclamation directing to ſomething at a diſtance. *Dryden.*

THERE'ABOUT. } *ad.* [*there* and *about*; *thereabouts* is therefore leſs proper.]
THERE'ABOUTS.
1. Near that place. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or ſtate. *Suckling. Newton.*
3. Concerning that matter. *Luke.*

THEREA'FTER. *ad.* [*there* and *after.*] According to that; accordingly. *Peacham.*

THEREA'T. *ad.* [*there* and *at.*]
1. At that; on that account. *Hooker.*
2. At that place. *Matthew.*

THEREBY'. *ad.* [*there* and *by.*] By that; by means of that. *Herbert.*

TH'EREFORE. *ad.* [*there* and *for.*]
1. For that; for this; for this reaſon; in conſequence. *Lucas. Weſt.*
2. In return for this; in recompenſe for this or for that. *Matthew.*

THEREFRO'M. *ad.* [*there* and *from.*] From that; from this. *Joſhua.*

THERE'IN. *ad.* [*there* and *in.*] In that; in this. *Bacon.*

THEREINTO'. *ad.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that; into this. *Luke. Bacon.*

THEREO'F. *ad.* [*there* and *of.*] Of that; of this. *Hooker. Swift.*

THEREO'N *ad.* [*there* and *on.*] On that. *Mark. Woodward.*

THEREO'UT. *ad.* [*there* and *out.*] Out of that. *Spenſer.*

THERETO'. } *ad.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto.*]
THEREUNTO'. } To that. *Tillotſon.*

THEREUPO'N. *ad.* [*there* and *upon.*]
1. Upon that; in conſequence of that. *Hooker. Swift.*
2. Immediately.

THEREU'NDER. *ad.* [*there* and *under.*] Under that. *Raleigh.*

THEREWI'TH. *ad.* [*there* and *with.*]
1. With that. *Hooker. Davies.*
2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *ad.* [*there* and *withal.*]
1. Over and above. *Daniel.*
2. At the ſame time. *Shakſpeare.*
3. With that. *Spenſer.*

THERI'ACAL. *a.* [Θηριακὰ.] Medicinal; phyſical. *Bacon.*

THERMO'METER. *ſ.* [*thermometre*, French; Θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *thermometer.*] Relating to the meaſure of heat. *Cheyne.*

THE'RMOSCOPE. *ſ.* [*thermoſcope*, French; Θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered. *Arbuthnot.*

THESE. *pronoun.* The plural of *this.*
1. Oppoſed to *thoſe*. *Dryden.*
2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt. *Woodward.*

THE'SIS. *ſ.* [*theſe*, French; Θέσις.] A poſition; ſomething laid down affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *ſ.* [Θεσμοθέτης.] A lawgiver.

THE'URGY. *ſ.* [Θεουργία.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*

THEW. *ſ.* [Θeap, Saxon.]
1. Quality; manners. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn or bulk.

THE'WED. *a.* [from *thew.*] Educated; habituated. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

THEY. *pronoun.* In the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe*. [Θi, Saxon.]
1. The men; the women; the perſons. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Thoſe men; thoſe women: oppoſed to ſome others. *Prior.*
3. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it.*] The things. *Prior.*

THICK. *a.* Θicce, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch.]
1. Not thin.
2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Not clear; not tranſparent; muddy; feculent. *Temple.*
4. Great in circumference; not ſlender *Deut.*
5. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion. *Knolles. Wotton.*
6. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
7. Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other. *Dryden.*

8. Coarſe; not thin. *Bacon.*
9. Without proper intervals of articulation. *Shakſpeare.*

THICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The thickeſt part, or time when any thing is thickeſt. *Knolles.*
2. *Through* THICK *and thin.* Whatever is in the way. *Hudibras.*

THICK. *ad.*
1. Frequently; faſt. *Denham.*
2. Cloſely. *Dryden. Norris.*
3. To a great depth. *Addiſon.*
4. THICK *and threefold.* In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers. *L'Eſtrange.*

To THI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick.*]
1. To make thick.
2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices. *Woodward.*
3. To condenſe; to concrete. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To ſtrengthen; to confirm. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To make frequent.
6. To make cloſe or numerous.

To THI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow thick.
2. To grow denſe or muddy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To concrete; to be conſolidated. *Prior.*
4. To grow cloſe or numerous. *Tatler.*
5. To grow quick. *Addiſon.*

THI'CKET. *ſ.* [ðiccetu, Sax.] A cloſe knot or tuſt of trees; a cloſe wood or copſe. *Chapman. Raleigh.*

THI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *thick.*] Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle.*

THI'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *thick.*]
1. The ſtate of being thick; denſity.
2. Quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed. *Boyle.*
3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth. *Bacon.*
4. Conſiſtence; groſſneſs; not rareneſs; ſpiſſitude. *Bacon.*
5. Impervioufneſs; cloſeneſs. *Addiſon.*
6. Want of ſharpneſs; want of quickneſs. *Holder.*

THICK-SCU'LLED. *a.* Dull; ſtupid. *Dryden.*

THI'CKSET. *a.* [*thick* and *ſet.*] Cloſe planted. *Dryden. Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN. *ſ.* [*thick* and *ſkin.*] A coarſe groſs man. *Shakſpeare.*

THIEF. *ſ.* [ðeiꝼ, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.]
1. One who takes what belongs to another. *Shakſpeare. John.*
2. An excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle. *May.*

THIEF-CA'TCHER. } *ſ.* [*thief*, and *catch*,
THIEF-LEA'DER. } *lead*, or *take.*] One
THIEF-TA'KER. } whoſe buſineſs is to detect thieves. *L'Eſtrange.*

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To ſteal; to practiſe theft.

THI'EVERY. *ſ.* [from *thieve.*]
1. The practice of ſtealing; theft. *South.*
2. That which is ſtolen. *Shakſpeare.*

THI'EVISH. *a.* [from *thief.*]
1. Given to ſtealing; practiſing theft. *Add.*
2. Secret; ſly. *Shakſpeare.*

THI'EVISHLY. *ad.* [from *thieviſh.*] Like a thief. *Tuſſer.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *thieviſh.*] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.

THIGH. *ſ.* [ðeoh, Saxon; *die*, Dutch.] The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longeſt of all the bones in the body. *Quincy.*

THILK *pronoun.* [ðilc, Saxon.] That ſame. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

THILL. *ſ.* [ðille, Sax.] The ſhafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the laſt horſe is placed. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *ſ.* [*thill* and *horſe.*] The
THI'LLER. } laſt horſe; the horſe that goes between the ſhafts. *Tuſſer. Shakſ.*

THI'MBLE. *ſ.* [from *thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle. *Shakſpeare. Cheyne.*

THIME. *ſ.* [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, French.] A fragrant herb: properly *thyme.* *Spenſer.*

THIN. *a.* [ðin, Saxon; *dunn*, Dutch.]
1. Not thick. *Exodus.*
2. Rare; not denſe. *Bacon.*
3. Not cloſe; ſeparated by large ſpaces. *Roſc.*
4. Not cloſely compact or accumulated. *Milton.*
5. Exile; ſmall. *Dryden.*
6. Not coarſe; not groſs in ſubſtance.
7. Not abounding. *Bacon.*
8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; ſlim; ſlender. *L'Eſtrange.*

THIN. *ad.* Not thickly. *Milton.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make leſs cloſe or numerous. *Dryden.*
3. To attenuate. *Blackmore.*

THINE *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou.*

THING. *ſ.* [ðinȝ, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]
1. Whatever is; not a perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It is uſed in contempt. *Swift.*
3. It is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity. *Shakſpeare. Congreve.*
4. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* once in a ſenſe of honour.

To THINK. *v. n.* preterite *thought.* [ðencean, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]
1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reaſon; to cogitate. *Dryden.*
2. To judge; to conclude; to determine. *Daniel.*
3. To intend. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To imagine; to fancy. *Burnet.*
5. To muſe; to meditate. *Dryden.*
6. To recollect; to obſerve. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To judge; to conclude. *Swift.*
8. To conſider; to doubt. *Bentley.*
9. *To* THINK *on.* To contrive; to light upon by meditation. *Swift.*
10. *To* THINK *of.* To eſtimate. *Locke.*

To THINK. *v. a.*
1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To

2. To believe; to eſteem. *Sidney.*
3. *To* THINK *much.* To grudge. *Milton.*
4. *To* THINK *ſcorn.* To diſdain. *Eſther.*

THI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*

THI'NKING. *ſ.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Shakſpeare. Addiſon.*

THI'NLY. *ad.* [from *thin.*]
1. Not thickly.
2. Not cloſely; not numerouſly. *Dryden.*

THI'NNESS. *ſ.* [from *thin.*]
1. The contrary to thickneſs; exility; tenuity. *Donne. Newton.*
2. Paucity; ſcarcity *Dryden.*
3. Rareneſs: not ſpiſſitude. *South.*

THIRD. *a.* [ðɪɪðða, Saxon.] The firſt after the ſecond; the ordinal of three.

THIRD. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The third part. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſixtieth part of a ſecond. *Holder.*

THIR'DBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under conſtable.

THI'RDLY. *ad.* [from *third.*] In the third place. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [ðɪɪlian, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. *Ainſworth.*

THIRST. *ſ.* [ðyɪɪt, Saxon; *dorſt*, Dutch.]
1. The pain ſuffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Denham. Arbuthnot.*
2. Eagerneſs; vehement deſire. *Fairfax.*
3. Drought. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðyɪɪtan, Saxon; *derſten*, Dutch.]
1. To feel want of drink; to be dry or athirſt. *Exodus. Milton.*
2. To have a vehement deſire for any thing. *Pſalms.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *ſ.* [from *thirſt.*] The ſtate of being thirſty. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *a.* [ðuɪɪtiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Shakſpeare. Rowe.*
2. Poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire: as, *blood* thirſty.

THIRTE'EN. *a.* [ðɪɪeotine, Saxon.] Ten and three.

THIRTE'ENTH. *a* [from *thirteen*, ðɪɪeoteoða, Sax.] The third after the tenth.

THI'RTIETH. *a.* [from *thirty*; ðɪɪttezoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told.

THI'RTY. *a.* [ðuɪttiȝ, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

THIS. *pronoun.* [ðiſ, Saxon]
1. That which is preſent; what is now mentioned. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The next future. *Geneſis.*
3. *This* is uſed for *this time.* *Dryden.*
4. The laſt paſt. *Dryden.*
5. It is often oppoſed to *that.* *Pope.*
6. When *this* and *that* reſpect a former ſentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. *Hooker.*
7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to *the other.* *Dry.*

THI'STLE. *ſ.* [ðɪɪtel, Saxon; *diſtel*, Dutch; *cardnus*, Latin.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields. *Miller. Shakſpeare.*

THI'STLE, *golden. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *a.* [from *thiſtle.*] Overgrown with thiſtles. *Thomſon.*

THI'THER. *ad.* [ðiðeɲ, Saxon.]
1. To that place: it is oppoſed to *hither.* *Denham.*
2. To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO. *ad.* [*thither* and *to.*] To that end; ſo far.

THI'THERWARD. *ad.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Toward that place. *Milton.*

THO. *ad.* [ðonne, Saxon.]
1. Then. *Spenſer.*
2. *Tho'* contracted for *though.*

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait a while. *Ainſw.*

THONG. *ſ.* [ðɪanȝ, ðɪonȝ, Saxon.] A ſtrap or ſtring of leather. *Addiſon. Dryden.*

THORA'CICK. *a.* [from *thorax.*] Belonging to the breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *a.* [from *thorus*, Latin.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *ſ.* [*thaurus*, Gothick.]
1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds *Geneſis.*
2. A prickle growing on the thorn buſh. *Milton.*
3. Any thing troubleſome. *Southern.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THORNBA'CK. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RNBUT. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

THO'RNY. *a.* [from *thorn.*]
1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly. *Randolph. Dryden.*
2. Pricking; vexatious. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Difficult; perplexing. *Spenſer.*

THO'ROUGH. *prepoſition.* [the word *through* extended into two ſyllables.]
1. By way of making paſſage or penetration.
2. By means of. *Shakſpeare.*

THO'ROUGH. *a.*
1. Complete; full; perfect. *Clarendon.*
2. Paſſing through. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE. *ſ.* [*thorough* and *fare.*] A paſſage through; a paſſage without any ſtop or let. *Shakſpeare.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *thorough.*] Completely; fully. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *a.* [*thorough* and *ſped.*] Finiſhed in principles; thoroughpaced. *Swi.*

THOROUGHSTI'TCH. *ad.* [*thorough* and *ſtitch.*] Completely; fully. *L'Eſtrange.*

THORP. *ſ. Thorp, throp, threp, trep, trop,* are all from the Saxon ðoɾp, which ſignifies a village. *Gibſon.*

THOSE. *pronoun.* The plural of *that.*

THOU. *pronoun.* [ðu, Sax. *du*, Dutch; in the oblique caſes ſingular *thee*, ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ȝe, Sax. in the oblique caſes plural *you*, eop, Saxon.]
1. The ſecond pronoun perſonal. *Shakſp.*
2. It is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language.

To THOU. *v. a.* [from the noun] To treat with familiarity. *Shakſpeare.*

THOUGH. *conj.* [ðeah, Sax. *thaub*, Gothick.]
1. Notwithſtanding that; although. *Watts.*
2. *As* THOUGH As if; like as if. *Geneſis.*
3. It is uſed at the end of a ſentence in familiar language: however; yet. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT. The preterite and part. paſſive of *think.*

THOUGHT. *ſ.* [from the preter of *to think.*]
1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking. *Prior.*
2. Idea; image formed. *Milton.*
3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery. *Dryden.*
4. Reflection; particular conſideration. *Shak.*
5. Conception; preconceived notion. *Milton.*
6. Opinion; judgment. *Pope.*
7. Meditation; ſerious conſideration. *Roſcom.*
8. Deſign; purpoſe. *Jeremiah.*
9. Silent contemplation. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Solicitude; care; concern. *Milton.*
11. Expectation. *Shakſpeare.*
12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity. *Sw.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *a.* [*thought* and *full.*]
1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.*
2. Attentive; careful. *Philips.*
3. Promoting meditation; favourable to muſing. *Pope.*
4. Anxious; ſolicitous. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *thoughtful.*] With thought or conſideration; with ſolicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *thoughtful.*]
1. Deep meditation. *Blackmore.*
2. Anxiety; ſolicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS. *a.* [from *thought.*]
1. Airy; gay; diſſipated.
2. Negligent; careleſs. *Rogers.*
3. Stupid; dull. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *thoughtleſs.*] Without thought; careleſly; ſtupidly. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *thoughtleſs.*] Want of thought; abſence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *a.* [*thought* and *ſick.*] Uneaſy with reflection. *Shakſpeare.*

THO'USAND. *a.* or *ſ.* [ðuſend, Sax. *duyſend*, Dutch.]
1. The number of ten hundred.
2. Proverbially a great number. *Spenſer.*

THO'USANDTH *a.* [from *thouſand.*] The hundred ten times told; the ordinal of a thouſand. *Dryden. Swift.*

THOWL. *ſ.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places in rowing. *Ainſw.*

THRA'LDOM. *ſ.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; ſervitude. *Sidney. Sandys.*

THRALL. *ſ.* [ðræl, Saxon.]
1. A ſlave; one who is in the power of another. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
2. Bondage; ſtate of ſlavery or confinement. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL. *v. a.* To enſlave; to bring into the power of another. *Shakſpeare. Donne.*

THRA'PPLE. *ſ.* The windpipe of any animal; the throttle.

To THRASH. *v. n.* [ðarꝛcan, Sax. *derſchen*, Dutch.]
1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Shakſpeare. Ray.*
2. To beat; to drub. *Shakſpeare.*

To THRASH *v. n.* To labour; to drudge. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *thraſh.*] One who thraſhes corn. *Locke.*

THRA'SHINGFLOOR. *ſ.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL. *a.* [from *Thraſo*, a boaſter in old comedy.] Boaſtful; bragging. *Shak.*

THRAVE. *ſ.* [ðꝛaꝼ, Saxon.]
1. A herd; a drove. Out of uſe.
2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *ſ.* [ðꝛæd, Sax. *draed.* Dutch.]
1. A ſmall line; a ſmall twiſt. *Boyle. South.*
2. Any thing continued in a courſe; uniform tenour. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To paſs through with a thread *Sharp.*
2. To paſs through; to pierce through. *Sh.*

THRE'ADBARE. *a.* [*thread* and *bare.*]
1. Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked thread. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*
2. Worn out; trite. *Swift. Child.*

THRE'ADEN. *a.* [from *thread.*] Made of thread. *Shakſpeare.*

To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainſworth.*

THREAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill. *Shakſpeare.*

To THREAT. }
To THRE'ATEN. } *v. a.* [ðꝛeatꝛan, Sax.]
1. To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton.*
2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by ſhowing evil. *Pope.*
3. To menace by action. *Dryden.*

THRE'ATENER. *ſ.* [from *threaten.*] Menacer; one that threatens. *Milton.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. *ad.* [from *threaten.*] With menace; in a threatening manner. *Sh.*

THRE'ATFUL. *a.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; menacious. *Spenſer.*

THREE. *a.* [ðꝛie, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch.]
1. Two and one.
2. Proverbially a ſmall number. *Shakſp.*

THRE'EFOLD. *a.* [ðꝛieoꝼealð, Sax.] Thrice repeated; conſiſting of three. *Raleigh. Pope.*

THRE'EPENCE. *ſ.* [*three* and *pence.*] A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Wiſeman.*

THRE'EPENNY. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILE. *ſ.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet. *Shakſpeare.*

THREEPI'LED. *a.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another. *Shakſpeare.*

THREESCO'RE. *ſ.* [*three* and *ſcore.*] Thrice twenty; ſixty. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

THRENO'DY. *ſ.* [ðꝛenwðia.] A ſong of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *ſ.* Properly *thraſher.*

THRE'SHOLD. *ſ.* [ðꝛeꝛcpalð, Saxon.] The ground or ſtep under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

THREW.

THREW. The preterite of *throw*.

THRICE. *ad.* [from *three*.]
1. Three times. *Spenſer.*
2. A word of amplification. *Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [corrupted from *thread*.] To ſlide through a narrow paſſage. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *ſ.* [from *thrive*.]
1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; ſtate of proſpering. *Sidney.*
2. Parſimony; frugality; good huſbandry. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
3. A plant. *Miller.*

THRI'FTILY. *ad.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugally; parſimoniouſly. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS. *ſ.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugality; huſbandry. *Spenſer. Wotton.*

THRI'FTLESS. *a.* [from *thrift*.] Profuſe; extravagant. *Spenſer.*

THRI'FTY. *a.* [from *thrift*.]
1. Frugal; ſparing; not profuſe; not laviſh. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Well huſbanded.

To THRILL. *v. a.* [ðyrlian, Saxon.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate. *Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*
1. To have the quality of piercing. *Spenſer.*
2. To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound. *Spenſer.*
3. To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation *Shak.*
4. To paſs with a tingling ſenſation. *Addiſ.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, *thrived*. part. *thriven*. [perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Iſlandick, *to increaſe*.] To proſper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing deſired. *Watts.*

THRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *thrive*.] One that grows rich. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *thriving*.] In a proſperous way.

THROAT. *ſ.* [ðrote, Saxon.]
1. The forepart of the neck. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The main road of any place. *Thomſon.*
3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence. *L'Eſtrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *ſ.* [*throat* and *pipe*.] The weaſon; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *ſ.* [*throat* and *wort*.] A plant.

To THROB *v. n.*
1. To heave; to beat; to riſe in the breaſt. *Addiſon. Smith.*
2. To beat; to palpitate. *Wiſeman.*

THROB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; ſtroke of palpitation. *Addiſon.*

THROE. *ſ.* [from ðrowian, *to ſuffer*, Sax.]
1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children. *Milton. Rogers.*
2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies. *Shakſpeare.*

THRONE. *ſ.* [*thronus*, Latin; θρόνος.]
1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king. *Dryden.*
2. The ſeat of a biſhop. *Ayliffe.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to ſet on a royal ſeat. *Pope.*

THRONG. *ſ.* [ðrang, Saxon.] A crowd; a multitude preſſing againſt each other. *Craſhaw. Waller.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Shakſpeare. Tatler.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crowds or tumults. *Milton.*

THRO'STLE. *ſ.* [ðroſtle, Saxon.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird. *Walton.*

THRO'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe; the larinx. *Brown.*

To THRO'TTLE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath. *Dryden. Swift.*

THROVE. The preterite of *thrive*.

THROUGH. *prep.* [ðurh, Saxon; *door*, Dutch.]
1. From end to end of: *the ſtrait way went* through *the province*. *Dryden.*
2. Noting paſſage: *the bullet paſſed* through *the board*. *Newton.*
3. By tranſmiſſion: *the report came* through *many hands*. *Temple.*
4. By means of: *he was advanced* through *his friends*. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *ad.*
1. From one end or ſide to the other. *Bacon.*
2. The end of any thing. *South.*

THRO'UGHBRED. *a.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred*.] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *a.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both ſides. *Wotton.*

THRO'UGHLY. *ad.* [from *through*.]
1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Spenſer. Tillotſon.*
3. Without reſerve; ſincerely. *Tillotſon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of. *Bacon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *ad.* Every where; in every part. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete. *More.*

To THROW. *v. n.* preter. *threw*, part. paſſ. *thrown*. [ðapan, Saxon.]
1. To fling; to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force. *Knolles.*
2. To toſs; to put with any violence or tumult. *Addiſon. Berkeley.*
3. To lay careleſly, or in haſte. *Clarendon.*
4. To venture at dice. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To caſt; to ſtrip; to put off. *Shakſp.*
6. To emit in any careleſs or vehement manner. *Watts.*
7. To ſpread in haſte. *Pope.*
8. To overturn in wreſtling. *South.*
9. To drive; to ſend by force. *Dryden.*
10. To make to act at a diſtance. *Shakſp.*
11. To repoſe. *Taylor.*
12. To change by any kind of violence. *Add.*
13. To turn. [*tornaro*, Lat.] As balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Ainſworth.*
14. *To* THROW *away*. To loſe; to ſpend in vain. *Otway. Denham.*
15. *To* THROW *away*. To reject. *Taylor.*

16. *To* THROW *by.* To reject; to lay aſide as of no uſe. *Ben Jonſon. Locke.*
17. *To* THROW *down.* To ſubvert; to overturn. *Addiſon.*
18. *To* THROW *off.* To expel. *Arbuthnot.*
19. *To* THROW *off.* To reject; to renounce. *Dryden. Spratt.*
20. *To* THROW *out.* To exert; to bring forth into act. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*
21 *To* THROW *out.* To diſtance; to leave behind. *Addiſon.*
22. *To* THROW *out.* To eject; to expel. *Swift.*
23. *To* THROW *out.* To eject; to exclude. *Swift.*
24. *To* THROW *up.* To reſign angrily. *Collier.*
25. *To* THROW *up.* To emit; to reject; to bring up by vomiting. *Arbuthnot.*

To THROW *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of caſting.
2. To caſt dice.
3. *To* THROW *about.* To caſt about; to try expedients. *Spenſer.*

THROW *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A caſt; the act of caſting or throwing. *Addiſon.*
2. A caſt of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt. *South. Bentley.*
3. The ſpace to which any thing is thrown. *Shakſpeare. Addiſon.*
4 Stroke; blow. *Spenſer.*
5. Effort; violent ſally. *Addiſon.*
6 The agony of childbirth: in this ſenſe it is written *throe.* *South. Dryden.*

THRO'WER. *ſ.* [from *throw.*] One that throws. *Shakſpeare.*

THRUM. *ſ.* [*thraum*, Iſlandick.]
1. The ends of weavers threads.
2. Any coarſe yarn. *Bacon. King.*

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarſely. *Dryden.*

THRUSH *ſ.* [ðpuꝛc, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall ſinging bird. *Carew. Pope.*
2. Small ulcerations which appear firſt in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts; the nearer they approach to white, the leſs dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

To THRUST *v. a.* [*truſito*, Latin.]
1. To puſh any thing into matter, or between bodies. *Revelation.*
2. To puſh; to remove with violence; to drive. *Spenſer.*
3. To ſtab. *Numbers.*
4. To compreſs. *Judges.*
5. To impel; to urge. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To obtrude; to intrude. *Locke.*

To THRUST. *v. n*
1. To make a hoſtile puſh; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To ſqueeze in; to put himſelf into any place by violence. *Dryden.*
3. To intrude. *Rowe.*
4. To puſh forward; to come violently; to throng; to preſs. *Chapman. Knolles.*

THRUST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. Aſſault; attack. *More.*

THRU'STER *ſ.* [from *thruſt.*] He that thruſts.

THRU'STLE. *ſ.* [from *thruſh.*] The thruſh; the throſtle. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third ploughing in ſummer. *Tuſſer.*

THUMB. *ſ.* [ðuma, Saxon.] The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four. *Dryden. Broom.*

To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle aukwardly.

THU'MB-BAND. *ſ.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twiſt of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer.*

THU'MBSTALL. *ſ.* [*thumb* and *ſtall.*] A thimble.

THUMP. *ſ.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dull blow with ſomething blunt. *Dryden.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows. *Shakſpeare.*

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow. *Hudibras. Swift.*

THU'MPER. [from *thump.*] The perſon or thing that thumps.

THU'NDER. *ſ.* [ðunden, ðunop, Saxon; *donder*, Dutch.]
1. *Thunder* is a bright flame riſing on a ſudden, moving with a very rapid velocity through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noiſe or rattling. *Muſchenbroek.*
2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noiſe, and lightening the flaſh; though *thunder* is ſometimes taken for both *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
3. Any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence. *Spenſer. Rowe.*

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make thunder. *Sidney. Pope.*

To THU'NDER. *v. a.*
1. To emit with noiſe and terrour. *Dryden.*
2. To publiſh any denunciation or threat. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *ſ.*
1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *Add.*
2. Fulmination; denunciation; properly eccleſiaſtical. *Hakewill.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] Exploſion of thunder. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *thunder.*] The power that thunders. *Waller.*

THU'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *thunder.*] Producing thunder. *Milton.*

THU'NDERSHOWER. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſhower.*] A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stilling.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakſpeare.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *v. a* [*thunder* and *ſtrike.*]
1. To blaſt or hurt with lightning. *Sidney.*
2. To aſtoniſh with any thing terrible. *Chapman.*

THURI-

THURIFEROUS. *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*thuris*, and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incenſe; the act of burning incenſe. *Stillingfleet.*

THU'RSDAY. *ſ.* [*thorgſdag*, Daniſh, from *thor*. *Thor* was the ſon of Odin, yet in ſome of the northern parts they worſhipped the ſupreme Deity under his name. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *ad.* [ðuſ, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To this degree; to this quantity. *Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy; to thraſh; to bang. *Shakſpeare. Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hudibras. Addiſon.*

THWART. *a.* [ðpýꝛ, Saxon; *dwars*, Dut.]

1. Tranſverſe; croſs to ſomething elſe. *Milton.*
2. Perverſe; inconvenient; miſchievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*

1. To croſs; to lie or come croſs any thing. *Milton. Thomſon.*
2. To croſs; to oppoſe; to traverſe; to contravene. *Addiſon. Pope.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be oppoſite. *Locke.*

THWA'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppoſitely; with oppoſition.

THY. *pronoun.* [ðin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee; the poſſeſſive of *thou*.

THYINE *wood. ſ.* A precious wood. *Revelat.*

THYME. *ſ.* [*thym*, French; *thymus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

THYSE'LF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *ſelf*.]

1. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb. *Shakſpeare.*
2. In poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative. *Dryden.*

TI'AR. } *ſ.* [*tiara*, Lat.] A dreſs for the
TI'ARA. } head; a diadem. *Pope. Prior.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure. *Herbert.*

TICK. *ſ.*

1. Score; truſt. *Hudibras. Locke.*
2. The louſe of dogs or ſheep. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on ſcore.
2. To truſt; to ſcore. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'CKEN. } *ſ.* The ſame with *tick*. A
TI'CKING. } ſort of ſtrong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TI'CKET. *ſ.* [*etiquet*, French.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which, admiſſion is granted, or a claim is acknowledged. *Spenſer. Collier.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. To pleaſe by ſlight gratifications. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Spenſer.*

TI'CKLE. *a.* Tottering; unfixed; unſtable, eaſily overthrown. *Shakſpeare*

TI'CKLISH. *a.* [from *tickle*.]

1. Senſible to titillation; eaſily tickled. *Bacon.*
2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. *Woodw.*
3. Difficult; nice. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *tickliſh*.] The ſtate of being tickliſh.

TI'CKTACK. *ſ* [*trictac*, French.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *a.* [týðdeꝛ, Saxon.] Tender; ſoft; nice.

TIDBIT. *ſ.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A dainty.

To TI'DDER. } *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To uſe ten-
To TI'DDLE. } derly; to fondle.

TIDE. *ſ.* [týð, Saxon; *tijd*, Dutch and Iſlandick.]

1. Time; ſeaſon; while. *Spenſer. Wotton.*
2. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea. That motion of the water called *tide*, is a riſing and falling of the ſea; the cauſe of this, is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is the neareſt the moon, being moſt ſtrongly attracted, is raiſed higher than the reſt; and the part oppoſite to it being leaſt attracted is alſo higher than the reſt; and theſe two oppoſite riſes of the ſurface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from eaſt to weſt, and ſtriking againſt the large coaſts of the continents; from thence rebounds back again, and ſo makes floods and ebbs in narrow ſeas and rivers. *Locke.*
3. Commotion; violent confluence. *Bacon.*
4. Stream; courſe. *Milton. Philips.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the ſtream. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Philips.*

TI'DEGATE. *ſ.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſin.

TI'DESMAN. *ſ.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tide-waiter or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches on board of merchant-ſhips till the duty of goods be paid. *Bailey.*

TI'DEWAITER. *ſ.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe. *Swift.*

TI'DILY. *ad.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS. *ſ.* [from *tidy*.] Neatneſs; readineſs.

TI'DINGS. *ſ.* [tíðan, Saxon, *to happen*.] News; an account of ſomething that has happened. *Spenſer. Rogers.*

TI'DY. *a.* [*tidt*, Iſlandick.]

1. Seaſonable. *Tuſſer.*
2. Neat; ready. *Gay.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [tían, tígan Saxon.]

1. To bind; to faſten with a knot. *Knolles.*
2. To knit; to complicate. *Burnet.*
3. To hold; to faſten. *Fairfax.*
4. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Waller.*
5. To oblige; to conſtrain; to reſtrain; to confine. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

TIE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Knot; faſtening.
2. Bond; obligation. *Bacon. Waller.*

TIER. *ſ.* [*tiere*, old French; *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank. *Knolles.*

TIERCE *ſ.* [*tiers*, *tiercier*, Fr.] A veſſel holding the third part of a pipe. *B. Jonſon.*

TI'ERCET. *ſ.* [from *tiers*, French.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *ſ.*
1. Liquor; drink. *Philips.*
2. A fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

TI'FFANY. *ſ.* [*tiffer*, to dreſs up, old Fr.] Very thin ſilk. *Brown.*

TIGE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] The ſhaft of a column from the aſtragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER *ſ.* [*tigre*, French; *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beaſt of the leonine kind. *Peacham.*

TIGHT. *a.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]
1. Tenſe; cloſe; not looſe. *Moxon. Swift.*
2. Free from fluttering rags; leſs than neat. *Gay. Swift.*

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To ſtraiten; to make cloſe.

TI'GHTER. *ſ.* [from *tighten.*] A riband or ſtring by which women tighten their clothes.

TI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *tight.*]
1. Cloſely; not looſely.
2. Neatly; not idly. *Dryden.*

TI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *tight.*]
1. Cloſeneſs; not looſeneſs. *Woodward.*
2. Neatneſs.

TI'GRESS. *ſ.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger. *Addiſon.*

TIKE. *ſ.* [*teke*, Dutch.]
1. The louſe of dogs or ſheep. *Bacon.*
2. It is in *Shakſpeare* the name of a dog.

TILE. *ſ.* [ꝥiȝle, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, French.] Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes. *Milton. Moxon.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with tiles. *Bacon. Swift.*
2. To cover as tiles. *Donne.*

TI'LER. *ſ.* [*tuilier*, French, from *tile.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles. *Bacon.*

TI'LING. *ſ.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles. *Luke.*

TILL. *ſ.* A money box in a ſhop. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [ꝥil, Saxon.]
1. To the time of. *Cowley.*
2. TILL *now.* To the preſent time. *Milton.*
3. TILL *then.* To that time. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*
1. To the time. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. To the degree that. *Taylor. Pope.*

To TILL. *v. a.* [ꝥylian, Saxon; *tenlen*, Dut.] To cultivate; to huſband: commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plough. *Milton.*

TI'LLABLE. *a.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*

TI'LLAGE. *ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture. *Bacon. Woodward.*

TI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *till.*]
1. Huſbandman; ploughman. *Carew.*
2. The rudder of a boat.
3. A till; a ſmall drawer. *Dryden.*

TI'LLYFALLY. } *a.* A word uſed for-
TI'LLYVALLEY. } merly when any thing ſaid was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'LMAN. *ſ.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; a huſbandman. *Tuſſer.*

TILT. *ſ.* [ꝥylꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A tent; any ſupport of covering over head. *Denham.*
2. The cover of a boat. *Sandys. Gay.*
3. A military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback. *Shakſpeare. Knolles.*
4. A thruſt. *Addiſon.*

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover like a tilt of a boat. *Philips.*
2. To point as in tilts. *Philips.*
3. [*tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up ſo as to run out; as, the barrel is *tilted.*

To TILT. *v. n.*
1. To run in tilts or tournaments. *Milton.*
2. To fight with rapiers. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ruſh as in combat. *Collier.*
4. To play unſteadily. *Pope.*
5. To fall on one ſide. *Grew.*

TI'LTER. *ſ.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights. *Hudibras. Glanville.*

TILTH. *ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; culture. *Shakſpeare.*

TILTH. *a.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled. *Milton.*

TIMBER. *ſ.* [ꝥimbꝛian, Saxon, *to build.*]
1. Wood fit for building. *Woodward.*
2. The main trunk of a tree. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The main beams of a fabrick.
4. Materials, ironically. *Bacon.*

To TI'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TI'MBER. *v. a.* To furniſh with beams, or timber.

TI'MBERED. *a.* [from *timber*; *timberé*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived. *Wotton. Brown.*

TI'MBERSOW. *ſ.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*

TI'MBREL. *ſ.* [*timbre*, French.] A muſical inſtrument played by pulſation. *Sandys.*

TIME *ſ.* [ꝥima, Saxon; *tym*, Erſe.]
1. The meaſure of duration. *Locke. Grew.*
2. Space of time. *Milton. Swift.*
3. Interval. *Bacon.*
4. Life conſidered as employed, or deſtined to employment. *Law.*
5. Seaſon; proper time. *Eccluſ.*
6. A conſiderable ſpace of duration; continuance; proceſs of time *Woodward.*
7. Age; part of duration diſtinct from other parts. *Dryden.*
8. Paſt time. *Shakſpeare.*
9. Early time. *Bacon. Rogers.*
10. Time conſidered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.*
11. Particular quality of; part of duration. *Shakſpeare. South.*

12. Particular

12. Particular time. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
13. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.*
14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition. *Swift.*
15. Muſical meaſure. *Waller. Denham.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. *L'Eſtrange. Addiſon.*
2. To regulate as to time. *Addiſon.*
3. To meaſure harmonically. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MEFUL. *a.* Seaſonable; timely; early. *Raleigh.*

TI'MELESS. *a.* [from *time.*]
1. Unſeaſonable; done at an improper time. *Pope.*
2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MELY. *a.* [from *time.*] Seaſonable; ſufficiently early. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

TI'MELY. *ad.* [from *time.*] Early; ſoon. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*

TI'MEPLEASER. *ſ.* [*time* and *pleaſe.*] One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MESERVING. *ſ.* [*time* and *ſerve.*] Mean compliance with preſent power. *South.*

TI'MID. *a.* [*timide*, French; *timidus*, Latin.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldneſs. *Thomſon.*

TIMI'DITY. *ſ.* [*timidité*, French, from *timid.*] Fearfulneſs; timorouſneſs; habitual cowardice. *Brown.*

TI'MOROUS *a.* [*timor*, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and ſcruple. *Brown. Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'MOURSNESS. *ſ.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulneſs. *Swift.*

TI'MOUS. *a.* [from *time.*] Early; timely; not innate. Obſolete. *Bacon.*

TIN. *ſ.* [*ten*, Dutch.]
1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymiſts Jupiter. *Woodward.*
2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin. *Boyle.*

TI'NCAL. *ſ.* A mineral; what borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Latin; *teint*, Fren.]
1. To ſtain; to colour; to ſpot; to die. *Bacon. Boyle.*
2. To imbue with a taſte. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; ſtain; ſpot. *Shakſpeare. Thomſon.*

TI'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*teinture*, French; *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Latin.]
1. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. Extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits; an infuſion in ſpirits. *Boyle.*

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte. *Blackmore.*
2. To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick; tendan, Saxon.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.

TI'NDER. *ſ.* [tyndre, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*

TI'NDERBOX. *ſ.* [*tinder* and *box.*] The box for holding tinder. *Atterbury.*

TINE. *ſ.* [*tinne*, Iſlandick.]
1. The tooth of a harrow; the ſpike of a fork. *Mortimer.*
2. Trouble; diſtreſs. *Spenſer.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [tynan, Saxon.]
1. To kindle; to light; to ſet on fire. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
2. [tinan, Saxon.] To ſhut.

To TINE. *v. n.*
1. To rage; to ſmart. *Spenſer.*
2. To fight. *Spenſer.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte. *Addiſon. Newton.*

TI'NGENT. *a.* [*tingens*, Latin.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*

TI'NGLASS. *ſ.* [*tin* and *glaſs.*] Biſmuth.

To TI'NGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]
1. To feel a ſound, or the continuance of a ſound, in the ears. *Brown.*
2. To feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion. *Pope.*
3. To feel either pain or pleaſure with a ſenſation of motion. *Arbuthnot.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Latin; *tincian*, Welſh.] To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

TI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *tink.*] A mender of old braſs. *Shakſpeare.*

To TI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, French; *tinnio*, Latin.]
1. To make a ſharp quick noiſe; to clink. *Iſaiah. Dryden.*
2. To hear a low quick noiſe. *Dryden.*

TI'NMAN. *ſ.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior.*

TI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*

TI'NNY. *a.* [from *tin.*] Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*

TI'NPENNY, *ſ.* A certain cuſtomary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TI'NSEL. *ſ.* [*etincelle*, French.]
1. A kind of ſhining cloth. *Fairfax.*
2. Any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre; any thing ſhowy and of little value. *Swift.*

To TI'NSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with luſtre that has no value. *Cleaveland.*

TINT. *ſ.* [*teinte*, French; *tinta*, Italian.] A die; a colour. *Pope.*

TI'NWORM. *ſ.* An inſect. *Bailey.*

TI'NY. *a.* [*tint*, *tind*, Daniſh.] Little; ſmall; puny. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*

TIP. *ſ.* [*tip*, *tipkin*, Dutch.] Top; end: point; extremity. *Sidney. Pope.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Milton. Pope.*
2. To ſtrike ſlightly; to tap. *Dryden. Swift.*

TI'PPET. *ſ.* [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*

To

To TI'PPLE. *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup. *Shakſpeare.*

To TIPPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or exceſs. *Cleaveland.*

TI'PPLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Eſtrange.*

TI'PPLED. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Tipſy; drunk. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER. *ſ.* [from *tipple.*] A ſottiſh drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PSTAFF. *ſ.* [*tip* and *ſtaff.*]
1. An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal.
2. The ſtaff itſelf ſo tipt *Bacon.*

TI'PSY. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'PTOE. *ſ.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe. *Shakſpeare. Herbert.*

TIRE. *ſ.* [*tuyer*, Dutch.]
1. Rank; row. *Raleigh.*
2. A headdreſs; a tiar. *Craſhaw.*
3. Furniture; apparatus. *Philips.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [ꝥıꝛıan, Saxon.]
1. To fatigue; to make weary; to haraſs. *Dryden.*
2. It has often *out* added, to intend the ſignification. *Bacon. Tickell.*
3. To dreſs the head. *Kings.*

To TIRE. *v. n.* [ꝥeoꝛıan, Saxon.] To fail with wearineſs.

TI'REDNESS. *ſ.* [from *tired.*] State of being tired; wearineſs. *Hakewill.*

TI'RESOME *a.* [from *tire.*] Wearieſome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addiſon.*

TI'RESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *tireſome.*] Act or quality of being tireſome.

TI'REWOMAN. *ſ.* A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head. *Locke.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. } *ſ.* [*tire* and *houſe*, or *room.*]
TI'RINGROOM. } The room in which players dreſs for the ſtage. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'RWIT. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

'TIS. Contracted for *it is.* *Shakſpeare.*

TI'SICK. *ſ.* [corrupted from *phthiſick.*] Conſumption.

TI'SICAL. *a.* [for *phthiſical.*] Conſumptive.

TI'SSUE *ſ.* [*tiſſue*, Fr. ꝥıꝛan, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or ſilver, or figured colours. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Wotton.*

TIT. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall horſe; generally in contempt. *Denham.*
2. A woman: in contempt. *Dryden.*
3. A titmouſe, or tomtit: a ſmall bird.

TITBI'T. *ſ.* [properly *tidbit.*] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbuthnot.*

TITHE. *ſ.* [ꝥeoda, Saxon.]
1. The tenth part; the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The tenth part of any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Small part; ſmall portion. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [ꝥeodıan, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part. *Spenſer.*

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe. *Tuſſer.*

TI'THEABLE. *a.* [from *tithe.*] Subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift.*

TI'THER. *ſ.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING. *ſ.*
1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a ſociety, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their ſociety: of theſe companies there was one chief perſon, who, from his office, was called tithingman. *Cowell.*
2. Tithe, tenth part due to the prieſt. *Tuſ.*

TI'THINGMAN. *ſ.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peace officer. *Spenſer.*

TI'THYMAL. *ſ.* [*tithymalle*, Fr. *tithymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*titillation*, Fr. *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate.*]
1. The act of tickling. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being tickled. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any ſlight or petty pleaſure. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK *ſ.* A bird. *Walton.*

TI'TLE. *ſ.* [*titulus*, Latin.]
1. A general head compriſing particulars. *Hale.*
2. Any appellation of honour. *Milton.*
3. A name; an appellation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. The firſt page of a book, telling its name, and generally its ſubject. *Swift.*
5. A claim of right. *South.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*

TI'TLELESS. *n.* [from *title.*] Wanting a name or appellation. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *ſ.* [*title* and *page.*] The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE, or *tit. ſ.* [*tijt*, Dut.] A ſmall ſpecies of birds. *Dryden.*

To TI'TTER. *v. n.* To laugh with reſtraint; to laugh without much noiſe. *Pope.*

TI'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A reſtrained laugh.

TI'TTLE. *ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *tit.*] A ſmall particle; a point; a dot. *Milton. Swift.*

TI'TTLETATTLE. *ſ.* [formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle.*] To prate idly. *Sidney.*

TITUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*titubo*, Latin.] The act of ſtumbling.

TI'TULAR. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] Nominal; having only the title. *Bacon.*

TITULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *titular.*] The ſtate of being titular. *Brown.*

TI'TULARY. *a.* [*titulaire*, French.]
1. Conſiſting in a title. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to a title. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *ſ.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*

TI'VY. *a.* [A cant word expreſſing ſpeed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.] *Dryden.*

TO. *ad.* [ꝥo, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]
1. A par-

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt: *I love* to *read.* *Sma'ridge.*
2. It notes the intention: as, *ſhe raiſed a war* to *call me back.* *Dryden.*
3. After an adjective it notes its object: as, *born* to *beg.* *Sandys.*
4. Noting futurity: as, *we are ſtill* to *ſeek.* *Bentley.*
5. { To *and again,* / To *and fro.* } Backward and forward. *Milton.*

TO. *preposition.*
1. Noting motion *toward;* oppoſed to *from.* *Sidney. Smith.*
2. Noting accord or adaptation: *dance* to *the tune.* *Milton.*
3. Noting addreſs or compellation: as *here's* to *you all.* *Denham.*
4. Noting attention or application. *Dryden.*
5. Noting addition or accumulation: *two* to *two make four.* *Denham.*
6. Noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes: as, *away* to *horſe.* *Shakſpeare.*
7. Noting oppoſition: as, *foot* to *foot.* *Dryd.*
8. Noting amount: as, to *the number of three hundred.* *Bacon.*
9. Noting proportion: as, *three* to *nine.* *Hooker.*
10. Noting poſſeſſion or appropriation: *he has it* to *himſelf.* *Shakſpeare.*
11. Noting perception: as, *ſharp* to *the taſte.*
12. Noting the ſubject of an affirmation: as, *oath* to *the contrary.* *Shakſpeare.*
13. In compariſon of: as, *no fool* to *the ſinner.* *Tillotſon.*
14. As far as: *ſtrive* to *the utmoſt.* *Arbuthnot.*
15. After an adjective it notes the object: *deaf* to *cries.* *Shakſpeare.*
16. Noting obligation: *true* to *his truſt.* *Holyday.*
17. Reſpecting: *it is nothing* to *us.* *Shakſp.*
18. Noting conſequence. *Dryden.*
19. Toward. *Dryden.*
20. Noting preſence. *Swift.*
21. After a verb, *to* notes the object: *books conduce* to *learning.* *Shakſpeare.*
22. Noting the degree: *it was repeated* to *the hundredth time.* *Boyle.*

TOAD. *ſ.* [ꝥoꝺe, Saxon.] An animal reſembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reaſon. *Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *ſ.* A kind of ſea fiſh.

TO'ADFLAX. *ſ.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtone.*] A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtool.*] A plant like a muſhroom, but not eſculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST. *v. a.* [*toſtum,* Latin.]
1. To dry or heat at the fire. *Brown.*
2. To name when a health is drunk. *Prior.*

TOAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bread dried before the fire. *Bacon.*
2. Bread dried and put into liquor. *Pope.*
3. A celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk. *Addiſon.*

TO'ASTER. *ſ.* [from *toaſt.*] He who toaſts. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *ſ.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.] The flower of the *tobacco* conſiſts of one leaf. *Miller.*

TOBA'CCONIST. *ſ.* [from *tobacco.*] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD. *ſ.* [*totte haar,* German.]
1. A buſh; a thick ſhrub. Obſolete. *Spenſ.*
2. A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds. *Shakſpeare.*

TOE. *ſ.* [ꝥa, Saxon; *teen* Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Milton. Prior.*

TOFO'RE. *ad.* [ꝥoꝼoꝛꝛan, Saxon.] Before. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

TOFT. *ſ.* [*toſtum,* law Latin.] A place where a meſſuage has ſtood. *Cowel.*

TO'GED. *a.* [*togatus,* Latin.] Gowned; dreſſed in gowns. *Shakſpeare.*

TOGETHER. *ad.* [ꝥoguæðeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. In company. *Milton.*
2. Not apart; not in ſeparation. *Bacon.*
3. In the ſame place. *Davies.*
4. In the ſame time. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermiſſion. *Dryden.*
6. In concert. *Addiſon.*
7. In continuity. *Milton.*
8. TOGETHER *with.* In union with. *Dryd.*

To TOIL. *v. n.* [ꝥilian, Sax *tuylen,* Dutch.] To labour. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*

To TOIL. *v. a.*
1. To labour; to work at. *Milton.*
2. To weary; to overlabour. *Shakſpeare.*

TOIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; fatigue. *Milton.*
2. Any net or ſnare woven or meſhed. *Shakſpeare. Knolles.*

TOI'LET. *ſ.* [*toilette,* Fr.] A dreſſing table. *Pope.*

TOI'LSOME. *a.* [from *toil.*] Laborious; weary. *Pope.*

TOI'LSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *teilſome.*] Wearifomeneſs; laborioufneſs

TO'KEN. *ſ* [ꝥacn, Saxon; *teycken,* Dutch.]
1. A ſign. *Pſalms.*
2. A mark. *South.*
3. A memorial of friendſhip; an evidence of remembrance. *Shakſpeare. Drayton.*

To TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

TOLD. pret. and part. paſſ. of *tell.* Mentioned; related. *Milton.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* To train; to draw by degrees. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *a.* [*tolerable,* Fr. *tolerabilis,* Latin.]
1. Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
2. Not excellent; not contemptible; paſſable. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *tolerable.*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *ad.* [from *tolerable.*]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
2. Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward. Addiſon.*

TOLERANCE. *ſ.* [*tolerantia*, Latin.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon.*

To TO'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Latin; *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow ſo as not to hinder; to ſuffer. *Hooker.*

TOLERA'TION *ſ.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South.*

TOLL. *ſ.* [ꝺoll, Sax. *tol*, Dutch.] An exciſe of goods. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To pay toll or tollage. *Hudibras.*
2. To take toll or tollage. *Tuſſer.*
3. To ſound as a ſingle bell. *Dryden.*

To TOLL. *v. a* [*tollo*, Latin.]
1. To ring a bell. *Graunt.*
2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. *Ayliffe.*
3. To take away. *Bacon.*

TO'LLBOOTH. *ſ.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A priſon.

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To impriſon in a tollbooth *Corbet.*

TO'LLGATHERER. *ſ.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *ſ.* The ſame with *tollbooth.*

TOLUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*toluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*

TOMB. *ſ.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.] A monument in which the dead are incloſed. *Dryden.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *a.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting a ſepulchral monument. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'MBOY. *ſ.* A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl. *Shakſpeare.*

TOME. *ſ.* [French; τομος.]
1. One volume of many.
2. A book. *Hooker.*

TOMTIT. *ſ* [See TITMOUSE.] A titmouſe; a ſmall bird. *Spectator.*

TON. *ſ* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A meaſure of four hogſheads; a weight of two thouſand pounds *Bacon.*

TON. } In the names of places, are derived
TUN. } from the Saxon ꝺun, *a hedge* or *wall*; and this ſeems to be from ꝺun *a hill.* *Gibſon.*

TONE. *ſ.* [*ton*, French; *tonus*, Latin.]
1. Note; ſound. *Bacon.*
2 Accent; ſound of the voice. *Dryden.*
3. A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras.*
4. A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking.
5. Elaſticity; power of extenſion and contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *ſ.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. *Spenſer.*

TONGS. *ſ.* [ꝺanȝ, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *ſ.* [ꝺunȝ, Sax. *tonghe*. Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
2. The organ by which animals lick. *Milt.*
3. Speech; fluency of words. *Locke.*
4. Speech, as well or ill uſed. *Milton.*
5. A language. *Milton. Watts.*
6. Speech as oppoſed to thoughts. *John.*
7. A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language. *Iſaiah.*
8. A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*
9. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent. *Addiſon.*

To TO'NGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to ſcold. *Shakſpeare.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shak.*

TO'NGUED. *a.* [from *tongue*,] Having a tongue. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS *a.* [from *tongue.*]
1. Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs. *Shakſp.*
2. Unnamed; not ſpoken of. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *ſ.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker. *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED. *a.* [*tongue* and *tie.*] Having an impediment of ſpeech. *Holder.*

TO'NIC. }
TO'NICAL. } *a* [*tonique*, French.]
1. Being extended; being elaſtick. *Brown.*
2. Relating to tones or ſounds.

TO'NNAGE. *ſ.* [from *ton.*] A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

TO'NSIL. *ſ.* [*tonſillæ*, Latin.] *Tonſils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are leſſer ones which diſcharge a mucous matter, for the moiſtening theſe parts *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *ſ.* [*tonſura*, Latin.] The act of clipping the hair. *Addiſon.*

TOO. *ad.* [ꝺo, Saxon.]
1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. *Spratt. Watts.*
2. Likewiſe; alſo. *Oldham.*

TOOK. The preterite, and ſometimes the participle paſſive of *take.*

TOOL. *ſ.* [ꝺol, ꝺool, Saxon.]
1. Any inſtrument of manual operation. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another. *Swift.*

To TOOT. *v. n.* To pry; to peep; to ſearch narrowly and ſlily. *Spenſer.*

TOOTH. *ſ.* plural *teeth.* [ꝺoꝺ, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]
1. The *teeth* are the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body; about the ſeventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw; about the ſeventh year they are thruſt out by new *teeth*, which then begin to ſprout, and if theſe *teeth* be loſt, they never grow again; but ſome have been obſerved to ſhed their *teeth* twice; about the one-and-twentieth year the two laſt of the *molares* ſpring up, and they are called *dentes ſapientiæ.* *Quincy.*
2. Taſte;

2. Taſte; palate. *Dryden.*
3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifidous inſtrument. *Newton.*
4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correſpondent parts of other bodies. *Moxon.*
5. TOOTH *and nail.* With one's utmoſt violence. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. *To the* TEETH. In open oppoſition. *Shak.*
7. *To caſt in the* TEETH. To inſult by open exprobation. *Hooker.*
8. *In ſpite of the* TEETH. Notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with teeth; to indent. *Grew.*
2. To lock in each other. *Moxon.*

TOOTHA'CH. *ſ.* [*tooth* and *ach.*] Pain in the teeth. *Shakſpeare. Temple.*

TO'OTHDRAWER. *ſ.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth. *Cleaveland. Wiſeman.*

TO'OTHED. *a.* [from *tooth.*] Having teeth.

TO'OTHLESS. *a.* [from *tooth.*] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. *Dryden. Ray.*

TO'OTHPICK. } *ſ.* [*tooth* and *pick.*] An
TO'OTHPICKER. } inſtrument by which the teeth are cleanſed. *Howell. Sandys.*

TO'OTHSOME. *a.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleaſing to the taſte. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *toothſome.*] Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

TO'OTHWORT. *ſ.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOP. *ſ.* [*topp*, Welſh; Top, Sax. *top*, Dutch.]
1. The higheſt part of any thing *Cowley.*
2. The ſurface; the ſuperficies. *Bacon.*
3. The higheſt place. *Swift.*
4. The higheſt perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The utmoſt degree. *Spratt.*
6. The higheſt rank. *Locke.*
7. The crown of the head. *Shakſpeare.*
8. The hair of the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shakſpeare.*
9. The head of a plant. *Watts.*
10. An inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. *Shakſpeare.*
11. *Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To riſe aloft; to be eminent. *Derham.*
2. To predominate. *Locke.*
3. To excel. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.*
1. To cover on the top; to tip. *Waller.*
2. To riſe above. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To outgo; to ſurpaſs. *Collier.*
4. To crop. *Evelyn.*
5. To riſe to the top of. *Denham.*
6. To perform eminently; as, *he* tops *his part.*

TO'PARCH. *ſ.* [τόπος and ἀρχή.] The principal man in a place. *Brown.*

TO'PARCHY. *ſ.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a ſmall diſtrict.

TO'PAZ. *ſ.* [*topaſe*, French; *topazius*, low Latin.] A yellow gem. *Bacon. Sandys.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad*; *toper*, French.] To drink hard; to drink to exceſs. *Dryden.*

TO'PER. *ſ.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TO'PFUL. *a.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim. *Watts. Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *ſ.* [*top* and *gallant.*]
1. The higheſt ſail.
2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated. *Bacon.*

TOPHA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; ſtony. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHEA'VY. *a.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. *Wotton.*

TO'PHET. *ſ.* [תפת, Hebrew.] Hell; a ſcriptural name. *Milton. Burnet.*

TO'PICAL. *a.* [from τόπος.]
1. Relating to ſome general head.
2. Local; confined to ſome particular place. *Brown. Hale.*
3. Applied medicinally to a particular part. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *ad.* [from *topical.*] With application to ſome particular part. *Brown.*

TO'PICK. *ſ.* [*topique*, French; τόπος.]
1. Principle of perſuaſion. *Swift.*
2. A general head; ſomething to which other things are referred. *Watts.*
3. A thing as is externally applied to any particular part. *Wiſeman.*

TO'PKNOT. *ſ.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head. *L'Eſt.*

TO'PLESS. *a.* [from *top.*] Having no top. *Chapman.*

TO'PMAN. *ſ.* [*top* and *man.*] The ſawer at the top. *Moxon.*

TO'PMOST. *a.* Uppermoſt; higheſt. *Addiſon.*

TOPO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [*topographie*, Fr. τόπος and γράφω.] Deſcription of particular places. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *a.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *ad.* Splendidly; nobly.

TO'PPINGLY. *a.* [from *topping.*] Finely; gay; gallant; ſhowy. Obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'PPROUD. *a.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the higheſt degree. *Shakſpeare.*

TOPSAI'L. *ſ.* [*top* and *ſail.*] The higheſt ſail. *Knolles. Dryden.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *ad.* With the bottom upward. *Spenſer. Swift.*

TOR. *ſ.* [τορη, Saxon.]
1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill.

TORCH. *ſ.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Ital. *intortitium*, low Lat.] A waxlight bigger than a candle. *Sidney. Dryden.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *ſ.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whoſe office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHER.

TO'RCHER. *ſ.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'RCHLIGHT. *ſ.* [*torch* and *light.*[Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun. *Bacon.*

TORE. Preterite, and ſometimes participle paſſive of *tear.*

To TO'RMENT. *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, French.]
1. To put to pain; to haraſs with anguiſh; to excruciate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To teaze; to vex with importunity.
3. To put into great agitation. *Milton.*

TO'RMENT. *ſ.* [*tourment*, French.]
1. Any thing that gives pain. *Matthew.*
2. Pain; miſery; anguiſh. *Milton.*
3. Penal anguiſh; torture. *Dryden*

TORME'NTIL. *ſ.* [*tormentilla*, Latin.] Septfoil; a plant. The root has been uſed for tanning of leather, and accounted the beſt aſtringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

TORMEN'TOR. *ſ.* from *torment.*]
1. One who torments; one who gives pain. *Sidney.*
2. One who inflicts penal tortures. *Sandys.*

TORN. Participle paſſive of *tear.*

TORNA'DO. *ſ.* [*tornado*, Spaniſh.] A hurricane; a whirlwind. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO ſ. [Latin,] A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hand that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

TO'RPENT. *a.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs; not active. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *a.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numbed; motionleſs; ſluggiſh; not active. *Ray.*

TO'RPIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *torpid.*] The ſtate of being torpid. *Hale.*

TO'RPITUDE. *ſ.* [from *torpid.*] State of being motionleſs; numbneſs *Derham.*

TO'RPOR. ſ. [Lat.] Dulneſs; numbneſs. *Bacon.*

TORREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire. *Boyle.*

To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrefier*, French; *torrefacio.* Latin.] To dry by the fire. *Brown.*

TO'RRENT. *ſ.* [*torrent*, French; *torrens*, Lat.]
1. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers. *Sandys.*
2. A violent and rapid ſtream; tumultuous current. *Raleigh. Clarendon.*

TO'RRENT. *a.* [*torrens*, Latin.] Rolling in a rapid ſtream. *Milton.*

TO'RRID. *a.* [*torridus*, Latin.]
1. Parched; dried with heat. *Harvey.*
2. Burning; violently hot. *Milton.*
3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks. *Dryden. Prior.*

TO'RSEL. *ſ.* [*torſe*, French.] Any thing in a twiſted form. *Moxon.*

TO'RSION. *ſ.* [*torſio*, Latin.] The act of turning or twiſting.

TORT. *ſ.* [*tort*, French; *tortum*, low Latin.] Miſchief; injury; calamity. *Fairfax.*

TO'RTILE. *a.* [*tortilis*, Latin.] Twiſted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS. *a.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenſer.*

TO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Twiſted; wreathed. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'RTOISE. *ſ.* [*tortue*, French.]
1. An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.
2. A form into which the ancient ſoldiers uſed to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads ſo that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden.*

TORTUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *tortuous.*] Wreath; flexure. *Brown.*

TO'RTUOUS. *a* [from *tortuoſus*, Latin.]
1. Twiſted; wreathed; winding. *Boyle.*
2. Miſchievous. *Spenſer.*

TO'RTURE. *ſ.* [*tortura*, Latin.]
1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted. *Dryden.*
2. Pain; anguiſh; pang. *Shakſpeare.*

To TO'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puniſh with tortures. *Milton.*
2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Add.*
3. To keep on the ſtretch. *Bacon.*

TO'RTURER. *ſ.* [from *torture.*] He who tortures; tormentor. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

TO'RVITY. *ſ.* [*torvitas*, Latin.] Sourneſs; ſeverity of countenance.

TO'RVOUS. *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aſpect; ſtern; ſevere of countenance. *Derham.*

TO'RY. *ſ.* [A cant term from an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage.] One who adheres to the ancient conſtitution of the ſtate, and the apoſtolical hierachy of the church of England: oppoſed to a *whig.* *Swift.*

To TOZE. *v. n.* [of the ſame original with *teaſe.*] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* preterite, and part. paſſ. *toſſed* or *toſt.* [*taſſen*, Dutch.]
1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dryden.*
2. To throw with violence. *Woodward.*
3. To lift with a ſudden and violent motion. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
4. To agitate; to put into violent motion; as the waves. *Proverbs.*
5. To make reſtleſs; to diſquiet. *Milton.*
6. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Aſcham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*
1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion. *Milton. Addiſon.*
2. To be toſſed. *Shakſpeare.*
3. *To* Toss *up.* To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall. *Bramp.*

TOSS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of toſſing. *Addiſon.*
2. An affected manner of raiſing the head. *Dryden. Swift.*

TOSSEL. *ſ.* See TASSEL. *Mortimer.*

TO'SSER. *ſ.* [from *toſs.*] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *ſ.* [*toſs* and *pot.*] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *toſs.*

TO'TAL. *a.* [*totus*, Latin; *total*, French.]
1. Whole;

1. Whole; complete; full. *Prior.*
2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*

TOTA'LITY. *ſ.* [*totalité*, French.] Complete ſum; whole quantity.

TO'TALLY. *ad.* [from *total.*] Wholly; fully; completely. *Atterbury.*

T'OTHER. Contracted for *the other.*

To TOTTE'R. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall. *Dryden.*

TO'TTERY. } *a.* [from *totter.*] Shaking; un-
TO'TTY. } ſteady; dizzy. *Spenſer.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tætſen*, Dutch.]
1. To perceive by feeling. *Creech.*
2. To handle ſlightly *Brown.*
3. To reach with any thing, ſo as that there be no ſpace between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Milton.*
4. To come to; to attain. *Pope.*
5. To try, as gold with a ſtone. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To relate to. *Hooker.*
7. To meddle with. *Spenſer.*
8. To effect. *Milton.*
9. To move; to ſtrike mentally; to melt. *Congreve.*
10. To delineate or mark out. *Pope.*
11. To cenſure; to animadvert upon. *Hayw.*
12. To infect; to ſeize ſlightly. *Bacon.*
13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on. *Moxon.*
14. To ſtrike a muſical inſtrument. *Pope.*
15. To influence by impulſe; to impel forcibly. *Milton.*
16. To treat of perfunctorily. *Milton.*
17. To TOUCH *up.* To repair, or improve by ſlight ſtrokes. *Addiſon.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in a ſtate of junction ſo that no ſpace is between them.
2. To faſten on; to take effect on. *Bacon.*
3. *To* TOUCH *at.* To come to without ſtay. *Cowley. Locke.*
4. *To* TOUCH *on.* To mention ſlightly. *Add.*
5. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To go for a very ſhort time. *Addiſon.*
6. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To light upon in mental inquiries. *Addiſon.*

TOUCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Reach of any thing ſo that there is no ſpace between the things reaching and reached. *Milton.*
2. The ſenſe of feeling. *Bacon. Davies.*
3. The act of touching. *Milton.*
4. State of being touched. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Examination, as by a ſtone. *Hayward.*
6. Teſt; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew.*
7. Proof; tried qualities. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Dryden.*
9. Feature; lineament. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Act of the hand upon a muſical inſtrument. *Milton.*
11. Power of exciting the affections. *Shakſp.*
12. Something of paſſion or affection. *Hook.*
13. Particular relation. *Bacon.*
14. A ſtroke. *Prior. Swift.*
15. Animadverſion; cenſure. *King Charles.*
16. Exact performance of agreement. *More.*
17. A ſmall quantity intermingled *Holder.*
18. A hint; ſlight notice given. *Bacon.*
19. A cant word for a ſlight eſſay. *Swift.*

TOU'CHABLE. *a.* [from *touch.*] Tangible; that may be touched.

TOU'CH-HOLE. *ſ.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*

TO'UCHINESS *ſ.* [from *touching.*] Peeviſhneſs; iraſcibility *King Charles.*

TO'UCHING *preposition.* With reſpect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker. South.*

TO'UCHING *a* [from *touch.*] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

TO'UCHINGLY. *ad.* With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner. *Garth.*

TO'UCHMENOT. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

TO'UCHSTONE. *ſ.* [from *touch* and *ſtone.*]
1. Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon. Collier.*
2. Any teſt or criterion. *Dryden.*

TO'UCHWOOD. *ſ.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint. *Howel.*

TO'UCHY *a.* [from *touch.*] Peeviſh; irritable; iraſcible; apt to take fire. A low word. *Arb.*

TOUGH. *a* [ꝥoh, Saxon]
1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon.*
2. Stiff; not eaſily flexible. *Dryden.*
3. Not eaſily injured or broken. *Shakſp.*
4. Viſcous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

To TO'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough. *Mortimer.*

TO'UGHNESS *ſ.* [from *tough.*]
1. Not brittleneſs; flexibility. *Dryden.*
2. Viſcoſity; tenacity; clammineſs; glutinouſneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Firmneſs againſt injury. *Shakſpeare.*

TOUPE'T. ſ. [French.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair. *Swift.*

TOUR. *ſ.* [*tour*, French.]
1. Ramble; roving journey. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Turn; revolution. *Blackmore.*

TO'URNAMENT. } *ſ.* [*tournamentum*, low
TO'URNEY. } Latin.]
1. Tilt; juſt; military ſport; mock encounter. *Daniel. Temple.*
2. *Milton* uſed it ſimply for encounter.

To TO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun] To tilt in the liſts. *Spenſer.*

TO'URNIQUET. ſ. [Fr.] A bandage uſed in amputations, ſtraitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE. *v. n.* To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag whence *touſer*, or *towzer*, the name of a maſtiff *Drayton. Swift.*

TOW. *ſ.* [ꝥop, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

To TOW. *v. a. ſ.* [ꝥeop, ꝥeohan, Saxon; *togen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakſpeare.*

TO'WARD. } *preposition.* [ꝥopꝺ, Saxon.]
TO'WARDS. }

1. In

1. In a direction to: *he ſet his face* toward *the wilderneſs.* *Numbers.*
2. With local tendency to: *the currents drive* toward *the ſea.* *Milton.*
3. Near to: as, *the danger now comes* toward *him.*
4. With reſpect to; touching; regarding: *he has love* towards *us.* *Sidney.*
5. With ideal tendency to: *this was the firſt act* toward *a breach.* *Clarendon.*
6. Nearly; little leſs than: *he is* towards *ſeventy.* *Swift.*

TO'WARD. } *ad.* Near; at hand; in a ſtate
TO'WARDS. } of preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'WARD. *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

TO'WARDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *towardly.*] Docility; compliance; readineſs to do or to learn. *Raleigh.*

TO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*

TO'WARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *toward.*] Docility. *South.*

TO'WEL. *ſ.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dryden.*

TO'WER. *ſ.* [ꝺoꝛ. Saxon: *tour*, French.]
1. A high building; a building raiſed above the main edifice. *Geneſis.*
2. A fortreſs; a citadel. *Pſalms.*
3. A high headdreſs. *Hudibras.*
4. High flight; elevation.

To TO'WER. *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high. *Dryden.*

TO'WER-MUSTARD. *ſ.* [*turritis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

TO'WERED. *a.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

TO'WERY *a.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*

TOWN. *ſ.* [ꝺun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch.]
1. Any walled collection of houſes. *Joſhua.*
2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village. *Shakſpeare.*
3. In England, any number of houſes to which belong a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop.
4. The inhabitants of a town. *Chapman.*
5. The court end of London. *Pope.*
6. The people who live in the capital. *Pope.*

TO'WNCLERK. *ſ.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place. *Acts.*

TO'WNHO'USE. *ſ.* [*town* and *houſe.*] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted. *Addiſ.*

TO'WNSHIP. *ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip.*] The corporation or diſtrict of a town. *Raleigh.*

TO'WNSMAN. *ſ.* [*town* and *man.*]
1. An inhabitant of a place. *Clarendon.*
2. One of the ſame town.

TO'WNTALK. *ſ.* [*town* and *talk.*] Common prattle of a place. *L' Eſtrange.*

TO'XICAL. *a.* [*toxicum*, Latin.] Poiſonous; containing poiſon.

TOY. *ſ.* [*toyen*, *tvogben*, Dutch.]
1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Abbot.*
2. A plaything; a bauble. *Addiſon.*
3. Matter of no importance. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Folly; trifling practice; ſilly opinion. *Hooker.*
5. Play; ſport; amorous dalliance. *Milton.*
6. Odd ſtory; ſilly tale. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Slight repreſentation. *Hooker.*
8. Wild fancy; odd conceit. *Shakſpeare.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorouſly; to play.

TO'YISH. *a.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.

TO'YISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *toyiſh.*] Nugacity; wantonneſs. *Glanville.*

TO'YMAN *ſ.* [*toy* and *man.*] A ſeller of toys. *Young.*

TO'YSHOP. *ſ.* [*toy* and *ſhop.*] A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold. *Pope.*

To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOUSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or importunity. *Shakſpeare.*

TRACE. *ſ.* [*trace*, French; *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left by any thing paſſing; footſteps. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.*
3. [from *tiraſſer*, Fr.] Harneſs for beaſts of draught. *Milton. Pope.*

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Ital.]
1. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks. *Temple.*
2. To follow with exactneſs. *Denham.*
3. To mark out. *Swift.*

TRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *trace.*] One that traces. *Howel.*

TRACK. *ſ.* [*trac*, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot, or otherwiſe. *Milton. Bentley.*
2. A road; a beaten path. *Dryden.*

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

TRA'CKLESS. *a.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footſteps. *Prior.*

TRACT. *ſ.* [*tractus*, Latin.]
1. Any kind of extended ſubſtance. *Milton.*
2. A region; a quantity of land. *Raleigh.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length. *Howel.*
4. Courſe; manner of proceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
5. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakſpeare* for TRACH.
6. [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a ſmall book. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*tractabilis*, Latin; *traitable*, French.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obſequious; practicable; governable. *Tillotſon.*
2. Palpable; ſuch as may be handled. *Holder.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *tractable.*] The ſtate of being tractable; compliance; obſequiouſneſs. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY, *ad.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE. *ſ.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a tract; a ſmall book. *Brown. Hale.*

TRACT-

TRA'CTILE. *a.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bacon.*

TRACTI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile. *Derham.*

TRA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the ſtate of being drawn. *Hold.*

TRADE. *ſ.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Inſtruments of any occupation. *Dryden.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exerciſe. *Bacon.*
5. Cuſtom; habit; ſtanding practice. *Shak.*

To TRADE. *v. n* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *Luke. Arbuthnot.*
2. To act merely for money. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRADE *v. a.* To ſell or exchange in commerce. *Ezekiel.*

TRADE WIND *ſ.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The monſoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Drydan. Cheyne.*

TRA'DED. *a.* [from *trade.*] Verſed; practiſed. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'DEFUL. *a.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; buſy in traffick. *Spenſer.*

TRA'DER *ſ.* [from *trade*]

1. One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce. *Shakſpeare. Child.*
2. One long uſed in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner

TRA'DE-FOLK. *ſ.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN *ſ.* [*trade* and *man.*] A ſhopkeeper *Prior. Swift.*

TRADI'TION. *ſ* [*tradition*, Fr *traditio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.*
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Milton. Pope.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition; deſcending by oral communication. *Tillotſon.*
2. Obſervant of traditions, or idle rites. Not uſed, nor proper. *Shakſpeare.*

TRADI'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *traditional.*]

1. By tranſmiſſion from age to age. *Burnet.*
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition. *Dryden. Tillotſon.*

TRA'DITIVE. *a.* [from *trado*, Lat n.] Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age. *Dryden.*

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Latin; *traduire*, French]

1. To cenſure; to condemn; to repreſent as blameable; to calumniate. *Hooker.*
2. To propagate; to increaſe by deriving one from another. *Davies. Hale.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *traduce.*] Cenſure; obloquy. *Shakſpeare.*

TRADU'CER. *ſ.* [from *traduce.*]

1. A falſe cenſurer; a calumniator.
2. One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *traduce.*]

1. Derivation from one of the ſame kind; propagation. *Glanville. Dryden.*
2. Tradition; tranſmiſſion from one to another. *Hale.*
3. Conveyance. *Hale.*
4. Tranſition. *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK. *ſ.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.]

1. Commerce; merchandiſing; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Addiſon.*
2. Commodities; ſubject of traffick. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.]

1. To practiſe commerce; to merchandiſe; to exchange commodities. *Bacon.*
2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER. *ſ.* [*trafiquer*, French; from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant. *Shakſpeare.*

TRAGACANTH. *ſ* [*tragacantha*, Latin.] A ſort of gum; it proceeds from an incition of the root or trunk of a plant ſo called.

TRAGE'DIAN. *ſ.* [*tragedus*, Latin.]

1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet.*
2. An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *ſ.* [*tragedia*, Latin.]

1. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action. *Taylor. Rymer.*
2. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakſ.*

TRA'GICAL. } *a.* [*tragicus*, Latin.]
TRA'GICK. }

1. Relating to tragedy. *Spenſer.*
2. Mournful; ſorrowful; calamitous; dreadful. *Sandys. Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragical.*]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden.*
2. Mournfully; calamitouſly; ſorrowfully.

TRA'GICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *tragical.*] Mournfulneſs; calamitouſneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA'GICOMEDY. *ſ.* [*tragicomedie*, French.] A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events. *Denham. Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *a.* [*tragicomique*, French.]

1. Relating to tragicomedy. *Gay.*
2. Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRAGI'COMICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragicomical*] In a tragicomical manner. *Bramhall.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] To caſt through; to throw. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *ſ.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a paſſage for a water-carriage, *Shakſpeare.*

TRAJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*trajectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darting through. *Boyle.*
2. Emiſſion. *Brown.*

To TRAIL *v. a.* [*trailler*, French.]

1. To hunt by the track.
2. To draw along the ground. *Shak. Dryd.*
3. To draw a long floating or waving body. *Pope.*
4. To draw; to drag. *Milton. Swift.*

To TRAIL. *v n.* To be drawn out in length. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

TRAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb]
1. Track followed by the hunter. *Shakſp.*
2. Any thing drawn to length. *Rowe.*
3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French]
1. To draw along. *Milton.*
2. To draw; to entice; to invite. *Shakſp.*
3. To draw by artifice or ſtratagem. *Shakſ.*
4. To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To educate; to bring up. *Tillotſon.*
6. To exerciſe, or form to any practice by exerciſe. *Dryden.*

TRAIN. *ſ.* [*train*, French.]
1. Artifice; ſtratagem of enticement. *Spenſer. Fairfax.*
2. The tail of a bird. *Hakewill. Ray.*
3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Bacon.*
4. A ſeries; a conſecution. *Watts.*
5. Proceſs; method; ſtate of procedure. *Swift.*
6. A retinue; a number of followers *Shak.*
7. An orderly company; a proceſſion. *Dryd.*
8. The line of powder reaching to the mine. *Butler.*
9. TRAIN *of Artillery.* Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBA'NDS. *ſ.* The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exerciſe. *Cla.*

TRAINBE'ARER. *ſ.* [*train* and *bearer.*] One that holds a train.

TRAINO'IL. *ſ* [*train* and *oil.*] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *a* [from *train.*] Belonging to train-oil. A bad word. *Gay.*

To TRAIPSE. *v. a.* To walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *ſ.* [*trait*, French.] A ſtroke; a touch. *Broome.*

TRA'ITOR. *ſ.* [*traitor*, French; *traditor*, Lat.] One who being truſted betrays. *Swift.*

TRA'ITORLY. *ad.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *a.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel. Ben Jonſon.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *traitorous.*] In a manner ſuiting traitors; perfidiouſly. *Donne. Clarendon.*

TRA'ITRESS. *ſ.* [from *traitor.*] A woman who betrays. *Dryden. Pope.*

TRALATI'TIOUS *a.* [from *tranſlatus*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tralatitious.*] Metaphorically; not literally. *Holder.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line.*] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*

TRA'MMEL. *ſ.* [*tramail*, French.]
1. A net in which birds or fiſh are caught. *Carew.*
2. Any kind of net. *Spenſer.*
3. A kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace. *Dryden.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRAM'PLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Daniſh.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *Matthew. Milton.*

To TRAM'PLE. *v. n.*
1. To tread in contempt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. To tread quick and loudly *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *ſ.* [from *trample.*] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *ſ.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming over.

TRANCE. *ſ.* [*tranſe*, French; *tranſitus*, Latin.] An ecſtaſy; a ſtate in which the ſoul is wrapt into viſions of future or diſtant things. *Milton.*

TRA'NCED. *a.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or ecſtaſy.

TRA'NGRAM. *ſ.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing. *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *ſ.* A ſharp pin. *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fren. *tranquillus*, Latin] Quiet; undiſturbed. *Shakſpeare.*

TRANQUI'LLITY. *ſ.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*tranſactus*, Latin.]
1. To manage; to negociate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.
2. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addiſon.*

TRANSA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *tranſact.*] Negociation; dealing between man and man; management. *Clarendon.*

TRANSANIMA'TION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another. *Brown.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v a.* [*tranſcendo*, Latin.]
1. To paſs; to overpaſs. *Bacon. Davies.*
2. To ſurpaſs; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Waller. Denham.*
3. To ſurmount; to riſe above. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.* To climb. *Brown.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *tranſcend.*]
TRANSCE'NDENCY. }
1. Excellence; unuſual excellence; ſupereminence.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *a.* [*tranſcendens*, Latin.] Excellent; ſupremely excellent; paſſing others. *Craſhaw. Rogers.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *a.* [*tranſcendentalis.*] low Latin.]
1. General; pervading many particulars.
2. Supereminent; paſſing others. *Grew.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *tranſcendent.*] Excellently; ſupereminently. *South.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*tranſcribo*, Latin; *tranſcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar. *Clarendon. Rogers.*

TRANSCRIBER. *ſ.* [from *tranſcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addiſon.*

TRANS-

TRA'NSCRIPT. *ſ.* [*tranſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original. *South.*

TRANSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [from *tranſcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *ad.* [from *tranſcript.*] In manner of a copy. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*tranſcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *ſ.* [from *tranſcurſus*, Lat.] Ramble; paſſage through; paſſage beyond certain limits. *Bacon. Wotton.*

TRANSE. *ſ.* [See TRANCE.] A temporary abſence of the ſoul; an ecſtaſy. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *element.*] Change of one element into another. *Burnet.*

TRANSE'XION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *ſexus*, Latin.] Change from one ſex to another. *Brown.*

To TRA'NSFER. *v. a.* [*tranſfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey, to make over from one to another. *Atterbury. Prior.*

2. To move; to tranſport. *Bacon. Dryden.*

TRA'NSFER. *ſ.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFE'RRER. *ſ.* He that tranſfers.

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form. *Brown.*

2. The miraculous change of our bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount. *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To tranſform; to change with reſpect to outward appearance. *Boyle.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*tranſfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through. *Dryden. Fenton.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphoſe; to change with regard to external form. *Sidney. Davies.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphoſed. *Addiſon.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tranſform.*] Change of ſhape; ſtate of being changed with regard to form. *Shakſpeare. Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Paſſage over the ſea. *Davies.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſfuſus*, Latin.] To pour out of one into another. *Boyle.*

TRANSFU'SION. *ſ.* [*tranſfuſus*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another. *Dry.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*tranſgreſſus*, Lat.]

1. To paſs over; to paſs beyond. *Dryden.*

2. To violate; to break. *Wake.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law. *Wiſdom.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*tranſgreſſion*, French; from *tranſgreſs.*]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command. *Milton. South.*

2. Offence; crime; fault. *Shakſp[illegible].*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *tran[illegible]ars.* Faulty; apt to break laws. *greſs.*]

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*tranſgreſſeu[illegible]* *Brown.* Lawbreaker; violator of co[illegible], French.] ſenſer. [illegible]mand; of- *Clarendon.*

TRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*tranſiens*, Latin.] Soon paſt; ſoon paſſing; ſhort; momentary. *Milton. Swift. Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *ad.* [from *tranſient.*] In paſſage; with a ſhort paſſage; without continuance. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *tranſient.*] Shortneſs of continuance; ſpeedy paſſage.

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *tranſilio*; Lat.]
TRANSI'LIENCY. } Leap from thing to thing. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT. *ſ.* [*tranſitus*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, the paſſage of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; paſſage from one to another. *Woodward.*

2. Change; made of change. *Pope.*

3. Paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another. *Milton. Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *a.* [*tranſitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of paſſing. *Bacon.*

2. [In grammar.] A verb *tranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object: as, *I ſtrike the earth.* *Clarke.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *ad.* [from *tranſitory.*] With ſpeedy evaneſcence; with ſhort continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *ſ.* [from *tranſitory.*] Speedy evaneſcence.

TRAN'SITORY. *a.* [*tranſitorius*, from *tranſeo*, Latin.] Continuing but a ſhort time; ſpeedily vaniſhing. *Donne. Tillotſon.*

To TRANSLA'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſlatus*, Latin.]

1. To tranſport; to remove. *Hebrews.*

2. It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another. *Camden.*

3. To tranſfer from one to another; to convey. *Peacham.*

4. To change. *Shakſpeare.*

5. To interpret in another language. *Luke.*

6. To explain. *Shakſpeare.*

TRANSLA'TION. [*tranſlatio*, Latin; *tranſlation*, French.]

1. Removal; act of remo[illegible]ng. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a bi[illegible]hop to another ſee. *Clarendon.*

3. The act of tu[illegible]ning into another language; interpr[illegible]tation. *Denham.*

4. Somethin[illegible]g made by tranſlation; verſion. *Hooker.*

TRANSI[illegible]A'TIVE. *a.* [*tranſlativus*, Latin.] Tak[illegible]n from others.

TR[illegible]ANSLA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *tranſlate.*] One that turns any thing into another language. *Denham.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *a.* [from *tranſlate.*] Tranſferring. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *tranſlucent.*] Diaphaneity; tranſparency. *Boyle.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *a.* [*trans* and *lucens* or
TRANSLU'CID. } *lucidus*, Lat.] Tranſparent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon. Pope.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *a.* [*tranſmarinus*, Latin.] Ly ng on the other ſide of the ſea; found beyond ſea *Howel.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*tranſmeur*, Fr.] To tranſmute; to tranſform; to metamorphoſe; to change. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT *a.* [*tranſmigrans*, Lat.] Paſſing into another country or ſtate. *Bacon.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*tranſmigro*, Latin.] To paſs from one place or country into another. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tranſmigrate*] Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another. *Hooker. Denham.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*tranſmiſſion*, French; *tranſmiſſus*, Latin.] The act of ſending from one place to another. *Hale. Newton.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] Tranſmitted; derived from one to another. *Pope. Granville.*

To TRANSMI'T. *v. a.* [*tranſmitto*, Lat.] To ſend from one place to another. *Hale.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *ſ.* [from *tranſmit.*] The act of tranſmitting; tranſmiſſion. *Swift.*

TRANSMI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *tranſmit.*] One that tranſmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*tranſmutable*, Fren. from *tranſmute.*] Capable of change; poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *tranſmute.*] With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſmutation*, Fr. from *tranſmuto*, Latin.] Change into another nature or ſubſtance. The great aim of alchemy is the *tranſmutation* of baſe metals into gold. *Newton. Bentley.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſmuto*, Latin.] To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another. *Raleigh.*

TRANSMU'TER. *ſ.* [from *tranſmute.*] One that tranſmutes.

TRA'NSOM. *ſ.* [*tranſenna*, Latin.]
1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an inſtrument called a croſs-ſtaff, being a piece of wood fixed acroſs with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides.

TRANSPA'RENCY. *ſ.* [from *tranſparent.*] Clearneſs; diaphaneity; tranſlucency; power of tranſmitting light. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *a.* [*tranſparent*, French.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opaque. *Addiſon.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *a* [*trans* and *ſpecio*, Lat.] Tranſparent; pervious to the ſight. *Philips.*

To TRANSPIERCE. *v. n.* [*tranſpiercer*, Fr.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

TRANSPIR'ATION. *ſ.* [*tranſpiration*, Fren.] Emiſſion in vapour. *Brown. Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*tranſpiro*, Latin.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE *v. n.* [*tranſpirer*, Fren.]
1. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour. *Woodward.*
2. To eſcape from ſecrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLA'CE *v. a.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put into a new place *Wilkins.*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*tran* and *planto*, Latin]
1. To remove and plant in a new place. *Roſcommon.*
2. To remove and ſettle. *Bacon.*
3. To remove *Milton. Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſplantation*, French.]
1. The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil. *Suckling.*
2. Conveyance from one to another *Baker.*
3. Removal of men from one country to another. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *tranſplant.*] One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin.]
1. To convey by carriage from place to place. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
2. To carry into baniſhment as a felon. *Swift.*
3. To ſentence as a felon to baniſhment.
4. To hurry by violence or paſſion. *Swift.*
5. To put into ecſtaſy; to raviſh with pleaſure. *Milton. Decay of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *ſ.* [*tranſport*, French, from the verb.]
1. Tranſportation; carriage; conveyance. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A veſſel of carriage; particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed. *Dryden.*
3. Rapture; ecſtacy. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *tranſport.*] Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shakſp.*

TRANSPORTA'TION *ſ.* [from *tranſport.*]
1. Removal; conveyance. *Walton.*
2. Baniſhment for felony
3. Ecſtatick violence of paſſion. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *tranſport.*] One that tranſports. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *tranſpoſe.*] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a* [*tranſpoſer*, French.]
1. To put each in the place of other. *Locke.*
2. To put out of place. *Shakſpeare.*

TRANSPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſpoſition*, Fren.]
1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.
2. The ſtate of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward.*

To TRANSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *ſhape.*] To tranſform; to bring into another ſhape. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*tranſubſtantier*, French.] To change to another ſubſtance. *Donne, Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſubſtantiation*, French.] A miraculous operation believed in the Roman church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of Chriſt. *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *ſ* [from *tranſudo.*] The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *ſudo*, Lat.] To paſs through in vapour. *Harvey.*

TRANSVE'RSAL *a.* [*tranſverſal*, French.] Running croſſwiſe. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *ad.* [from *tranſverſal.*] In a croſs direction. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] To change; to overturn. *Leſley.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *a.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] Being in a croſs direction. *Blackmore. Bentley.*

TRANSVERSE'LY. *ad.* [from *tranſverſe.*] In a croſs direction. *Stilling fleet.*

TRANSU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *ſumo*, Latin The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP. *ſ.* [ꝥnappe, Saxon; *trape*, French; *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin *Taylor.*
2. An ambuſh; a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Calamy.*
3. A play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [ꝥnappan, Saxon.]

1. To enſnare; to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to take by ſtratagem. *Dryden.*
2. See [TRAPPINGS.] To adorn; to deco ate. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*

TRAPDO'OR. *ſ.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* To run idly and ſluttiſhly about.

TRAPES. *ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *trape.*] An idle flatternly woman. *Gay.*

TRA'PSTICK. *ſ.* [*trap* and *ſtick.*] A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spectator.*

TRAPE'ZIUM. *ſ.* [τραπέζιον; *trapeſe*, Fr.] A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZO'ID. *ſ.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος.] An irregular figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel. *Dict.*

TRA'PPINGS. *ſ.* [*drap*, French, *cloth.*]

1. Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle. *Milton.*
2. Ornaments; dreſs; embelliſhments. *Shak.*

TRASH. *ſ.* [*tros*, Iſlandick; *druſken*, Germ.]

1. Any thing worthleſs; droſs; dregs. *Shakſpeare. Donne.*
2. A worthleſs perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Matter improper for food. *Garth.*

To TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To cruſh; to humble. *Hammond.*

TRA'SHY. *a.* [from *traſh.*] Worthleſs; vile; uſeleſs. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, French.]

1. To labour; to toil.
2. To be in labour; to ſuffer the pains of childbirth. *Iſaiah. South.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To haraſs; to tire. *Hayward. Milton.*

TRA'VAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue. *Hooker.*
2. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*

TRAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE. *ſ.* A wooden frame for ſhoeing unruly horſes.

To TRA'VEL. *v. n.*

1. To make journeys. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs; to go; to move. *Pope.*
3. To make journies of curioſity. *Watts.*
4. To labour; to toil. This ſhould be rather *travail.* *Hooker.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To paſs; to journey over. *Milton.*
2. To force to journey. *Spenſer.*

TRA'VEL. *ſ* [*travail*, French.]

1. Journey; act of paſſing from place to place. *Dryden. Prior.*
2. Journey of curioſity or inſtruction. *Bacon.*
3. Labour; toil. This ſhould be rather *travail.* *Milton.*
4. Labour in childbirth. This ſenſe belongs rather to *travail.* *Dryden.*
5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey. *Brown. Watts.*

TRA'VELLER *ſ.* [*travailleur*, French.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenſer.*
2. One who viſits foreign countries. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *a.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Haraſſed; fatigued with travel. *Shakſpeare.*

TRAVERS. *ad.* [French.] Athwart; acroſs. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'VERSE. *ad.* [*a travers*, French.] Croſſwiſe; athwart. *Bacon. Hayward.*

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through croſſwiſe. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE. *a.* [*tranſverſus*, Latin; *traverſe*, French.] Lying acroſs; lying athwart. *Hayward. Wotton.*

TRA'VERSE. *ſ.*

1. Any thing laid or built acroſs. *Bacon.*
2. Something that thwarts, croſſes, or obſtructs; croſs accident; thwarting obſtacle; hindrance. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverſer*, French.]

1. To croſs; to lay athwart. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To croſs by way of oppoſition; to thwart with obſtacles. *Walton. Dryden.*
3. To oppoſe ſo as to annul. *Baker.*
4. To wander over; to croſs. *Milton.*
5. To ſurvey; to examine thoroughly. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'VESTY. *a.* [*traveſti*, French] Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous; burleſqued.

TRAUMA'TICK. *a.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary; curing wounds. *Wiſeman.*

TRAY. *ſ.* [*tray*, Swediſh.] A ſhallow wooden veſſel in which meat or fiſh is carried. *Moxon. Gay.*

TRAYTRIP. *ſ.* A kind of play. *Shakſpeare.*

TREA'CHEROUS. *a.* [from *treachery.*] Faithleſs; perfidious; guilty of deſerting or betraying. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithleſsly; perfidiouſly; by treaſon; by ſtratagem. *Donne. Otway.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiouſneſs.

TRE'ACHERY. *ſ.* [*trichere*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHETOR. } *ſ.* [from *tricher*, *tricheur*,
TRE'ACHOUR. } French.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

TRE'ACLE. *ſ.* [*triacle*, Fr. *theriaca*, Latin.]
1. A medicine made up of many ingredients *Boyle. Floyer.*
2. Molaſſes; the ſpume of ſugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* preterite *trod*, part. paſſ. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Gothick; ꝥꝛeꝺan, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.]
1. To ſet the foot. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
2. To trample; to ſet the feet in ſcorn or malice. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To walk with form or ſtate *Milton.*
4. To copulate as birds. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To TREAD. *v. a.*
1. To walk on; to feel under the foot. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*
2. To preſs under the foot. *Swift.*
3. To beat; to track. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To walk on in a formal or ſtately manner. *Dryden.*
5. To cruſh under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Pſalms.*
6. To put in action by the feet. *Job.*
7. To love as the male bird the female. *Dryden.*

TREAD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Footing; ſtep with the foot. *Milton.*
2. Way; track; path. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The cock's part in the egg.

TREA'DER. *ſ.* [from *tread.*] He who treads. *Iſaiah.*

TRE'ADLE. *ſ.* [from *tread.*]
1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Moxon.*
2. The ſperm of the cock. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON. *ſ.* [*trahiſon*, French.] An offence. It is divided into high *treaſon* and petit *treaſon*. High treaſon is an offence againſt the ſecurity of the commonwealth, or of the king's majeſty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compaſs or imagine *treaſon*, or the death of the prince, or the queen conſort, or his ſon and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldeſt daughter unmarried, or his eldeſt ſon's wife; or levy war againſt the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great ſeal, privy ſeal, or money; or knowingly to bring falſe money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the ſame; or to kill the king's chancellor, treaſurer, juſtice of the one bench or of the other, juſtices in eyre, juſtices of aſſize, juſtices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's ſeal manual, or privy ſignet; or diminiſhing or impairing the current money; and in ſuch *treaſon*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king. Petit *treaſon* is when a ſervant kills his maſter, a wife her huſband, a clerk ſecular or religious kills his prelate: this *treaſon* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treaſons* are capital. *Cowel.*

TREA'SONABLE. } *a.* [from *treaſon.*] Hav-
TRE'ASONOUS. } ing the nature or guilt of treaſon. *Shakſpeare. Clarendon.*

TRE'ASURE. *ſ.* [*treſor*, French.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to repoſit; to lay up. *Rowe.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *ſ.* [*treaſure* and *houſe.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Hooker. Taylor.*

TRE'ASURER. *ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorier*, French.] One who has care of money; one who has the charge of treaſure. *Raleigh.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *treaſure.*] Office or dignity of treaſurer. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASURY. *ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorerie*, French.]
1. A place in which riches are accumulated. *Temple. Watts.*
2. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* for *treaſure.*

To TREAT *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.]
1. To negociate; to ſettle. *Dryden.*
2. To diſcourſe on.
3. To uſe in any manner, good or bad. *Spectator.*
4. To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.*
5. To entertain without expence to the gueſt.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. ꝥꝛahtian, Saxon.]
1. To diſcourſe; to make diſcuſſions. *Milton. Addiſon.*
2. To practiſe negotiation 2 *Mac.*
3. To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.*
4. To make gratuitous entertainments. *Pri.*

TREAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An entertainment given. *Dryden. Collier.*
2. Something given at an entertainment. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *a.* [*traitable*, French.] Moderate; not violent. *Hooker. Temple.*

TRE'ATISE. *ſ.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Diſcourſe; written tractate. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

TRE'ATMENT. *ſ.* [*traitment*, Fr.] Uſage; manner of uſing, good or bad. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATY. *ſ.* [*traité*, French.]
1. Negociation; act of treating. *Spenſer.*
2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. *Bacon.*

3. For

3. [for *entreaty*.] Supplication; petition; ſolicitation. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*

TRE'BLE. *a.* [*triple*, French; *triplus*, *triplex*, Latin.]

1. Threefold; triple. *Sandys.*
2. Sharp of ſound. *Bacon.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [*tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Spenſer. Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *ſ.* A ſharp ſound. *Bacon. Dryden.*

TRE'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *treble*.] The ſtate of being treble. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *ad.* [from *treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. *Ray.*

TREE. *ſ.* [*trie*, Iſlandick; *tree*, Daniſh.]

1. A large vegetable; riſing, with one woody ſtem, to a conſiderable height. *Burnet. Locke.*
2. Any thing branched out. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander*. *ſ.* A plant.

TREE *of life*. *ſ.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen; the wood is eſteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primroſe*. *ſ.* A plant.

TREEN. Old plural of *tree*. *Ben Jonſon.*

TREEN. *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *ſ.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Peacham.*

TRE'ILLAGE. *ſ.* [French.] A contexture of pales to ſupport eſpaliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

TRE'LLIS. *ſ.* [French.] A ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TREMBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Latin.]

1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder. *Clarendon. Rowe.*
2. To quiver; to totter. *Burnet.*
3. To quaver; to ſhake as a ſound. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY *ad.* [from *trembling*.] So as to ſhake or quiver. *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *a.* [*tremendus*, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible. *Pope.*

TRE'MOUR. *ſ.* [*tremor*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of trembling. *Harvey.*
2. Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *a.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]

1. Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Quivering; vibratory. *Holder.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *tremulous*.] The ſtate of quivering.

TREN. *ſ.* A fiſh ſpear. *Ainſworth.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trencher*, French.]

1. To cut. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Evelyn. Pope.*
3. To fortify by earth thrown up. *Milton.*

TRENCH. *ſ.* [*tranche*. French.]

1. A pit or ditch. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *a.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; ſharp. *Butler.*

TRE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, French.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Shakſpeare. More.*
2. The table. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Food; pleaſures of the table. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *ſ.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a paraſite. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *ſ.* [*trencher* and *man*.]

1. A cook Obſolete. *Sidney.*
2. A feeder; an eater. *Shakſpeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *ſ.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a paraſite. *Hooker.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dryden.*

TRE'NTALS. *ſ.* [*trente*, French.] A number of maſſes to the tale of thirty. *Ayliff.*

TRE'NDLE. *ſ.* [ꝥpendel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round.

TRE'PAN. *ſ.* [*trepan*, French.]

1. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull.
2. A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. *Roſcommon. South.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.*

1. To perforate with the trepan. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To catch; to enſnare. *Butler. South.*

TRE'PHINE. *ſ.* A ſmall trepan; a ſmaller inſtrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiſeman.*

TREPI'DATION. *ſ.* [*trepidatio*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of trembling, or quivering. *Bacon. Milton.*
2. State of terrour. *Wotton.*
3. Hurry; confuſed haſte.

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*treſpaſſer*, French.]

1. To tranſgreſs; to offend. *Norris.*
2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *ſ.* [*offenſe*, French]

1. Tranſgreſſion; offence. *Milton.*
2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *ſ.* [from *treſpaſs*.]

1. An offender; a tranſgreſſer.
2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *a.* [from *treſſe*, French.] Knotted or curled. *Spenſer.*

TRE'SSES. *ſ.* Without a ſingular. [*treſſe*, French; *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair *Shakſp. Milton.*

TRE'STLE *ſ.* [*treſteau*, French.]

1. The frame of a table.
2. A moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET. *ſ.* [probably from *tritus*, Latin.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *ſ.* [*trethingi*, low Lat. from *trethu*, Welſh. to tax.] Taxes; impoſts.

TRE'VET. *ſ.* [ðꝛıeꝑeꝺ, Saxon; *trepied*, French.] Any thing that ſtands on three legs.

TREY. *ſ.* [*tres*, Latin; *trois*, French.] A three at cards. *Shakſpeare.*

TRI'ABLE. *a.* [from *try*.]
1. Poſſible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle.*
2. Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD. *ſ.* [*trias*, Latin; *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *ſ.* [from *try*.]
1. Teſt; examination. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Experiment; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.*
3. Experience; experimental knowledge. *Hebrows.*
4. Judicial examination. *Cowel.*
5. Temptation; teſt of virtue. *Rogers.*
6. State of being tried. *Shakſpeare.*

TRI'ANGLE. *ſ.* [*triangle*, French.] A figure of three angles. *Locke.*

TRIANGULAR. *a.* [*triangularis*, Latin.] Having three angles. *Spenſer. Ray.*

TRIBE. *ſ.* [*tribus*, Latin.]
1. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. It is often uſed in contempt. *Roſcommon.*

TRI'BLET, or TRIBO'ULET. *ſ.* A goldſmith's tool for making rings. *Ainſworth.*

TRIBULA'TION. *ſ.* [*tribulation*, French.] Perſecution; diſtreſs; vexation; diſturbance of life. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL. *ſ.* [*tribunal*, Latin and Fr.]
1. The ſeat of a judge. *Waller.*
2. A court of juſtice. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *ſ.* [*tribunus*, Latin.]
1. An officer of Rome choſen by the people. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *a.* [*tribunitius*, Latin.]
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*

TRI'BUTARY. *a.* [*tributaire*, French; *tributarius*, Latin.]
1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter. *Dryden.*
2. Subject; ſubordinate. *Prior.*
3. Paid in tribute. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *ſ.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *ſ.* [*tribut*, French: *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; ſubjection. *Numbers. Milton.*

TRICE. *ſ.* A ſhort time; an inſtant; a ſtroke. *Suckling. Bentley.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *ſ.* Diviſion into three parts. *Watts.*

TRICK. *ſ.* [*treck*, Dutch.]
1. A ſly fraud. *Raleigh. South.*
2. A dexterous artifice. *Pope.*
3. A vicious practice. *Dryden.*
4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocoſely. *Prior.*
5. An unexpected effect. *Shakſpeare.*
6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricher*, French.]
1. To cheat; to impoſe on; to defraud. *Stephens.*
2. To dreſs; to decorate; to adorn: properly, to knot *Shakſpeare. Sandys.*
3. To perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch. *Pope.*

To TRICK. *v n.* To live by fraud. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER. *ſ.* The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*

TRI'CKING. *ſ.* [from *trick*.] Dreſs; ornament. *Shakſpeare.*

TRI'CKISH. *a.* [from *trick*,] Knaviſhly artful; fraudulently cunning; miſchievouſly ſubtle. *Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE. *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in a ſlender ſtream. *Bacon. Pope.*

TRI'CKSY. *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. *Shakſpeare.*

TRICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*tricorporus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE. *a.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *ſ.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Latin.] A three-forked ſceptre of Neptune. *Addiſon.*

TRI'DENT. *a.* Having three teeth.

TRI'DING. *ſ.* [ðꝛıðinga, Saxon.] The third part of a county or ſhire: uſed only of Yorkſhire, and called by corruption, *riding*.

TRI'DUAN. *a* [from *triduum*, Latin.]
1. Laſting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL. *a.* [*triennis*, Latin; *triennal*, French.]
1. Laſting three years. *King Charles.*
2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *try*.]
1. One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.*
2. One who examines judicially. *Hale.*
3. Teſt; one who brings to the teſt. *Shakeſ.*

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* To plow land the third time before ſowing. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *a.* Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFI'STULARY. *a.* [*tres* and *fiſtula*, Lat.] Having three pipes. *Brown.*

To TRI'FLE. *v n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]
1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly. *Hooker.*
2. To mock; to play the fool. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To indulge light amuſement. *Law.*
4. To be of no importance. *Spenſer.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

TRI'FLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment. *Drayton.*

TRI'FLER. *ſ.* [*triſelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity, or talks with folly. *Watts.*

TRIF-

TRI'FLING. *a* [from *trifle.*] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trifling.*] Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke.*

TRI'FORM. *a.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple ſhape. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *ſ.*
1. A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground.
2. The catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun. *Locke.*

TRIGI'NTALS. *ſ.* [from *triginta*, Latin, *thirty.*] A number of maſſes to the tale of thirty. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *ſ.* [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order, ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

TRI'GON. *ſ.* [*trigone*, Fr.] A triangle. *Hale.*

TRI'GONAL. *a.* [from *trigon.*] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *ſ.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.] The art of meaſuring triangles, or of calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought, and this is plain or ſpherical. *Harris.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *a* [from *trigonometry.*] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Latin.] Having three ſides.

TRILL. *ſ.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremuloufneſs of muſick. *Addiſon.*

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. *Thomſon.*

To TRILL, *v. n.*
1. To trickle; to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To play in tremulous vibrations of ſound. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *ſ.* A million of millions of millions.

TRILU'MINAR. } *a.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.]
TRILU'MINOUS. } Having three lights.

TRIM. *a.* [ꝥeꝛꝥymmeꝺ, Saxon.] Nice; ſmug; dreſſed up. *Tuſſer. Dryden.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* [ꝥꝛymman, Saxon, to build.]
1. To fit out. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To dreſs; to decorate. *Dryden.*
3. To ſhave; to clip. *Howel.*
4. To make neat; to adjuſt. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. To balance a veſſel. *Spectator.*
6. It has often *up* emphatical. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South. Dryden.*

TRIM. *ſ.* Dreſs; geer; ornaments. *Shakſp.*

TRI'MLY. *ad.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly. *Spencer. Aſcham.*

TRI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *trim.*]
1. One who changes ſides to balance parties; a turncoat. *Swift.*
2. A piece of wood inſerted. *Moxon.*

TRI'MMING. *ſ.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Garth.*

TRI'MMNESS. *ſ.* [from *trim.*] Neatneſs; petty elegance of dreſs.

TRI'NAL *a.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold. *Spenſ.*

TRINE. *ſ.* [*trine*, French; *trinus*, Latin.] An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign. *Creech.*

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aſpect. *Dryden.*

TRI'NITY. *ſ.* [*trinitas*, Latin; *trinité*, French.] The incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *ſ.*
1. Toys; ornaments of dreſs. *Swift.*
2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRIO'BOLAR. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthleſs. *Cheyne.*

To TRIP. *v.a.* [*treper*, French; *trippen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſupplant; to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion. *Shak.*
2. To catch; to detect. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRIP. *v. n.*
1. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet.
2. To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Dryden.*
3. To ſtumble; to titubate. *Locke.*
4. To run lightly. *Craſhaw. Prior.*
5. To take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
2. A ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt.
3. A failure; a miſtake. *Dryden.*
4. A ſhort voyage or journey. *Pope.*

TRI'PARTITE. *a.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correſpondent copies; relating to three parties. *Shakſpeare.*

TRIPE. *ſ.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and Span.]
1. The inteſtines; the guts. *King.*
2. It is uſed in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPE'DAL. *a.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*tres* and πεταλον.] Having a flower conſiſting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *ſ.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. *tres*, and φθογγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one ſound: as, *eau*, *eye.*

TRI'PLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Latin.]
1. Threefold; conſiſting of three conjoined. *Milton. Waller.*
2. Treble; three times repeated. *Burnet.*

To TRI'PLE. *v. a* [from the adjective.]
1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Hooker. Swift.*
2. To make threefold. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET. *ſ.* [from *triple.*]
1. Three of a kind. *Swift.*
2. Three verſes rhiming together. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLICATE. *a.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *triplicate*,] The act of trebling or adding three together. *Glanv.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *ſ.* [*triplicité*, French; from *triplex*, Latin.] Trebleneſs; ſtate of being threefold. *Bacon. Watts.*

TRI'PMADAM. *ſ.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

TRI'POD. *ſ.* [*tripus*, Latin.] A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles. *Dryden.*

TRI'POLY.

TRI'POLY. *ſ.* A ſharp cutting ſand. *Newton.*
TRI'POS. *ſ.* A tripod. *Ben Jonſon.*
TRI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *trip.*] One who trips.
TRI'PPING. *a.* [from *trip.*] Quick; nimble. *Milton.*
TRI'PPING. *ſ.* [from *trip.*] Light dance. *Milt.*
TRI'PPINGLY. *ad.* [from *tripping.*] With agility; with ſwift motion. *Shakſpeare.*
TRI'PTOTE. *ſ.* [*triptoton*, Latin.] *Triptote* is a noun uſed but in three caſes. *Clarke.*
TRIPU'DIARY. *a.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Brown.*
TRIPUDIA'TION. *ſ.* [*tripudium*, Latin.] Act of dancing.
TRIR'EME. *ſ.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a ſide.
TRISE'CTION. *ſ.* [*tres* and *ſectio*, Latin.] Diviſion into three equal parts.
TRI'STFUL. *a.* [*triſtis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy. A bad word. *Shakſpeare*
TRISU'LC. *ſ.* [*triſulcus*, Latin.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*
TRISYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *triſyllable.*] Conſiſting of three ſyllables.
TRISY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [*triſyllaba*, Lat.] A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.
TRITE. *a.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; ſtale; common; not new. *Rogers.*
TRI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *trite.*] Staleneſs; commonneſs.
TRITHEI'SM. *ſ.* [τρεῖς and θεὸς.] The opinion which holds three diſtinct gods.
TRI'TURABLE *a.* [*triturable*, French; from *triturate.*] Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*
TRITURA'TION. *ſ.* [*tritura*, Latin.] Reduction of ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller; levigation. *Brown.*
TRI'VET. *ſ.* [See TREVET.] Any thing ſupported by three feet. *Chapman.*
TRI'VIAL. *ſ.* [*trivialis*, Latin.]
1. Vile; worthleſs; vulgar. *Reſcommon.*
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconſiderable. *Dryden. Rogers.*
TRI'VIALLY. *ad.* [from *trivial.*]
1. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.*
2. Lightly; inconſiderably.
TRI'VIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *trivial.*]
1. Commonneſs; vulgarity.
2. Lightneſs; unimportance.
TRI'UMPH *ſ.* [*triumphus*, Latin.]
1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated. *Bacon.*
2. State of being victorious. *Dryden.*
3. Victory; conqueſt. *Pope.*
4. Joy for ſucceſs. *Milton.*
5. A conquering card, now called TRUMP.
To TRI'UMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin.]
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Dryden.*
2. To obtain victory. *Knelles.*
3. To inſult upon an advantage gained. *Shak.*
TRIU'MPHAL. *a.* [*triumphalis*, Latin.] Uſed in celebrating victory. *Bacon. Swift.*
TRIU'MPHAL. *ſ.* [*triumphalis*, Latin.] A token of victory. Not in uſe. *Milton.*
TRIU'MPHANT. *a.* [*triumphans*, Latin.]
1. Celebrating of victory. *South.*
2. Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.*
3. Victorious; graced with conqueſts. *Pope.*
TRIU'MPHANTLY. *ad.* [from *triumphant.*]
2. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Glanville.*
2. Victoriouſly; with ſucceſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. With inſolent exultation. *South.*
TRIU'MPHER. *ſ.* [from *triumph.*] One who triumphs. *Shakſpeare. Peacham.*
TRIU'MVIRATE. } *ſ.* [*triumviratus*, or *tri-*
TRIU'MVIRI. } *umviri*; Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Swift.*
TRI'UNE. *a* [*tres* and *unus*, Latin.] At once three and one *Burnet.*
To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time.
TRO'CAR. *ſ.* [*troiſquart*, French.] A chirurgical inſtrument. *Sharpe.*
TROCHA'ICAL. *a.* [*trochaïque*, French; *trochaicus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of trochees.
TROCHA'NTERS. *ſ.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two proceſſes of the thigh bone called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate.
TRO'CHEE. *ſ.* [*trochæus*, Latin; τροχαῖος.] A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.
TROCHI'LICKS. *ſ.* [τροχὸς.] The ſcience of rotatory motion, *Brown.*
TRO'CHINGS. *ſ.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainſworth.*
TROCHI'SCH. *ſ.* [τροχίσκος.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*
TROD. } Participle paſſive of *tread.*
TRODDEN. }
TRODE. The preterite of *tread.*
TRODE. *ſ.* [from *trode*, preterite of *tread.*] Footing. *Spenſer.*
TRO'GLODYTE. *ſ.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*
To TROLL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *B. Jonſon.*
To TROLL. *v. a.*
1. To roll; to run round. *Swift.*
2. To fiſh for a pike with a rod, which has a pulley toward the bottom. *Gay.*
TRO'LLOP. *ſ.* A ſlatternly looſe woman.
TROOP. *ſ.* [*troope*, Dutch.]
1. A company; a number of people collected together. *Shakſpeare. Locke.*
2. A body of ſoldiers. *Dryden.*
3. A ſmall body of cavalry.
To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To march in a body. *Milton.*
2. To march in haſte. *Chapman.*
3. To march in company. *Shakſpeare.*
TRO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *troop.*] A horſe ſoldier, that fights only on horſeback. *Grew.*
TROPE. *ſ.* [τρόπος.] A change of a word from its original ſignification: as, the clouds *foretel* rain, for *foreſhew.* *Hudibras.*
TRO'PHIED. *a.* [from *trophy.*] Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*
TRO'PHY. *ſ.* [*trophæum*, Latin.] Something ſhown

ſhown or treaſured up in proof of victory. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

TRO'PICAL, *a.* [from *trope.*]
1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. *Brown. South.*
2. Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICK. *ſ.* [*tropicus*, Latin.] The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the ſouth the tropick of Capricorn. *Dryden.*

TROPOLO'GICAL. *a.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *ſ.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of ſpeech including tropes, or a change of ſome word from the original meaning. *Brown.*

TRO'SSERS *ſ.* [*trouſſes*, French.] Breeches; hoſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]
1. To move with a high jolting pace. *Shak.*
2. To walk faſt: in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT *ſ.* [*trot*, French.]
1. The jolting high pace of a horſe. *Dryden.*
2. An old woman: in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*

TROTH. *ſ.* [τρεοδ, Sax.]
1. Belief; faith; fidelity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Truth; verity. *Addiſon.*

TRO'THLESS. *a.* [from *troth.*] Faithleſs; treacherous. *Fairfax.*

TRO'THPLIGHT. *a.* [*troth* and *plight.*] Betrothed; affianced. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *trot.*]
1. One that walks a jolting pace.
2. A ſheep's foot.

To TRO'UBLE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, French.]
1. To diſturb; to perplex. *Locke.*
2. To afflict; to grieve. *Tillotſon.*
3. To diſtreſs; to make uneaſy. *Milton.*
4. To buſy; to engage overmuch. *Luke.*
5. To give occaſion of labour to. *Locke.*
9. To teize; to vex. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To diſorder; to put into agitation or commotion. *Shakſpeare. Davies.*
8. To ſue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE. *ſ.* [*trouble*, French.]
1. Diſturbance; perplexity. *Milton.*
2. Affliction; calamity. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Moleſtation; obſtruction; inconvenience. *Milton.*
4. Uneaſineſs; vexation. *Milton.*

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *ſ.* [*trouble* and *ſtate.*] Diſturber of a community; publick makebate. *Daniel.*

TRO'UBLER. *ſ.* [from *trouble.*] Diſturber; confounder. *Spenſer. Atterbury.*

TRO'UBLESOME. *a.* [from *trouble.*]
1, Vexatious; uneaſy; afflictive. *Tillotſon.*
2. Full of moleſtation. *Atterbury.*
3. Burdenſome; tireſome; weariſome. *Pope.*
4. Full of teaſing buſineſs. *Sidney.*
5. Slightly haraſſing *Shakſpeare.*
6. Unſeaſonably engaging; improperly importuning. *Spenſer.*
7. Importunate; teaſing. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *ad.* [from *troubleſome.*] Vexatiouſly; wearieſomely; unſeaſonably; importunately. *Locke.*

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *troubleſome.*]
1. Vexatiouſneſs; uneaſineſs. *Bacon.*
2. Importunity; unſeaſonableneſs.

TRO'UBLOUS. *a* [from *trouble.*] Tumultuous; confuſed; diſordered; put into commotion. *Spenſer. Daniel.*

TRO'VER. *ſ.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them. *Cowel.*

TROUGH. *ſ.* [τροζ, τροh, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide. *Dryden.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.]
1. To move volubly *Milton.*
2. To utter volubly. *Shakſpeare.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* To puniſh by an indictment or information. *Dryden.*

TROUSE. } *ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truiſh*, Erſe.]
TROUSERS. } Breeches; hoſe. *Spenſer. Wiſeman.*

TROUT. *ſ.* [τρuhτ, Saxon.]
1. A delicate ſpotted fiſh inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams. *Carew.*
2. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow. *Shakſpeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [τρeoδian, Sax. *troe*, Dan.]
1. To think; to imagine; to conceive; to believe. *Sidney. Hooker. Shakſpeare. Gay.*

TROW. *interject.* An exclamation of inquiry. *Shakſpeare.*

TROWEL. *ſ.* [*truelle*, French,; *trulla*, Latin.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks. *Moxon.*

TROY-WEIGHT. } *ſ.* [from *troies*, French.]
TROY. } A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, conſiſting of theſe denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains. The Engliſh phyſicians make uſe of *troy-weight* after the following manner: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 8 drachms; drachm = 3 ſcruples; ſcruple = 20 grains.

TRU'ANT. *ſ.* [*truand*, old French; *treuwant*, Dutch.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave. *More.*

TRU'ANT. *a.* Idle; wandering from buſineſs; lazy; loitering. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* To idle at a diſtance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *truant.*] Idleneſs; negligence: neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs. *Aſcham.*

TRUBS. *ſ.* [*tuber*, Latin.] A ſort of herb. *Ainſworth.*

TRU'BTAIL. *ſ.* A ſhort ſquat woman. *Ainſw.*

TRUCE. *ſ.* [*truga*, low Latin.]
1. A temporary peace; a ceſſation of hoſtilities. *Hooker. Dryden.*
2. Ceſſation;

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion; ſhort quiet. *Milt.*

TRUCIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRU'CK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, French; *truccare*, Italian.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange. *L'Eſtrange. Swift.*

TRUCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Exchange; traffick by exchange *Dryden.*
2. Wooden wheels for carriages of cannon. *Ainſworth.*

To TRU'CKLE. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority; to yield: to creep. *Cleaveland. Norris.*

TRU'CKLEBED, or *Trundlebed. ſ.* [properly *trochlebed*; from *trochlea*, Latin, or τροχὸς.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Shakſpeare. Hudibras.*

TRU'CULENCE *ſ.* [*truculentia*, Latin.]
1. Savageneſs of manners.
2. Terribleneſs of aſpect.

TRU'CULENT. *a.* [*truculentus*, Latin.]
1. Savage; barbarous. *Ray.*
2. Terrible of aſpect.
3. Deſtructive; cruel. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriouſly; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Shakſpeare. Dryden. Locke.*

TRUE *a.* [τρεοpa, τρυpa, Saxon.]
1. Not falſe; not erroneous; agreeing with fact. *Spenſer. Cowley.*
2. Not falſe; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falſehood; veracious. *Proverbs.*
4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit. *Milton.*
5. Faithful; not perfidious; ſteady. *Shakſpeare. Roſcommon.*
6. Honeſt; not fraudulent. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Exact; conformable to a rule. *Prior.*
8. Rightful. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. *a.* [*true* and *born.*] Having a right by birth. *Shakſpeare.*

TRUEBRE'D. *a.* [*true* and *bred.*] Of a right breed. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*true* and *heart.*] Honeſt; faithful. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *ſ.* An herb.

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } *ſ.* [*true*, *love*, and
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } *knot.*] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. *ſ.* [from *true.*] Sincerity; faithfulneſs. *Bacon.*

TRUEPE'NNY. *ſ.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow. *Shakſp.*

TRU'FFLE. *ſ.* [*truſle*, *truffe*, Fr.] In Italy, the uſual method for the finding of *truffles*, or ſubterraneous muſhrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to a pig, and driving him, obſerving where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *ſ.* A hod for mortar.

TRU'LL. *ſ.* [*trulla*, Italian.] A low whore; a vagrant ſtrumpet. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'LY. *a.* [from *true.*]
1. According to truth; not falſely; faithfully; honeſtly. *Sidney. Hooker.*
2. Really; without fallacy. *Milton.*
3. Exactly; juſtly. *South.*
4. Indeed. *Wotton.*

TRU'MP. *ſ.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old French; *tromba*, Italian.]
1. A trumpet; an inſtrument of warlike muſick. *Shakſpeare. Weſley.*
2. A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. *Pope. Swift.*
4. *To put to*, or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the laſt expedient. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To win with a trump card.
2. To TRUMP *up.* [*tromper*, to cheat, Fr.]
3. To deviſe; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *ſ.* [*tromperie*, French.]
1. Something fallacioufly ſplendid, or of leſs value than it ſeems. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Falſehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.*
3. Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRU'MPET. *ſ.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.]
1. An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath. *Milton. Roſcommon.*
2. In military ſtyle, a trumpeter. *Clarendon.*
3. One who celebrates; one who praiſes. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. n.* [*trompetter*, French.] To publiſh by ſound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

TRU'MPETER. *ſ.* [from *trumpet.*]
1. One who ſounds a trumpet. *Hayward.*
2. One who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces. *Bacon. South.*
3. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *ſ.* [*bignonia*, Lat.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *a.* [*trumpet* and *tongue.*] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To maim; to lop; to cut ſhort.

TRUNCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *truncate.*] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *ſ.* [*trunçon*, French.]
1. A ſhort ſtaff; a club; a cudgel. *Shakſpeare. Hayward.*
2. A ſtaff of command. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat wtih a truncheon. *Shakſpeare.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER. *ſ.* [from *truncheon.*] One armed with a truncheon. *Shakſpeare.*

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [τρendl, *a bowl*, Sax.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addiſon.*

TRU'NDLE. *ſ.* [τρendl, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL. *ſ.* Round-tail. *Shakſpeare.*

TRUNK. *ſ.* [*truncus*, Latin; *tronc*, French.]
1. The body of a tree. *Bentley.*
2. The body without the limbs of an animal. *Shakſpeare.*
3. The main body of any thing. *Ray.*
4. A cheſt for clothes; a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper. *Dryden.*
5. The

5. The proboſcis of an elephant, or other animal. *Milton. Dryden.*
6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Bacon.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

TRU'NKED. *a.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE *ſ.* [*trunk* and *hoſe*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *ſ.* [*trognons*, French] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *ſ.* [*trudo*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or puſhing. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *ſ.* [*trouſſe* French.]
1. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing. *Wiſeman.*
2. Bundle; any thing thruſt cloſe together. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*
3. Trouſe; breeches. Obſolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trouſſer*, French.] To pack up cloſe together. *Spenſer.*

TRUST. *ſ.* [*trauſt*, Runick.]
1. Confidence; reliance on another. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Charge received in confidence. *Dryden.*
3. Confident opinion of any event. *Milton.*
4. Credit given without examination. *Locke.*
5. Credit on promiſe of payment. *Raleigh.*
6. Something committed to one's faith. *Bacon.*
7. Depoſit; ſomething committed to charge, of which an account muſt be given. *Swift.*
8. Confidence in ſuppoſed honeſty. *Tobit.*
9. State of him to whom ſomething is entruſted. *Clarendon. Denham.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place confidence in; to confide in. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To believe; to credit. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing. *Taylor.*
4. To commit with confidence. *Dryden.*
5. To venture confidently. *Milton.*
6. To ſell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*
1. To be confident of ſomething future. *Raleigh.*
2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Iſaiah. Milton.*
3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To expect. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRUSTEE' *ſ.* [from *truſt*.]
1. One entruſted with any thing. *Taylor.*
2. One to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *ſ.* [from *truſt*.] One who truſts. *Shakſpeare.*

TRU'STINESS *ſ.* [from *truſty*.] Honeſty; fidelity; faithfulneſs. *Grew.*

TRU'STLESS. *ſ.* [from *truſt*.] Unfaithful; unconſtant; not to be truſted. *Spenſer.*

TRU'STY. *a.* [from *truſt*.]
1. Honeſt; faithful; true; fit to be truſted. *Shakſpeare. Addiſon.*
2. Strong; ſtout; ſuch as will not fail. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

TRUTH. *ſ.* [ꝥeoꝺa, Saxon.]
1. The contrary to falſehood; conformity of notions to things *Locke.*
2. Conformity of words to thoughts *Milton.*
3. Purity from falſehood. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Right opinion. *Harte.*
5. Fidelity; conſtancy.
6. Honeſty; virtue *Shakſpeare.*
7. It is uſed ſometime by way of conceſſion. *Matthew.*
8. Exactneſs; conformity to rule. *Mortimer.*
9. Reality; real ſtate of things. *Hooker.*
10. *Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality; certainly *Kings.*

TRU'TINATION. *ſ.* [*trutina*, Latin] The act of weighing; examination by the ſcale. *Brown.*

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]
1. To examine; to make experiment of. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To experience; to aſſay; to have knowledge or experience of. *Dryden.*
3. To examine as a judge.
4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.
5. To bring to a deciſion: with *out* emphatical. *Dryden.*
6. To act on as a teſt. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To bring as to a teſt. *Milton.*
8. To eſſay; to attempt. *Milton.*
9. To purify; to refine. *Milton.*
10. To uſe as means. *Swift.*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make eſſay. *Wotton.*

TUB. *ſ.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open veſſel of wood. *Milton.*
2. A ſtate of ſalivation. *Shakſpeare.*

TUBE. *ſ.* [*tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; a ſiphon; a long hollow body. *Roſcommon.*

TU'BERCLE. *ſ.* [*tuberculum*, Latin.] A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey.*

TU'BEROSE. *ſ.* A flower. *Mortimer.*

TU'BEROUS. *a.* [*tubereux*, French; from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excreſcences. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *a.* [from *tubus*, Latin] Reſembling a pipe or trunk; conſiſting of a pipe; long and hollow; fiſtular. *Grew.*

TU'BULATED. } *a.* [from *tubulus*, Latin]
TU'BULOUS. } Fiſtular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*

TU'BULE. *ſ.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A ſmall pipe; or fiſtular body. *Woodward.*

TUCK. *ſ.*
1. A long narrow ſword. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, German.]
1. To gather into a narrower compaſs; to cruſh together; to hinder from ſpreading. *Addiſon. Prior.*

2. To

2. To encloſe, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*

To TUCK. *v. a.* To contract. *Sharpe.*

TU'CKER. *ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women. *Addiſon.*

TU'EL. *ſ.* [*tuyeau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY. *ſ.* [ꝥuꝛꝺæg, Saxon; ꝥuꝛ, Sax. is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFT. *ſ.* [*tuffe*, French.]

1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together. *More. Dryden.*

2. A cluſter; a clump. *Sidney. Milton.*

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a *tuft*. *Thomſon.*

TUFTAFFETY. *ſ.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of ſilk. *Donne.*

TU'FTED. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or cluſters. *Milton. Pope.*

TU'FTY. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. *Thomſon.*

To TUG. *v. a.* [ꝥeoꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to draw. *Roſcommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck. *Hudibras.*

To TUG *v. n.*

1. To pull; to draw. *Sandys. Boyle.*

2. To labour; to contend; to ſtruggle. *Shakſpeare. Craſhaw.*

TUG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmoſt effort. *Dryden.*

TU'GGER. *ſ.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION. *ſ.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Latin.] Guardianſhip; ſuperintendant care; care of a guardian or tutor. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *ſ.* [*tulipe*, French; *tulipa*, Latin.] A flower. *Hakewill.*

TU'LIPTREE. *ſ.* A tree.

To TUMBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, French; *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come ſuddenly and violently to the ground. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly. *Prior.*

3. To roll about. *Sidney.*

4. To play tricks by various librations of the body. *Rowe.*

To TUM'BLE. *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Collier.*

2. To throw by chance or violence. *Locke.*

3. To throw down. *Dryden.*

TU'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

TU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *tumble*.]

1. One who ſhows poſtures or feats of activity. *Wilkins.*

2. A large drinking glaſs.

TU'MBREL. *ſ.* [*tombereau*, French.] A dung-cart. *Congreve.*

TUMEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*tumefacio*, Latin.] Swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Latin.] To ſwell; to make to ſwell. *Sharpe.*

TU'MID. *a.* [*tumidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raiſed above the level. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boaſtful; puffy; falſely ſublime. *Boyle.*

TU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *tumour*.]

1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.*

2. Faſtuous; vainly pompous; falſely magnificent. *Wotton.*

TU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid ſwelling. *Wiſeman.*

2. Affected pomp; falſe magnificence; puffy grandeur; ſwelling mien; unſubſtantial greatneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TUMP. [among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To ſwell. *Boyle.*

TU'MULOSE. *a.* [*tumuloſus*, Latin.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *ſ.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]

1. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A ſtir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Milton. Addiſon.*

TUMU'LTUARILY. *ad.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *ſ.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or diſpoſition to tumults or commotions. *K. Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *a.* [*tumultuaire*, French, from *tumult*.]

1. Diſorderly; confuſed. *Bacon. Grenville.*

2. Reſtleſs; put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tumultuate*.] Irregular and confuſed agitation. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS. *a* [from *tumult*; *tumulteux*, French.]

1. Violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes. *Spenſer.*

2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confuſedly agitated. *Addiſon.*

3. Turbulent; violent. *Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tumultuous*.] By act of the multitude; with confuſion and violence. *Bacon.*

TUN. *ſ.* [ꝥunne, Saxon; *tonne* Dutch.]

1. A large caſk. *Milton.*

2. Two pipes; the meaſure of four hogſheads.

3 Any large quantity proverbially *Shakſ.*

4. A drunkard: in burleſque. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thouſand pounds.

6. A cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.

To TUN. *v n.* [from the noun.] To put into caſks; to barrel. *Bacon.*

TU'NABLE *a.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; muſical. *Shakſpeare. Milton. Holder.*

TU'NABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *tunable*.] Harmony; melodiouſneſs; muſicalneſs.

TU'NABLY.

TU'NABLY. *ad.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniouſly; melodiouſly.

TUNE. *ſ.* [*toon*, Dutch.]

1. *Tune* is a diverſity of notes put together. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. Sound; note. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. *K. Charles.*
4. State of giving the due ſounds; as, *the fiddle is in* tune.
5. Proper ſtate for uſe or application; right diſpoſition; fit temper or humour. *Locke.*
6. State of any thing with reſpect to order. *Shakſpeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced. *Dryden.*
2. To ſing harmoniouſly. *Milton. Pope.*
3. To put into order ſo as to produce the proper effect.

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one ſound to another. *Milton.*
2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL. *a.* [*tune* and *full.*] Muſical; harmonious. *Milton. Dryden.*

TU'NELESS. *a.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmuſical. *Spenſer. Cowley.*

TU'NER. *ſ.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes. *Shakſpeare.*

TUNICK. *ſ.* [*tunique*, French; *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dreſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle. *Harvey. Derham.*

TU'NICLE. *ſ.* [from *tunick.*] Natural cover; integument. *Ray. Bentley.*

TU'NNAGE. *ſ.* [from *tun.*]

1. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Tax laid by the tun: as *to levy* tunnage *and poundage.*

TU'NNEL. *ſ.*

1. The ſhaft of a chimney; the paſſage for the ſmoke. *Spenſer. Wotton.*
2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels. *Bacon.*
3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*
2. To catch in a net.

TU'NNY. *ſ.* [*tonnen*, Italian; *thynnus*, Lat.] A ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

TUP. *ſ.* A ram. This word is yet uſed in ſeveral provinces.

To TUP. *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

TU'RBAN. } *ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] The
TU'RBANT. } cover worn by the Turks on
TU'RBAND. } their heads. *Bacon. Howel. Shakſpeare.*

TUR'BANED. *a.* [from *turban.*] Wearing a turban. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'RBARY. *ſ.* [*turbaria*, low Latin.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *a.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear. *Bacon. Philips.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *turbid.*] Muddineſs; thickneſs.

TU'RBINATED. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twiſted; ſpiral; paſſing from narrower to wider. *Bentley.*
2. Among botaniſts, plants are called *turbinated*, as ſome parts of them reſemble or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

TURBINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *turbinated.*] The act of ſpinning like a top.

TU'RBITH. *ſ.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow mercury precipitate. *Wiſeman.*

TU'RBOT. *ſ.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fiſh. *Peacham. Dryden.*

TU'RBULENCE. } *ſ.* [*turbulence*, French;
TU'RBULENCY. } *turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confuſion. *Milton.*
2. Diſorder of paſſions. *Dryden.*
3. Tumultuouſneſs; liableneſs to confuſion. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT. *a.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raiſing agitation; producing commotion. *Milton.*
2. Expoſed to commotion; liable to agitation. *Milton.*
3. Tumultuous; violent. *Dryden. Bentley.*

TU'RBULENTLY. *ad.* [from *turbulent.*] Tumultuouſly; violently.

TURD. *ſ.* [ꝥuꝛꝺ, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *ſ.* [ꝥyꝛꝼ, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch.] A clod covered with graſs; a part of the ſurface of the ground. *Shakſpeare. Bacon. Milton. Dryden. Pope.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *ſ.* [from *turf.*] The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY. *a.* [from *turf.*] Full of turfs.

TU'RGENT. *a.* [*turgens*, Latin.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomſon.*

TURGE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*turgeſcens*, Latin.]
TURGE'SCENCY. } The act of ſwelling; the ſtate of being ſwollen. *Brown.*

TU'RGID. *a.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. *Boyle. Philips.*
2. Pompous; tumid; faſtuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts.*

TURGI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *turgid.*] State of being ſwollen. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RKEY *ſ.* [*gallena Turcica*, Latin.] A large domeſtick fowl ſuppoſed to be brought from Turkey. *Bacon. Gay.*

TU'RKOIS. *ſ.* [*turquoiſe*, French; from *turkey*,] A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones, now diſcovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

TURM. *ſ.* [*turmæ*, Latin.] A troop. *Milton.*

TU'RMERICK. *ſ.* [*turmerica*, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOI'L. *ſ.* Trouble; diſturbance; haraſſing uneaſineſs. *Spenſer. Donne.*

To

To TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To haraſs with commotion. *Dryden.*
2. To weary; to keep in unquietneſs. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [ꝥunnan, Saxon; *tourner*, French, from *torno*, Latin.]
1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round. *Milton.*
2. To put the upper ſide downward; to ſhift with regard to the ſides. *Addiſon.*
3. To change with reſpect to poſition. *Milton.*
4. To change the ſtate of the balance. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To bring the inſide out. *Milton.*
6. To change as to the poſture of the body, or direction of the book. *Pope.*
7. To form on a lathe by moving round. *Moxon.*
8. To form; to ſhape. *Tatler.*
9. To transform; to metamorphoſe; to tranſmute. *Taylor.*
10. To make of another colour. *Floyer.*
11. To change; to alter. *Shakſpeare.*
12. To make a reverſe of fortune. *Dryden.*
13. To tranſlate. *Pope.*
14. To change to another opinion, or party; to convert; to pervert. *Leviticus.*
15. To change with regard to inclination or temper. *Pſalms.*
16. To alter from one effect or purpoſe to another. *Tillotſon.*
17. To betake. *Temple.*
18. To tranſfer. 1 *Chron.*
19. To fall upon by ſome change. *Bacon.*
20. To make to nauſeate. *Pope.*
21. To make giddy. *Pope.*
22. To infatuate; to make mad *Dryden.*
23. To change direction to, or from, any point. *Locke.*
24. To direct by a change to a certain purpoſe or propenſion. *Addiſon.*
25. To double in. *Swift.*
26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.*
27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Aſcham.*
28. To drive by violence; to expel. *Knolles.*
29. To apply by a change of uſe. *Temple.*
30. To reverſe; to repeal. *Deuteronomy.*
31. To keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick. *Collier.*
32. To adapt the mind. *Addiſon.*
33. To put toward another. *Exodus.*
34. To retort; to throw back. *Atterbury.*
35. *To* TURN *away.* To diſmiſs from ſervice; to diſcard. *Arbuthnot.*
36. *To* TURN *away.* To avert. *Duty of Man.*
37. *To* TURN *back.* To return to the hand from which it was received. *Shakſpeare.*
38. *To* TURN *off.* To diſmiſs contemptuouſly. *Shakſpeare.*
39. *To* TURN *off.* To give over; to reſign. *Decay of Piety.*
40. *To* TURN *off.* To deflect. *Addiſon.*
41. *To be* TURNED *of.* To advance to an age beyond. *Addiſon.*
42. *To* TURN *over.* To tranſfer. *Sidney.*
43. *To* TURN *over.* To refer. *Dryden.*
44. *To* TURN *over.* To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift.*
45. *To* TURN *over.* To throw off the ladder. *Butler.*
46. *To* TURN *to.* To have recourſe to a book. *Grew. Locke.*

To TURN. *v. n.*
1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben. Jonſon.*
2. To ſhow regard or anger, by directing the look toward any thing. *Locke.*
3. To move the body round. *Milton.*
4. To move from its place. *Wiſeman.*
5. To change poſture. *Cheyne.*
6. To have a tendency or direction. *Addiſon.*
7. To move the face to another quarter. *Dryden.*
8. To depart from the way; to deviate. *Dryden.*
9. To alter; to be changed; to be tranſformed. *Miller. Taylor.*
10. To become by a change.
11. To change ſides.
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination
13. To change to acid.
14. To be brought eventually
15. To depend on, as the
16. To grow giddy. *Shakſpeare.*
17. To have an unexpected conſequence or tendency. *Wake.*
18. *To* TURN *away.* To deviate from a proper courſe. *Proverbs.*
19. To return; to recoil. *Milton.*
20. To be directed to or from any point; as, *the needle* turns *to the pole.*
21. To change attention or practice. *Milton.*
22. *To* TURN *off.* To divert one's courſe *Norris.*

TURN *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of turning; gyration.
2. Meander; winding way. *Dryden.*
3. Winding or flexuous courſe. *Addiſon.*
4. A walk to and fro. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Change; viciſſitude; alteration *Hooker.*
6. Succeſſive courſe. *Bacon.*
7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or firſt appearance. *Swift.*
8. Chance; hap. *Collier.*
9. Occaſion; incidental opportunity. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. Time at which any thing is to be had or done. *Denham.*
11. Actions of kindneſs or malice. *South.*
12. Reigning inclination. *Swift.*
13. A ſtep off the ladder at the gallows. *Butler.*

14. Con-

14. Convenience; uſe; purpoſe; exigence. *Clarendon.*
15. The form; caſt; ſhape; manner. *Watts.*
16. The manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence. *Arbuthnot.*
17. *By* TURNS. Alternately; one after another reciprocally. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *ſ.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A ſmall iron lathe. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *ſ.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forſakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakſpeare.*

TU'RNER. *ſ.* [from *turn.*] One whoſe trade is to turn in a lathe. *Dryden. Moxon.*

TU'RNING. *ſ.* [from *turn.*] Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton.*

TU'RNINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *turning.*] Quality of turning; tergiverſation; ſubterfuge. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP. *ſ.* A white eſculent root. *Miller.*

TURNPI'KE. *ſ.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*]
1. A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering.
2. Any gate by which the way is obſtructed. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RNSICK. *a.* [*turn* and *ſick.*] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*

TURNSO'L. *ſ.* [*heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TU'RNSPIT. *ſ.* [*turn* and *ſpit.*] He that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed. *Swift.*

TU'RNSTILE. *ſ.* [*turn* and *ſtile.*] A turnpike in a footpath. *Butler.*

TU'RPENTINE. *ſ.* [*turpentina*, Italian; *terebinthia*, Latin.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Peacham.*

TU'RPITUDE. *ſ.* [*turpitudo*, Latin.] Eſſential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileneſs; badneſs. *South.*

TU'RQUOISE. *ſ.* See TURKOIS. *Shakſpeare.*

TU'RRET. *ſ.* [*turris*, Latin.] A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building; a little tower. *Fairfax. Pope.*

TU'RRETED. *a.* [from *turret*] Formed like a tower; riſing like a tower. *Bacon.*

TU'RTLE. } *ſ.* [ꝥuꝛtle, Saxon;
TU'RTLEDOVE. } *turtur*, Latin.]
1. A ſpecies of dove. *Shakſpeare. Wiſeman.*
2. It is uſed among ſailors and gluttons for a tortoiſe.

TUSH. *interj.* An expreſſion of contempt. *Pſalms. Camden.*

TU'SK. *ſ.* [ꝥuꝛꝛ, Saxon; *teſken*, old Friſick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. *Dryden.*

TU'SKED. } *a.* [from *tuſk.*] Furniſhed with
TU'SKY. } tuſks. *Dryden. Grew.*

TU'SSUCK. *ſ.* [diminutive of *tuzz.*] A tuft of graſs or twigs. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Shak.*

TU'TANAG *ſ.* The Chineſe name for ſpelter. *Woodward.*

TU'TELAGE. *ſ.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Latin.] Guardianſhip; ſtate of being under a guardian. *Drummond.*

TU'TELAR. } *a.* [*tutela*, Latin.] Having
TU'TELARY. } the charge or guardianſhip of any perſon or thing; protecting; defenſive; guardian. *Temple Dryden.*

TU'TOR *ſ.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, French] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or inſtructor. *Butler.*

To TU'TOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inſtruct; to teach; to document. *Shakſpeare. Hale.*
2. To treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity. *Add.*

TU'TORAGE *ſ.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TU'TORESS. *ſ.* [from *tutor.*] Directreſs; inſtructreſs; governeſs. *Moore.*

TU'TTY. *ſ.* [*tutia*, low Latin; *tutbie*, Fr.] A ſublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainſworth.*

TU'TSAN, or *parkleaves. ſ.* A plant.

TUZ. *ſ.* A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *a.* [ꝥpeȝen, baꝥa, both, twain, Saxon.] Two. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

To TWANG. *v. n* [A word formed from the ſound.] To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe. *Philips. Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* To make to ſound ſharply. *Shakſpeare.*

TWANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſharp quick ſound. *Butler. Pope.*
2. An affected modulation of the voice. *South. Arbuthnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word marking a quick action accompanied with a ſharp ſound. *Prior.*

TWA'NGLING. *a.* [from *twang.*] Contemptibly noiſy. *Shakſpeare.*

To TWANK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang.*] To make to ſound. *Addiſon.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was.* *Dryden.*

To TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ſchwatzen*, Ger.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN. *Spenſer.*

TWA'YBLADE. *ſ.* [*ophris*, Latin.] A polypetalous flower. *Miller.*

To TWEAG } *v. a.* [*twacken*, German.] To
To TWEAK. } pinch; to ſqueeze between the fingers *Butler.*

TWEAGUE } *ſ.* [from the verb.] Perplexi-
TWEAK. } ty; ludicrous diſtreſs. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*

To TWEEDLE. *v. a.* To handle lightly. *Addiſ.*

TWEEZERS. *ſ.* [*etui*, French.] Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs. *Pope.*

TWE'LFTH. *a.* [ꝥelfta, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *ſ.* The twelfth day after Chriſtmas. *Tuſſer.*

TWELVE. *a.* [ꝥelf, Saxon.] Two and ten; twice ſix.

TWE'LVEMONTH. *ſ.* A year, as conſiſting of twelve months. *Holder. Evelyn.*

TWE'LVEPENCE. *ſ.* [*twelve* and *pence*] A ſhilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *a.* [*twelve* and *penny*] Sold for a ſhilling. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *ſ.* [*twelve* and *ſcore.*] Twelve times twenty. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH. *a.* [ꝑpentiȝoða, Saxon.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

TWENTY. *a.* [ꝑpentiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Twice ten.
2. A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bac.*

TWI'BIL. *ſ.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill.*] A halbert. *Ainſworth.*

TWICE. *ad.* [ꝑpiȝiȝ, Saxon; *twees*, Dutch.]
1. Two times. *Spenſer.*
2. Doubly. *Dryden.*
3. It is often uſed in compoſition.

To TWI'DLE. *v. a.* [commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. *Wiſeman.*

TWIG. *ſ.* [ꝑpiȝ, ꝑpiȝȝa, Saxon; *twyg*, Dut.] A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough and long. *Raleigh. Sandys.*

TWI'GGEN. *a.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs; wicker. *Shakſpeare. Grew.*

TWI'GGY. *a.* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT. *ſ.* [*twelicht*, Dutch; ꝑpeoneleoht, Saxon.]
1. The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe, and after ſunſet; obſcure light. *Donne. Bac.*
2. Uncertain view. *Cleaveland.*

TWI'LIGHT. *a.*
1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obſcure; deeply ſhaded. *Milton. Pope.*
2. Seen or done by twilight. *Milton.*

TWIN. *ſ.* [ꝑpinn, Sax. *tweelingen*, Dutch.]
1. One of two children born at a birth. *Cleaveland. Otway.*
2. Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack. *Creech.*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be born at the ſame birth. *Shakſp.*
2. To bring two at once. *Tuſſer.*
3. To be paired; to be ſuited. *Sandys.*

TWINBO'RN. *a.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the ſame birth. *Shakſpeare.*

To TWINE. *v. a* [ꝑpinan, Sax. *twynan*, Dut.]
1. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more. *Exodus.*
2. To unite itſelf. *Craſhaw.*

To TWINE. *v. n.*
1. To convole itſelf; to wrap itſelf cloſely about. *Pope.*
2. To unite by interpoſition of parts. *Shak.*
3. To wind; to make flexures. *Swift.*
4. To turn round. *Chapman.*

TWINE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A twiſted thread. *Dryden.*
2. Twiſt; convolution. *Milton.*
3. Embrace; act of convolving itſelf round. *Philips.*

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German.]
1. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To pinch; to tweak. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Short ſudden ſharp pain. *Dryden.*
2. A tweak; a pinch. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWINK. *ſ.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in uſe. *Shakſp.*

To TWI'NKLE. *v. n.* [ꝑpinchan, Saxon.]
1. To ſparkle; to flaſh irregularly; to ſhine faintly; to quiver. *Boyle. Newton.*
2. To open and ſhut the eye by turns. *L'Eſtr.*
3. To play irregularly. *Donne.*

TWI'NKLE. } *ſ.* [from the verb.]
TWI'NKLING. }
1. A ſparkling intermitting light.
2. A motion of the eye. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye *Dryden.*

TWI'NKLING. *ſ.* [diminutive of *twin.*] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tuſſer.*

TWI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins. *Tuſſer.*

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl.*] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bacon.*

To TWIRL. *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Rotation; circular motion.
2. Twiſt; convolution. *Woodward.*

To TWIST. *v. a.* [ȝecpitan, Sax. *twiſten*, Dut.]
1. To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Taylor. Prior.*
2. To contort; to writhe. *Pope.*
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by ſomething round about. *Burnet.*
4. To form; to weave. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To unite by intertexture of parts. *Waller.*
6. To unite; to inſinuate. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

TWIST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſingle ſtring of cord. *Moxon.*
3. A cord; a ſtring. *Dryden.*
4. Contortion; writhe. *Addiſon.*
5. The manner of twiſting. *Arbuthnot.*

TWI'STER. *ſ.* [from *twiſt.*]
1. One who twiſts; a ropemaker.
2. The inſtrument of twiſting. *Wallis.*

To TWIT. *v. a.* [eꝺpitan, Sax.] To ſneer; to flout; to reproach. *Spenſer. Tillotſon.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [ꝑpiccian, Sax.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to ſnatch. *Dryden. Pope.*

TWITCH *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick pull; a ſudden vellication. *Hud.*
2. A contraction of the fibres. *Blackmore.*

TWI'TCHGRASS. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To TWI'TTER. *v. n.*
1. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWI'TTER. *ſ.* Any motion or diſorder of paſſion. *Hudibras.*

TWITTLETWA'TTLE. *ſ.* Tattle; gabble. A vile word. *L'Eſtrange.*

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt.* *Milton.*

TWO. *a.* [*twai*, Gothick; ꝑpu, Sax.] One and one. *Shakſpeare.*

TWO'EDGED *a.* [*two* and *edge.*] Having an edge on either ſide. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *a.* [*two* and *fold.*] Double; two of the ſame kind. *Hooker. Prior.*

TWO'FOLD. *ad.* Doubly. *Matthew.*

TWO'HANDED. *a.* [*two* and *hand.*] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *ſ.* A ſmall coin. *Shakſpeare.*

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE *ſ.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.

TY'GER. *ſ.* See TIGER.

TYKE. *ſ.* [See TIKE.] A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. *Shakſpeare.*

TY'MBAL. *ſ.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettledrum. *Prior.*

TYMPANI'TES. [τυμπανίτης.] That particular ſort of dropſy that ſwells the belly up like a drum.

TY'MPANUM. *ſ.* A drum; a part of the ear, ſo called from its reſemblance to a drum. *Wiſeman.*

TY'MPANY. *ſ.* [from *tympanum*, Latin.] A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum. *Hammond. Roſcommon.*

TY'NY. *a.* Small. *Shakſpeare.*

TYPE. *ſ.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Latin; τύπος.]

1. Emblem; mark of ſomething. *Prior.*
2. That by which ſomething future is prefigured. *Tillotſon.*
3. A ſtamp; a mark. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A printing letter.

To TYPE. *v. a.* To prefigure. *White.*

TY'PICK. } *a.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Latin.]
TY'PICAL. } Emblematical; figurative of ſomething elſe. *Atterbury.*

TY'PICALLY. *ad.* [from *typical.*] In a typical manner. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *typical.*] The ſtate of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type.*] to figure; to ſhow in emblem. *Hammond.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *typography.*]

1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad* [from *typographical.*]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [*typographie*, French; *typographia*, Latin.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation. *Brown.*
2. The art of printing.

TY'RANNESS. *ſ.* [from *tyrant.*] A ſhe tyrant. *Spenſer.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *a.* [*tyrannus*, Lat. τυραννικός.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; deſpotick; imperious. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
TYRA'NNICK }

TYRA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *tyrannical.*] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *ſ.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE. *v. n.* [*tyraniſer*, Fr. from *tyrant.*] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs. *Hooker Locke.*

TY'RANNOUS. *a.* [from *tyrant.*] Tyrannical; deſpotick; arbitrary; ſevere; cruel; imperious. *Sidney. Temple.*

TY'RANNY. *ſ.* [*tyrannis*, Latin; τυραννίς.]

1. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered. *Milton.*
2. Unreſiſted and cruel power. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Cruel government; rigorous command. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*
4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. *Shakſp.*

TY'RANT. *ſ.* [τύραννος; *tyrannus*, Latin.]

1. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly.
2. A cruel, deſpotick, and ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor. *Sidney. South.*

TYRE. *ſ.* See TIRE. *Hakewill.*

TY'RO. *ſ.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not maſter of his art; one in his rudiments. *Garth.*

V.

V Has two powers expreſſed in modern Engliſh by two characters, *V* conſonant and *U* vowel. *U*, the vowel, has two ſounds; one clear, expreſſed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuſe*; the other cloſe, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or Engliſh *oo*, as *obtund.* *V*, the conſonant, has a ſound nearly approaching to thoſe of *b* and *f*; and it is never mute.

VA'CANCY. *ſ.* [from *vacant.*]

1. Empty ſpace; vacuity. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Chaſm; ſpace unfilled. *Watts.*
3. State of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied. *Ayliffe.*
4. Relaxation; intermiſſion; time unengaged. *Watts.*
5. Liſtleſſneſs; emptineſs of thought. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *a.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.*
2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded *More.*
3. Not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſor. *Swift.*
4. Being at leiſure; diſengaged. *Clarendon.*

5. Thoughtleſs; empty of thought; not buſy. *Wotton.*

To VA'CATE. *v. n.* [*vaco*, Latin.]
1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority. *Nelſon.*
2. To make vacant; to quit poſſeſſion of.
3. To defeat; to put an end to. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *ſ.* [*vacatio*, Latin.]
1. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments; receſs of courts or ſenates. *Cowel.*
2. Leiſure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VA'CCARY. *ſ.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-houſe; a cow-paſture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *ſ.* [*vacillans*, Latin.] A ſtate of wavering; fluctuation; inconſtancy. *More.*

VACILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*vacillatio*, Latin.] The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering. *Derb.*

VACUA'TION. *ſ.* [*vacuus*. Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VA'CUIST. *ſ.* [from *vacuum*.] A philoſopher that holds a *vacuum*. *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *vacuus*, Latin.]
1. Emptineſs; ſtate of being unfilled. *Arb.*
2. Space unfilled; ſpace unoccupied. *Rogers.*
3. Inanity; want of reality. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *a.* [*vacuus*, Latin, *vacue*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

VA'CUUM. ſ. [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to paſs away. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *a.* [*vagabond*, French.]
1. Wandering without any ſettled habitation; wanting a home. *Ayliffe.*
2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'GABOND. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a ſenſe of reproach. *Raleigh. Addiſon.*
2. One that wanders illegally without a ſettled habitation. *Watts.*

VAGA'RY. *ſ.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; capricious frolick. *Milton. Locke.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *ſ.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard caſes.

VA'GOUS. *a.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, French.] Wandering; unſettled. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY. *ſ.* [from *vagrant*.] A ſtate of wandering; unſettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *a.* Wandering; unſettled; vagabond; unfixed in place. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *ſ.* Vagabond; man unſettled in habitation. *Prior. Atterbury.*

VAGUE. *a.* [*vague*, French; *vagus*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayw.*
2. Unſettled; undetermined. *Locke.*

VAIL *ſ.* [*voile*, French.]
1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wiſdom.*
2. A part of female dreſs, by which the face is concealed.
3. Money given to ſervants. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaler*, French.]
1. To let fall; to ſuffer to deſcend. *Carew.*
2. To let fall in token of reſpect. *Knolles.*
3. To fall; to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to ſhow reſpect by yielding. *South.*

VAIN. *a.* [*vain*, French; *vanus* Latin.]
1. Fruitleſs; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
2. Empty; unreal; ſhadowy. *Dryden.*
3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things. *Swift. Pope.*
4. Showy; oſtentatious. *Pope.*
5. Idle; worthleſs; unimportant. *Denham.*
6. Falſe; not true.
7. *In* VAIN. To no purpoſe; to no end; ineffectually; without effect. *Addiſon.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*vanus* and *glorioſus*, Lat.] Boaſting without performances; proud in diſproportion to deſert. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RY. *ſ.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] Pride without merit; empty pride. *Taylor.*

VAI'NLY. *ad.* [from *vain*.]
1. Without effect; to no purpoſe; in vain. *Dryden.*
2. Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.*
3. Idly; fooliſhly. *Grew.*

VAI'NNESS. *ſ.* [from *vain*.] The ſtate of being vain; pride; emptineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'IVODE. *ſ.* [*vaivod*, a governour, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *ſ.* [from *Valencia*, *Skinner*.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and ſtead of a bed. *Swift.*

To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

VALE. *ſ.* [*val*, French.]
1. A low ground; a valley. *Spenſer. Dryd.*
2. [from *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell.] Money given to ſervants. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewell. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *valedico*, Latin.] Bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE. *ſ.* A ſweetheart choſen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*

VALE'RIAN. *ſ.* [*valeriana*, Latin; *valerian*, French.] A plant.

VA'LET. ſ. [French.] A waiting ſervant. *Addiſon.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *a.* [*valetudinaire*,
VALETU'DINARY. } Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.] Weakly; ſickly; infirm of health. *Derham.*

VA'LIANCE. *ſ.* [*vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; perſonal puiſſance; bravery. *Spenſer.*

VA'LIANT. *a.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; perſonally puiſſant; brave. *Nelſon.*

VA'LIANTLY. *ad.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with perſonal ſtrength. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; perſonal bravery; puiſſance; fierceneſs; ſtoutneſs. *Knolles.*

VA'LID. *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.*
2. Having

2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY. *ſ.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid.*]
1. Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.*
2. Value. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'LLANCY. *ſ.* A large wig that ſhades the face. *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY. *ſ.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills. *Milton.*

VA'LOROUS. *a.* [from *valour.*] Brave; ſtout; valiant. *Spenſer.*

VA'LOUR. *ſ.* [*valeur*, French; *valor*, Latin.] Perſonal bravery; ſtrength; proweſs; puiſſance; ſtoutneſs. *Howel. Temple.*

VA'LUABLE. *a.* [*valuable*, French.]
1. Precious; being of great price.
2. Worthy; deſerving regard. *Atterbury.*

VALUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *value.*]
1. The act of ſetting a value; appraiſement. *Ray.*
2. Value ſet upon any thing. *Bacon.*

VALUA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *value.*] An appraiſer; one who ſets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*

VA'LUE. *ſ.* [*value*, French; *valor*, Latin.]
1. Price; worth. *Job.*
2. High rate. *Addiſon.*
3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, French.]
1. To rate at a certain price. *Spenſer. Milt.*
2. To rate highly; to have in high eſteem. *Atterbury. Pope.*
3. To appraiſe; to eſtimate. *Leviticus.*
4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To take account of. *Bacon.*
6. To reckon at, with reſpect to number or power. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To conſider with reſpect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon.*
8. To compare with reſpect to price or excellence. *Job.*
9. To raiſe to eſtimation. *Temple.*

VA'LUELESS. *a.* [from *value.*] Being of no value. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'LUER. *ſ.* [from *value.*] He that values.

VALVE. *ſ.* [*valva*, Latin.]
1. A folding door. *Pope.*
2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel. *Boyle.*
3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'LVULE. *ſ.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A ſmall valve.

VAMP. *ſ.* The upper leather of a ſhoe. *Ainſ.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* To piece an old thing with ſome new part. *Bentley.*

VA'MPER. *ſ.* [from *vamp.*] One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAN. *ſ.* [from *avant*, French.]
1. The front of an army; the firſt line. *Dryden.*
2. [*vannus*, Lat.] Any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed; a fan. *Broome.*
3. A wing with which the air is beaten. *Milton Dryden.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat.] To fan; to winnow. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

VA'NCOURIER. *ſ.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precurſor.

VANE. *ſ.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'NGUARD. *ſ.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front or firſt line of the army. *Milton.*

VANI'LLA. *ſ.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant. The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate. *Miller.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vaneſco*, Latin.]
1. To loſe perceptible exiſtence. *Sidney.*
2. To paſs away from the ſight; to diſappear. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*
3. To paſs away; to be loſt. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *ſ.* [*vanitas*, Latin.]
1. Emptineſs; uncertainty; inanity. *Eccl.*
2. Fruitleſs deſire; fruitleſs endeavour. *Sidney.*
3. Trifling labour. *Raleigh.*
4. Falſehood; untruth. *Davies.*
5. Empty pleaſure; vain purſuit; idle ſhow; unſubſtantial enjoyment. *Pope.*
6. Oſtentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*
7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon ſlight grounds. *Swift.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vancre*, French.]
1. To conquer; to overcome. *Clarendon.*
2. To confute. *Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER. *ſ.* [from *vanquiſh.*] Conqueror; ſubduer. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'NTAGE. *ſ.* [from *advantage.*]
1. Gain; profit. *Sidney.*
2. Superiority. *South.*
3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakſpeare.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage.*] To profit. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

VA'NTBRASS. *ſ.* [*avant braſs*, French.] Armour for the arm. *Milton.*

VA'PID. *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpiritleſs; flat. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'PIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *vapid.*] The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs; mawkiſhneſs.

VAPORA'TION *ſ.* [*vaporatio*, Latin.] The act of eſcaping in vapours.

VA'PORER. *ſ.* [from *vapour.*] A boaſter; a braggart. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH. *a.* [from *vapour.*]
1. Vaporous; full of vapours. *Sandys.*
2. Splenetick; humourſome; peeviſh. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS. *a.* [*vaporeux*, French.]
1. Full of exhalations; fumy. *Derham.*
2. Windy; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'POUR. *ſ.* [*vapor*, Latin.]
1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. *Milton.*
2. Fume; ſteam. *Newton.*
3. Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.*
4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal. *Hammond.*
5. [In the plural.] Diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy ſpleen. *Addiſon.*

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]
1. To paſs in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations. *Donne.*
2. To emit fumes. *Bacon.*
3. To bully; to brag. *Glanville.*

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuſe, or ſcatter in fume or vapour. *Donne.*

VA'RIABLE *a.* [*variable*, French; *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconſtant. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

VA'RIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *variable.*]
1. Changeableneſs; mutability. *Addiſon.*
2. Levity; inconſtancy. *Clariſſa.*

VA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *variable.*] Changeably; mutably; inconſtantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *ſ.* [from *vary.*] Diſcord; diſagreement; diſſenſion. *Spratt.*

VA'RIATION. *ſ.* [*variatio*, Latin.]
1. Change; mutation; difference from itſelf. *Bentley.*
2. Difference; change from one to another. *Woodward.*
3. Succeſſive change. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. *Watts.*
5. Change in natural phenomenons. *Wotton.*
6. Deviation. *Dryden.*
7. *Variation of the compaſs*; deviation of the magnetick needle from its parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS. *a.* [*varicoſus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with dilatation. *Sharpe.*

To VA'RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, ſchool Latin.] To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours. *Woodward.*

VARIEGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *variegate.*] Diverſity of colours. *Evelyn.*

VARI'ETY. *ſ.* [*varietas*, Latin.]
1. Change; ſucceſſion of one thing to another; intermixture. *Newton.*
2. One thing of many by which variety is made. *Raleigh.*
3. Difference; diſſimilitude. *Atterbury.*
4. Variation; deviation; change from a former ſtate. *Hale.*
5. Many and different kinds. *Law.*

VA'RIOUS. *a.* [*varius*, Latin.]
1. Different; ſeveral; manifold. *Milton.*
2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. *Locke.*
3. Unlike each other. *Dryden.*
4. Variegated; diverſified. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *various.*] In a various manner. *Bacon.*

VA'RIX. ſ. [Latin; *varice*, French.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharpe.*

VA'RLET. *ſ.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet.*]
1. Anciently a ſervant or footman. *Spenſer.*
2. A ſcoundrel; a raſcal. *Dryden.*

VA'RLETRY. *ſ.* [from *varlet.*] Rabble; crowd; populace. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'RNISH. *ſ.* [*vernis*, French; *vernix*, Latin.]
1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies to make them ſhine. *Bacon. Pope.*
2. Cover; palliation.

To VA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*verniſſer*, French.]
1. To cover with ſomething ſhining. *Shakſ.*
2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with ſomething ornamental. *Dryden.*
3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick. *Denham.*

VA'RNISHER. *ſ.* [from *varniſh.*]
1. One whoſe trade is to varniſh. *Boyle.*
2. A diſguiſer; an adorner. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS. *ſ.* [*varvelles*, French.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk.

To VA'RY. *v. a.* [*vario*, Latin.]
1. To change; to make unlike itſelf. *Milton.*
2. To change to ſomething elſe. *Waller.*
3. To make of different kinds. *Brown.*
4. To diverſify; to variegate. *Milton.*

To VA'RY. *v. n.*
1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms. *Milton.*
2. To be unlike each other. *Collier.*
3. To alter; to become unlike itſelf. *Pope.*
4. To deviate from a rule or ſtate. *Locke.*
5. To ſucceed each other. *Addiſon.*
6. To diſagree; to be at variance. *Davies.*
7. To ſhift colours. *Pope.*

VA'RY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'SCULAR. *a.* [from *vaſculum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of veſſels; full of veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

VASCULI'FEROUS. *a.* [*vaſculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, beſide the common calyx, a peculiar veſſel to contain the ſeed. *Quincy.*

VASE. *ſ.* [*vaſe*, French; *vaſa*, Latin.] A veſſel; generally a veſſel rather for ſhow than uſe. *Pope.*

VA'SSAL. *ſ.* [*vaſſal*, French; *vaſſallo*, Italian.]
1. One who holds by the will of a ſuperiour lord. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſubject; a dependant. *Raleigh.*
3. A ſervant; one who acts by the will of another. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A ſlave; a low wretch. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'SSALLAGE. *ſ.* [*vaſſalage*, French.] The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will; ſervitude; ſlavery; dependance. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

VAST. *a.* [*vaſte*, French; *vaſtus*, Latin.]
1. Large; great. *Clarendon.*
2. Vitiouſly great; enormouſly extenſive. *Ben Jonſon. Milton.*

VAST. *ſ.* [*vaſtum*, Lat.] An empty waſte. *Milt.*

VASTA'TION. *ſ.* [*vaſtatio*, Latin.] Waſte; depopulation. *Decay of Piety.*

VASTI'DITY. *ſ.* [*vaſtitas*, Latin.] Wideneſs; immenſity. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'STLY. *ad.* [from *vaſt.*] Greatly; to a great degree. *South.*

VA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *vaſt.*] Immenſity; enormous greatneſs. *Bentley.*

VA'STY. *a.* [from *vaſt.*] Large; enormouſly great. *Shakſpeare.*

VAT. *ſ.* [*vat*, Dutch; ꝑæt, Saxon.] A veſſel in which liquors are kept in the immature ſtate. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE. *ſ.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of prophets. *Pope.*

To VATI'CINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To propheſy; to practiſe prediction. *Howel.*

VA'VASOUR,

VA'VASOUR. *ſ.* [*vavaſſeur*, Fr.] One who, himſelf holding of a ſuperiour lord, has others holding under him. *Camden.*

VA'UDEVIL. *ſ.* [*vaudeville*, French.] A ſong common among the vulgar; a ballad; a trivial ſtrain.

VAULT. *ſ.* [*vaulte*, French; *volta*, Italian.]
1. A continued arch. *Burnet.*
2. A cellar. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A cave; a cavern. *Sandys.*
4. A repoſitory for the dead. *Shakſpeare.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voûtre*, French.]
1. To arch; to ſhape as a vault. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To cover with an arch. *Milton.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, French.]
1. To leap; to jump. *Addiſon.*
2. To play the tumbler, or poſturemaſter.

VAULT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VA'ULTAGE. *ſ.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'ULTED. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER. *ſ.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA'ULTY. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. A bad word. *Shakſpeare.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, French.] To boaſt; to diſplay with oſtentation. *Spenſer.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with oſtentation. *Milton.*

VAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Brag; boaſt; vain oſtentation. *Spenſer. Granville.*

VAUNT. *ſ.* [from *avant*, French.] The firſt part. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'UNTER. *ſ.* [*vantuer*, French.] Boaſter; braggart. *Dryden.*

VA'UNTFUL. *a.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boaſtful; oſtentatious. *Spenſer.*

VA'UNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *vaunting*.] Boaſtfully; oſtentatiouſly. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'UNTMURE. *ſ.* [*avant mur*. Fren.] A falſe wall. *Camden. Knowles.*

VA'WARD. *ſ.* [*van* and *ward*.] Fore part. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

U'BERTY. *ſ.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulneſs.

UBICA'TION. } *ſ.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local
UBI'ETY. } relation; whereneſs. *Glanv.*

UBI'QUITARY. *a.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Exiſting every where. *Howel.*

UBI'TIQUARY. *ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exiſts every where. *Hall.*

UBI'QUITY. *ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipreſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all places. *Hooker. South.*

U'DDER. *ſ.* [ɔðeꝛ, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch.] The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior.*

VEAL. *ſ.* [*veel*, a calf, old French.] The fleſh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*

VE'CTION. } *ſ.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Latin.]
VECTITA'TION. } The act of carrying or being carried. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE. *ſ.* [*vectura*, Lat.] Carriage. *Bac.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, Fr.] To turn about. *Roſc.*

To VEER. *v. a.*
1. To let out. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To turn; to change. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality; of growth without ſenſation. *Brown.*

VE'GETABLE. *ſ.* [*vegetabilis*, ſchool Latin.] Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants. *Locke. Watts.*

VE'GETABLE. *a.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a plant. *Prior.*
2. Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*

To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to ſhoot out; to grow without ſenſation. *Woodward. Pope.*

VEGETA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]
1. The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.*
2. The power of growth without ſenſation. *Hooker. Ray.*

VEGETA'TIVE. *ſ.* [*vegetatif*, French.]
1. Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Broome.*

VE'GETATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE. *a.* [*vigetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; ſprightly. *South.*

VE'GETIVE. *a.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants. *Tuſſer.*

VE'GETIVE. *ſ.* A vegetable. *Dryden.*

VE'HEMENCE. }
VE'HEMENCY. } *ſ.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
1. Violence; force. *Milton.*
2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour. *Add.*

VE'HEMENT. *a.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.]
1. Violent; forcible. *Grew.*
2. Ardent; eager; fervent. *Milton.*

VE'HEMENTLY. *ad.* [from *vehement*.]
1. Forcibly.
2. Pathetically; urgently. *Tillotſon.*

VE'HICLE. *ſ.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]
1. That in which any thing is carried. *Addiſ.*
2. That part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable. *Brow.*
4. That by means of which any thing is conveyed. *L'Eſtrange.*

To VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Latin.]
1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Boyle.*
2. To cover; to inveſt. *Milton.*
3. To hide; to conceal. *Pope.*

VEIL. *ſ.* [*velum*, Latin.]
1. A cover to conceal the face. *Waller.*
2. A cover; a diſguiſe. *Dryden.*

VEIN. *ſ.* [*veine*, French; *vena*, Latin.]
1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again toward the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it. *Quincy.*
2. Hollow; cavity. *Newton.*
3. Courſe of metal in the mine. *Swift.*
4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Dryden.*
5. Favourable moment. *Wotton.*
6. Humour; temper. *Bacon.*

7. Continued diſpoſition. *Temple.*
8. Current; continued production. *Swift.*
9. Strain; quality. *Spenſer.*
10. Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VE'INED. } *a.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.]
VE'INY. }
1. Full of veins.
2. Streaked; variegated. *Thomſon.*

VELLE'ITY. *ſ.* [*velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.] The loweſt degree of deſire. *Locke.*

To VE'LLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by ſtimulation. *Bacon.*

VE'LLICATION. *ſ.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; ſtimulation. *Watts.*

VE'LLUM. *ſ.* [*velin*, French.] The ſkin of a calf dreſſed for the writer. *Wiſeman.*

VELO'CITY. *ſ.* [*velocitas*, Latin.] Speed; ſwiftneſs; quick motion. *Bentley.*

VE'LVET. *ſ.* [*villus*, Latin; *velours*, French] Silk with a ſhort fur or pile upon it. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *a.*
1. Made of velvet. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Soft; delicate. *Young.*

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*

VE'LURE. *ſ.* [*velours*, French.] Velvet. *Shak.*

VE'NAL. *a.* [*venal*, French; *venalis*, Latin.]
1. Mercenary; proſtitute. *Pope.*
2. Contained in the veins. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *venal.*] Mercinarineſs; proſtitution.

VENA'TICK. *a.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Uſed in hunting.

VENA'TION. *ſ.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, French; *vendo*, Lat.] To ſell; to offer to ſale. *Boyle.*

VENDE'E. *ſ.* [from *vend.*] One to whom any thing is ſold. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER *ſ.* [*vendeur*, Fr.] A ſeller. *Graunt.*

VE'NDIBLE. *a.* [*vendibilis*, Latin,] Saleable; marketable. *Carew.*

VE'NDIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *vendible.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

VENDITA'TION. *ſ.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Latin.] Boaſtful diſplay. *Ben Jonſon.*

VENDI'TION. *ſ.* [*vendition*, French; *venditio*, Latin.] Sale; the act of ſelling.

To VENE'ER. *v. a.* [among cabinet makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work

VE'NEFICE. *ſ.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poiſoning.

VENEFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poiſon; bewitching *Brown.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poiſon or witchcraft. *Brown.*

VENEMOUS. *a.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poiſonous. Commonly *venomous.* *Acts.*

To VE'NENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poiſon; to infect with poiſon. *Woodward.*

VENENA'TION. *ſ.* [from *venenate.*] Poiſon; venom. *Brown.*

VENE'NE. } *a.* [*veneneux*, Fr.] Poiſonous;
VENENO'SE } venemous. *Harvey. Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *a.* [*venerabilis*, Latin.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence. *Hooker. Fairfax.*

VE'NERABLY. *ad.* [from *venerable.*] In a manner that excites reverence. *Addiſon.*

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, French; *veneror*, Latin.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe. *Herbert.*

VENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*veneration*, French; *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful reſpect. *Addiſon.*

VENERA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *venerate.*] Reverencer. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. *a* [*venereus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to love. *Addiſon.*
2. Conſiſting of copper, called *Venus* by chymiſts. *Boyle.*

VENE'REOUS. *a.* [from *venery.*] Libidinous; luſtful. *Derham.*

VE'NERY. *ſ.* [*venerie*, from *venir*, French.]
1. The ſport of hunting
2. The pleaſures of the bed. *Grew.*

VE'NEY. *ſ.* A bout; a turn at fencing. *Shakſpeare.*

VENESE'CTION. *ſ.* [*vena* and *ſectio*, Latin.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wiſeman.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to puniſh. *Shakſpeare.*

VE'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *venge.*] Revengeful; malicious. *Spenſer.*

VE'NGEANCE. *ſ.* [*vengeance*, French.]
1. Puniſhment; penal retribution; avengement. *King Charles. Addiſon.*
2. It is uſed in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence.*

VE'NGEFUL. *a.* [from *vengeance* and *full*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive. *Prior.*

VE'NIABLE } *a.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Lat.]
VE'NIAL. }
1. Pardonable; ſuſceptive of pardon; excuſeable. *Shakſpeare. Roſcommon.*
2. Permitted; allowed. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *venial.*] State of being excuſeable.

VE'NISON. *ſ.* [*venaiſon*, Fr.] Game; beaſt of chaſe; the fleſh of deer. *Shakſpeare.*

VE'NOM *ſ.* [*venim.* French] Poiſon. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poiſon.

VE'NOMOUS. *a.* [from *venom.*]
1. Poiſonous.
2. Malignant; miſchievous. *Addiſon.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *venemous.*] Poiſonouſly; miſchievouſly; malignantly. *Dry.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *venemous.*] Poiſonouſneſs; malignity.

VENT. *ſ.* [*fente*, French.]
1. A ſmall aperture; a hole; a ſpiracle; paſſage at which any thing is let out. *Milt.*
2. Paſſage out of ſecrecy to public notice; eruption. *Wotton.*
3. The act of opening. *Philips.*
4. Emiſſion; paſſage. *Addiſon.*
5. Diſcharge; means of diſcharge. *Mort.*
6 [*vente*, Fr.] Sale. *Temple. Pope.*

To

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, French.]
1. To let out at a ſmall aperture.
2. To let paſs; to give way to. *Denham.*
3. To utter; to report. *Stephens.*
4. To emit: to pour out. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To publiſh. *Raleigh.*
6. To ſell; to carry to ſale. *Carew.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To ſnuff: as, *he* venteth *in the air.* *Spenſer.*

VE'NTAIL. *ſ.* [from *ventail*, French.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VENTA'NNA. ſ. [Span.] A window. *Dryd.*

VE'NTER. ſ. [Latin]
1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breaſt, and abdomen, which are called by anatomiſts the three *venters.*
2. Womb; mother. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *ſ.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A paſſage for the wind. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Latin.]
1. To fan with wind *Woodward.*
2. To winnow; to fan.
3. To examine; to diſcuſs. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION. *ſ.* [*ventilatio*, Latin, from *ventilate*]
1. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned. *Addiſon.*
2. Vent; utterance. *Wotton.*
3. Refrigeration. *Harvey.*

VE'NTILATOR. *ſ.* [from *ventilate.*] An inſtrument contrived by Dr. *Hales* to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VE'NTRICLE, *ſ.* [*ventricule*, French; *ventriculus*, Latin.]
1. The ſtomach. *Hale.*
2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart. *Donne.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *ſ.* [*ventriloque*, French; *venter* and *loquor*, Latin.] One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner, as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VE'NTURE. *ſ.* [*aventure*, French.]
1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *South. Locke.*
2. Chance; hap. *Bacon.*
3. The thing put to hazard; a ſtake. *Shakeſ.*
4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much conſideration; without any ſecurity of ſucceſs, more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spenſer. Hudibras.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dare. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
2. To run hazard. *Dryden.*
3. *To* VENTURE *at.* } To engage in;
To VENTURE *on* or *upon.* } or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs, upon mere hope. *Bacon, Atterbury.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. a.*
1. To expoſe to hazard. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To put or ſend on a venture. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *ſ.* [from *venture.*] He who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME. *a.* [from *venture*,] Bold; daring.

VE'NTUROUS. *a.* [from *venture.*] Daring; bold; fearleſs; ready to run hazards. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *venturous.*] Daringly; fearleſſy; boldly. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *venturous.*] Boldneſs; willingneſs to hazard. *Boyle.*

VE'NUS' *laſin.*
VE'NUS' *comb.*
VE'NUS' *hair.*
VE'NUS' *looking-glaſs.*
VE'NUS' *navel-wort.*
} *ſ.* Plants.

VERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*verax*, Latin.] Obſervant of truth.

VERA'CITY. *ſ.* [*verax*, Latin.]
1. Moral truth; honeſty of report.
2. Phyſical truth; conſiſtency of report with facts. *Addiſon.*

VERB. *ſ.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion. *Clarke.*

VE'RBAL *a.* [*verbalis*, Latin.]
1. Spoken; not written.
2. Oral, uttered by mouth. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Conſiſting in mere words. *Glanville.*
4. Verboſe; full of words. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Minutely exact in words. *Pope.*
6. Literal; having word anſwering to word *Denham.*
7. A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *verbal.*] Mere words; bare literal expreſſion. *Brown.*

VE'RBALLY. *ad.* [from *verbal.*]
1. In words; orally. *South.*
2. Word for word *Dryden.*

VERBA'TIM. ad. [Lat.] Word for word. *Hale.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat: to ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *verberate.*] Blows; beating. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *a.* [*verboſus*, Latin.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*

VERBO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *verboſe.*] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT. *ſ.* [*viridans*, Latin.] Green, like the graſs. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER. *ſ.* [*verdier*, French.] An officer in the foreſt.

VE'RDICT. *ſ.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]
1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenſer.*
2. Declaration; deciſion; judgment; opinion. *Hooker. South.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *ſ.* The ruſt of copper. *Peacham.*

VE'RDITURE. *ſ.* Chalk made green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE. *ſ.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*

VE'RDUROUS. *a.* [from *verdure.*] Green; covered, or decked with green. *Milton.*

VERECU'ND. *a.* [*verecundus*, Latin.] Modeſt; baſhful.

VERGE. *ſ.* [*verge*, French; *virga*, Latin.]
1. A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. *Swift.*
2. [*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmoſt border. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In.

3. In law, *verge* is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold *Cowel.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Latin.] To tend; to bend downward. *Holder. Pope.*

VE'RGER. *ſ.* [from *verge.*] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL. *a.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VERIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *verify.*] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

To VE'RIFY. *v. n.* [*verifier*, French.] To juſtify againſt the charge of falſehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker. Swift.*

VE'RILY. *ad.* [from *very.*]

1. In truth; certainly. *Shakſpeare.*

2. With great confidence. *Swift.*

VERISI'MILAR. } *a.* [*veriſimilis*. Lat.] Pro-
VERISI'MILOUS } bable; likely. *Write.*

VERISIMILITUDE. } *ſ.* [*veriſimilitudo*, La-
VERISIMI'LITY. } tin.] Probability; likelikood; reſemblance of truth. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *a.* [*veritable*, French.] True; agreeable to fact. *Brown.*

VE'RITY. *ſ.* [*veritas*, Latin.]

1. Truth; conſonance to the reality of things. *Hooker. South.*

2. A true aſſertion; a true tenet. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *ſ.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expreſſed from crab apples. *Dryden.*

VERMICE'LLI. ſ. [Italian.] A paſte rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR *a.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the ſame body. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Latin.] To inlay; to work in checker-work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vermiculate.*] Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *ſ.* [*vermiculis*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub. *Derham.*

VE'RMICULOUS. *a.* [*vermiculoſus*, Latin.] Full of grubs; reſembling grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *a.* [*vermiforme*, French; *vermis* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *ſ.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. } *ſ.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*,
VERMI'LION. } French.]

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; ſulphur mixed with mercury. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour. *Spenſer.*

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red. *Granville.*

VE'RMIN. *ſ.* [*vermine*, Fr. *virmis*, Lat.] Any noxious animal. Uſed commonly for ſmall creatures. *Bacon. Taylor.*

To VE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin.*] To breed vermin.

VERMINATION. *ſ.* [from *verminate.*] Generation of vermin. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *a.* [from *vermin.*] Tending to vermin; diſpoſed to breed vermin. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*. Latin.] Producing worms. *Brown.*

VE'RNACULAR. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country; domeſtick. *Addiſon.*

VE'RNAL. *a.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpring. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT. *ſ.* [*vernans*, Latin.] Flouriſhing as in the ſpring. *Milton.*

VERNI'LITY. *ſ.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage; the ſubmiſſive fawning behaviour of a ſlave. *Bailey.*

VERSABI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*verſabilis*, Latin.]
VE'RSABLENESS. } Aptneſs to be turned or wound any way.

VE'RSAL. *a.* [a cant word for *univerſal.*] Total; whole *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *a.* [*verſatilis*, Latin.]

1. That may be turned round *Harte.*

2. Changeable; variable. *Glanville.*

3. Eaſily applied to a new taſk.

VE'RSATILENESS. } *ſ.* [from *verſatile.*]
VERSATI'LITY. } The quality of being verſatile.

VERSE. *ſ.* [*vers*, French; *verſus*, Latin.]

1. A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of ſyllables. *Shakeſp.*

2. [*verſet*, French.] A ſection or paragraph of a book. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Prior*

4. A piece of poetry. *Pope.*

To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verſe; to relate poetically. *Shakeſpeare.*

To be VERSED. *v. n.* [*verſor*, Latin.] To be ſkilled in; to be acquainted with. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN. *ſ.* [*verſe* and *man.*] A poet; a writer in verſe. *Prior.*

VE'RSICLE. *ſ.* [*verſiculus*. Latin.] A little verſe.

VERSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*verſification*, French, from *verſify.*] The art or practice of making verſes. *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *ſ.* [*verſificator*, Latin.]
VERSI'FIER. } A verſifier; a maker of verſes, with or without the ſpirit of poetry. *Watts.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*verſificor*, Latin.] To make verſes. *Aſcham. Dryden.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verſe. *Daniel.*

VE'RSION. *ſ.* [*verſion*, Fr. *verſio*, Latin.]

1. Change; transformation. *Bacon.*

2. Change of direction. *Bacon.*

3. Tranſlation. *Dryden.*

4. The act of tranſlating.

VERT. *ſ* [*vert*, French.] Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the foreſt, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

VE'RTEBRAL. *a.* [from *vertebræ*, Latin] Relating to the joints of the ſpine. *Ray.*

VE'RTEBRE. *ſ.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Lat,] A joint of the back. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Zenith; the point overhead. *Creech.*
2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL. *a.* [*vertical*, French.]
1. Placed in the zenith. *Thomſon.*
2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *vertical.*] The ſtate of being in the zenith. *Browne*

VE'RTICALLY. *ad.* [from *vertical.*] In the zenith. *Browne.*

VERTICI'LLATE. *a. Verticillate* plants are ſuch as have their flowers intermixt with ſmall leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a ſtalk. *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *vertex.*] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Glan.*

VERTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*vertiginoſus*, Latin.]
1 Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley*
2. Giddy. *Woodward.*

VE'RTIGO. ſ. [Latin.] A giddineſs; a ſenſe of turning in the head. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'RVAIN. } *ſ.* [*verbena*, Latin.] A plant.
VE'RVINE. } *Drayton.*

VE'RVAIN *mallow. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

VE'RVELES. *ſ.* [*vervelle*, French] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

VE'RY. *a.* [*vrai*, French.]
1. True; real. *Dryden.*
2. Having any qualities commonly bad, in an eminent degree; *a* very *villain. Davies*
3. To note things emphatically, or eminently: *the* very *bottom. Shakſpeare.*
4. Same: *the* very *man. Spratt.*

VE'RY. *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Addiſon.*

To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*veſica*, Latin.] To bliſter. *Wiſeman.*

VESICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *veſicate*] Bliſtering; ſeparation of the cuticle. *Wiſeman.*

VESI'CATORY. *ſ.* [*veſicatorium*, technical Latin.] A bliſtering application.

VE'SICLE. *ſ.* [*veſicula*, Latin.] A ſmall cuticle filled or inflated. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR. *a.* [from *veſicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of ſmall interſtices. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER. ſ. [Latin.] The evening ſtar; the evening. *Shakſpeare.*

VE'SPERS. *ſ.* [without the ſingular, from *veſperus*, Latin.] The evening ſervice.

VE'SPERTINE. *a.* [*veſpertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening.

VE'SSEL. *ſ.* [*vaiſſelle*, French.]
1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things are put. *Burnet.*
2. The containing parts of an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on water. *Raleigh.*
4. Any capacity; any thing containing *Milt.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a veſſel; to barrel. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *ſ.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *ſ.* [among horſemen.] A windgall. *Dict.*

VEST. *ſ.* [*veſtis*. Latin.] An outer garment. *Smith.*

To VEST. *v n.* [from the noun]
1. To dreſs; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryden.*
2. To dreſs in a long garment. *Milton.*
3. To make poſſeſſor of; to inveſt with. *Prior.*
4. To place in poſſeſſion. *Clarendon.*

VE'STAL. *ſ.* A pure virgin. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *a.* [*veſtalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity. *Shakſpeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *ſ.* [*veſtibulum*, Latin.] The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VE'STIGE. *ſ.* [*veſtigium*, Latin.] Footſtep; mark left behind in paſſing. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *ſ.* [*veſtimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dreſs. *Waller.*

VE'STRY. *ſ.* [*veſtiarium*, Latin.]
1. A room appendant to the church in which the ſacredotal garments, and conſecrated things are repoſited. *Dryden.*
2. A parochial aſſembly, commonly convened in the veſtry. *Clarendon.*

VE'STURE. *ſ.* [*veſture*, old French]
1. Garment; robe. *Fairfax. Shakſpeare.*
2. Dreſs; habit; external form. *Shakſp.*

VETCH. *ſ.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden.*

VE'TCHY. *a.* [from *vetch.*] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenſer.*

VE'TERAN. *ſ.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old ſoldier; a man long practiſed. *Addiſon.*

VE'TERAN. *a.* Long practiſed in war; long experienced *Bacon.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *ſ.* [*veterinarius*, Latin.] One ſkilled in diſeaſes of cattle. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]
1. To plague; to torment; to haraſs. *Prior*
2. To diſturb; to diſquiet. *Pope.*
3. To trouble with ſlight provocations.

To VEX. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneaſy. *Chapman.*

VEXA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vex.*]
1. The act of troubling. *Shakſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of being troubled; uneaſineſs; ſorrow. *Temple.*
3. The cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs. *Shak.*
4. An act of haraſſing by law. *Bacon.*
5. A ſlight teazing trouble.

VEX'ATIOUS. *a.* [from *vexation.*]
1. Afflictive; troubleſome; cauſing trouble. *South. Prior.*
2. Full of trouble or uneaſineſs. *Digby.*
2. Teazing; ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomely; uneaſily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomeneſs; uneaſineſs.

VE'XER. *ſ.* [from *vex.*] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *ad.* [from *ugly.*] Filthily; with deformity.

UGLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ugly.*]
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryden.*
2. Turpitude; loathſomeneſs; moral depravity. *South.*

U'GLY. *a.* Deformed; offenſive to the ſight; contrary to beautiful. *Milton.*

VI'AL. *ſ.* [φιαλὶς.] A ſmall bottle. *Addiſon.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To encloſe in a vial. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *ſ.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dreſſed. *Shakſpeare.*

VIA'TICUM. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Proviſion for a journey.
2. The laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]
1. To brandiſh; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*
1. To play up and down, or to and fro *Boyle.*
2. To quiver. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving, or ſtate of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering. *South. Newton.*

VI'CAR. *ſ.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Swift.*
2. One who performs the function of another; a ſubſtitute. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *ſ.* [from *vicar.*] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *a.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Hale. Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP. *ſ.* [from *vicar.*] The office of a vicar.

VICE. *ſ.* [*vitium*, Latin.]
1. The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life. *Milton. Locke.*
2. A fault; an offence. *Milton.*
3. The fool, or punchinello of old ſhows. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [*vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen.
5. Gripe; graſp. *Shakſpeare.*
6. It is uſed in compoſition for one who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperior, or who has the ſecond rank in command; as a *victroy*, *vicechancellor*.

To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'CEADMIRAL. *ſ.* [*vice* and *admiral.*]
1. The ſecond commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
2. A naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VI'CEADMIRALTY. *ſ.* [from *viceadmiral.*] The office of a viceadmiral. *Carew.*

VI'CEAGENT. *ſ.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR. *ſ.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VI'CED. *a* [from *vice.*] Vitious; corrupt. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *ſ.* [from *vicegerent.*] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power. *South.*

VICEGE'RENT. *ſ.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin.] A lieutenant; one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour. *Bacon. Spratt.*

VICEGE'RENT. *a.* [*vicegerens*. Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by ſubſtitution. *Milton.*

VI'CENARY. *a.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *ſ.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority. *Bacon. Swift.*

VI'CEROYALTY. *ſ.* [from *viceroy.*] Dignity of a viceroy. *Addiſon.*

VI'CETY. *ſ.* Nicety; exactneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

VICI'NITY. *ſ* [*vicinus*. Latin.]
1. Nearneſs; ſtate of being near. *Hale.*
2. Neighbourhood. *Rogers.*

VI'CINAGE. *ſ.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; place adjoining.

VI'CINAL. } *a.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near;
VI'CINE. } neighbouring. *Glanville.*

VI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *vice.*] Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue. *Milton.*

VICI'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*viciſſitudo*, Latin.]
1. Regular change; return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion. *Newton.*
2. Revolution; change. *Atterbury.*

VI'CTIM. *ſ.* [*victima*, Latin.]
1. A ſacrifice; ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice. *Denham. Addiſon.*
2. Something deſtroyed. *Prior.*

VI'CTOR. *ſ.* [*victor*, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquiſher; he that gains the advantage in any conteſt. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

VICTO'RIOUS. [*victorieux*, French.]
1. Conquering; having obtained conqueſt; ſuperiour in conteſt. *Milton.*
2. Producing conqueſt. *Pope.*
3. Betokening conqueſt. *Shakſpeare.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *victorious.*] With conqueſt; ſucceſsfully; triumphantly. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *victorious.*] The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY. *ſ.* [*victoria*, Latin.] Conqueſt; ſucceſs in conteſt. *Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *victor.*] A female that conquers. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'CTUAL. } *ſ.* [*victuailles*, Fr. *vittonaglia* Italian.] Proviſion of
VI'CTUALS. } food; ſtores for the ſupport of life; meat. *Shakſpeare. Knolles.*

To VI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore with proviſions for food. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'CTUALLER. *ſ.* [from *victuals.*] One who provides victuals. *Heywood.*

VIDE'LICET. ad. [Latin.] To wit; that is. Generally written *viz.*

To VIE. *v. a.* To ſhow or practiſe in competition. *L'Eſtrange.*

To VIE. *v. n.* To conteſt; to contend. *Swift.*

To

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, French.]
1. To ſurvey; to look on by way of examination. *Prior. Pope.*
2. To ſee; to perceive by the eye. *Milton.*

VIEW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Proſpect. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. Sight; power of beholding. *Locke.*
3. Intellectual ſight; mental ken. *Milton.*
4. Act of ſeeing. *Denham.*
5. Sight; eye. *Locke.*
6. Survey; examination by the eye. *Dryden.*
7. Intellectual ſurvey. *Locke.*
8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of ſight. *Dryden.*
9. Appearance; ſhow. *Waller.*
10. Diſplay; exhibition to the ſight or mind. *Locke.*
11. Proſpect of intereſt. *Locke.*
12. Intention; deſign. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'EWER. *ſ.* [from *view.*] One who views.

VI'EWLESS. *a.* [from *view.*] Unſeen; not diſcernible by the ſight. *Pope.*

VI'GIL. *ſ.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]
1. Watch; devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt. *Pope.*
2. A faſt kept before a holiday. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Service uſed on the night before a holiday. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Watch; forbearance of ſleep. *Waller.*

VI'GILANCE. }
VI'GILANCY. } *ſ.* [*vigilantia*, Latin.]
1. Forbearance of ſleep. *Broome.*
2. Watchfulneſs; circumſpection; inceſſant care. *Wotton.*
3. Guard; watch. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT. *a.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumſpect; diligent; attentive. *Hooker.*

VI'GILANTLY. *ad.* [from *vigilant.*] Watchfully; attentively; circumſpectly. *Hayward.*

VI'GOROUS. *a.* [from *vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of ſtrength and life. *Waller. Atterbury.*

VI'GOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *vigour.*] With force; forcibly; without weakneſs. *South.*

VI'GOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *vigorous.*] Force; ſtrength. *Taylor.*

VI'GOUR. *ſ.* [*vigor*, Latin.]
1. Force; ſtrength. *Milton.*
2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
3. Energy; efficacy. *Blackmore.*

VILE. *a.* [*vil*, French; *vilis*, Latin.]
1. Baſe; mean; worthleſs; ſordid; deſpicable. *Shakſpeare. Abbot.*
2. Morally impure; wicked. *Milton.*

VI'LED. *a.* [from *vile*, whence *revile*.] Abuſive; ſcurrilous; defamatory. *Hayward.*

VI'LELY. *ad.* [from *vile.*] Baſely; meanly; ſhamefully. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'LENESS. *ſ.* [from *vile*.]
1. Baſeneſs; meanneſs; deſpicableneſs; worthleſſneſs. *Drayton. Creech.*
2. Moral or intellectual baſeneſs. *Prior.*

To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile.*] To debaſe; to defame; to make contemptible. *Drayton.*

VILL. *ſ.* [*villa*, Latin.] A village; a ſmall collection of houſes. *Hale.*

VI'LLA. *ſ.* [*villa*, Latin.] A country ſeat. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGE. *ſ.* [*village*, French.] A ſmall collection of houſes, leſs than a town. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGER. *ſ.* [from *village.*] An inhabitant of a village. *Milton. Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY. *ſ.* [from *village.*] Diſtrict of villages. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'LLAIN. *ſ.* [*villain*, French.]
1. One who held by a baſe tenure. *Davies.*
2. A wicked wretch. *Clarendon. Pope.*

VI'LLANAGE. *ſ.* [from *villain.*]
1. The ſtate of a villain; baſe ſervitude. *Davies.*
2. Baſeneſs; infamy. *Dryden.*

To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain.*] To debaſe; to degrade; to defame. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANOUS. *a.* [from *villain.*]
1. Baſe; vile; wicked.
2. Sorry; worthleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'LLANOUSLY. *ad.* [from *villanous.*] Wickedly; baſely. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *villanous.*] Baſeneſs; wickedneſs.

VI'LLANY. *ſ.* [from *villain.*]
1. Wickedneſs; baſeneſs; depravity; groſs atrociouſneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A wicked action; a crime. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK. *a.* [*villaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to villages. *Milton.*

VI'LLI. ſ. [Latin.] In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grains of pluſh or ſhag, with which ſome trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS. *a.* [*villoſus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough; furry. *Arbuthnot.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*viminous*, Latin.] Made of twigs. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *vincible.*] Liableneſs to be overcome.

VI'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding.

VINDE'MIAL. *a.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *ſ.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Latin.]
1. To juſtify; to maintain. *Watts.*
2. To revenge; to avenge. *Pearſon.*
3. To aſſert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden.*
4. To clear; to protect from cenſure. *Hammond.*

VINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*vindication*, French, from *vindicate.*] Defence; aſſertion; juſtification. *Broome.*

VINDI'CATIVE. *a.* [from *vindicate.*] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Spratt.*

VINDICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *vindicate.*] One who vindicates; an aſſertor. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY. *a.* [from *vindicator.*]
1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall.*
2. Defenſory; juſtificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden.*

VINE. *ſ.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope.*

VI'NEGAR. *ſ.* [*vinaigre*, French.]
1. Wine grown ſour. *Bacon. Pope.*
2. Any thing really or metaphorically ſour. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'NEYARD. *ſ.* [pinȝeapꝺ, Sax.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney*. *a.* Mouldy. *Ainſw.*

VI'NOUS. *a.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; conſiſting of wine. *Boyle. Philips.*

VI'NTAGE. *ſ.* [*vinage*, French.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon. Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *ſ.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainſworth.*

VI'NTNER. *ſ.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who ſells wine. *Howel.*

VI'NTRY. *ſ.* The place where wine is ſold. *Ainſworth.*

VI'OL. *ſ.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Bacon. Milton.*

VI'OLABLE. *a.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *viola*, Latin.] Reſembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Latin.]
1. To injure; to hurt. *Milton. Pope.*
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Hooker.*
3. To injure by irreverence. *Brown.*
4. To raviſh; to deflower. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*violatio*, Latin.]
1. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred. *Addiſon.*
2. Rape; the act of deflowering. *Shakſp.*

VIOLA'TOR. *ſ.* [*violator*, Latin.]
1. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred. *South.*
2. A raviſher. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'OLENCE. *ſ.* [*violentia*, Latin.]
1. Force; ſtrength applied to any purpoſe. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
2. An attack; an aſſault; a murder. *Shak.*
3. Outrage; unjuſt force. *Milton.*
4. Eagerneſs; vehemence. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Injury; infringement. *Burnet.*
6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT. *a.* [*violentus*, Latin.]
1. Forcible; acting with ſtrength. *Milton.*
2. Produced, or continued by force. *Burnet.*
3. Not natural, but brought by force. *Milt.*
4. Aſſailant; acting by force. *Milton.*
5. Unſeaſonably vehement. *Hooker.*
6. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY. *ad.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Taylor.*

VI'OLET. *ſ.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Latin.] A flower. *Shakſpeare. Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *ſ.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*.] A fiddle; a ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Sandys.*

VI'OLIST. *ſ.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO. ſ. [Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'PER. *ſ.* [*vipera*, Latin.]
1. A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings its young alive, of which many are poiſonous. *Sandys.*
2. Any thing miſchievous. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'PERINE. *a.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel.*

VI'PER's *bugloſs*. *ſ.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

VIPER's *graſs*. *ſ.* [*ſcorzonera*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

VIRA'GO. ſ. [Latin.] A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham.*

VI'RELAY. *ſ* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes, with ſtops. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

VI'RENT. *a.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*

VIRGE. *ſ.* [*virga*, Latin.] A dean's mace. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN. *ſ.* [*virgo*, Latin.]
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Geneſis.*
2. A woman not a mother. *Milton.*
3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure. *Derham.*
4. The ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *a.* Befitting a virgin; ſuitable to a virgin; maidenly. *Cowley.*

To VIRGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *a.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Hamm.*

To VI'RGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to ſtrike as on the virginal: a cant word. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *ſ.* [more uſually *virginals*.] A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe commonly uſed by young ladies. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *ſ.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Taylor.*

VI'RILE. *ſ.* [*virilis*, Latin.] Belonging to man; not puerile.

VIRI'LITY. *ſ.* [*viriſitas*, Latin.]
1. Manhood; character of man. *Ramblet.*
2. Power of procreation. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *ſ.* [properly *vermilion*.] A red colour. *Roſcommon.*

VIR'TUAL. *a.* [from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the ſenſible or material part. *Bacon. Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *ſ.* from [*virtual*.] Efficacy. *Brown.*

VIRTUA'LLY. *ad.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not materially. *Hammond.*

To VI'RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious. Not uſed. *Harvey.*

VI'RTUE. *ſ.* [*virtus*, Latin.]
1. Moral goodneſs. *Pope.*
2. A particular moral excellence. *Addiſon.*

3. Medicinal

3. Medicinal quality. *Bacon.*
4. Medicinal efficacy. *Addiſon.*
5. Efficacy; power. *Atterbury.*
6. Acting power. *Mark.*
7. Secret agency; efficacy, without viſible or material action. *Davies.*
8. Bravery; valour. *Raleigh.*
9. Excellence; that which gives excellence or power. *Ben Jonſon.*
10. One of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy. *Tickell.*

VI'RTUELESS. *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.
2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities. *Fairfax. Hakewill.*

VIRTUO'SO. ſ. [Italian.] A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture. *Dryden. Tatler.*

VI'RTUOUS. *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Morally good. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Chaſte. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Done in conſequence of moral goodneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Efficacious; powerful. *Milton.*
5. Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenſer. Milton.*
6. Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *virtuous.*] In a virtuous manner. *Hooker. Denham.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *virtuous.*] The ſtate or character of being virtuous. *Spenſer.*

VI'RULENCE. } *ſ.* [from *virulent.*] Mental
VI'RULENCY. } poiſon; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterneſs. *Addiſon. Swift.*

VI'RULENT. *a.* [*virulentus*, Latin.]
1. Poiſonous; venomous.
2. Poiſoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *ad.* [from *virulent.*] Malignantly; with bitterneſs.

VI'SAGE. *ſ.* [*viſaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. *Shakſp. Milton. Waller.*

To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viſcera*, Lat.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID. *a.* [*viſcidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *viſcid.*]
1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity; ropineſs. *Arb.*
2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *ſ.* [*viſcoſité*, French.]
1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A glutinous ſubſtance. *Brown.*

VI'SCOUNT. *ſ.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.] *Viſcount* ſignifies as much as ſheriff. *Viſcount* alſo ſignifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongſt us till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*

VI'SCOUNTESS. *ſ.* The lady of a viſcount.

VI'SCOUS. *a.* [*viſcoſus*, Latin.] Glutinous; ſticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*viſibilité*, Fr. from *viſible.*]
1. The ſtate or quality of being perceptible to the eye. *Boyle.*
2. State of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable; conſpicuouſneſs *Rogers.*

VI'SIBLE. *ſ.* [*viſible*, Fr. *viſibilis*, Latin.]
1. Perceptible by the eye. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. Diſcovered to the eye. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Apparent; open; conſpicuous. *Clarend.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *viſible.*] State or quality of being viſible.

VI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *viſible.*] In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *ſ.* [*viſion*, French; *viſio*, Latin.]
1. Sight; the faculty of ſeeing. *Newton.*
2. The act of ſeeing. *Hammond.*
3. A ſupernatural appearance; a ſpectre; a phantom. *Milton.*
4. A dream; ſomething ſhown in a dream. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY. *a.* [*viſionaire*, French.]
1. Affected by phantoms; diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination. *Pope.*
2. Imaginary; not real; ſeen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. } *ſ.* [*viſionaire*, French.] One
VI'SIONIST. } whoſe imagination is diſturbed. *Turner.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*viſiter*, Fr. *viſito*, Latin.]
1. To go to ſee. *Pope.*
2. To ſend good or evil judicially. *Swift.*
3. To ſalute with a preſent. *Judges.*
4. To come to a ſurvey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe.*

To VI'SIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other. *Law.*

VI'SIT. *ſ.* [*viſite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to ſee another. *Watts.*

VI'SITABLE. *a.* [from *viſit.*] Liable to be viſited. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITANT. *ſ.* [from *viſit.*] One who goes to ſee another. *South. Pope.*

VISITA'TION. *ſ.* [*viſito*, Latin.]
1. The act of viſiting. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Objects of viſits. *Milton.*
3. Judicial viſit or perambulation. *Ayliffe.*
4. Judicial evil ſent by God. *Taylor.*
5. Communication of divine love. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *viſitor.*] Belonging to a judicial viſitor. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITER. *ſ.* [from *viſit.*]
1. One who comes to ſee another. *Swift.*
2. An occaſional judge; one who regulates the diſorders of any ſociety. *Garth.*

VI'SIVE. *a.* [*viſif*, Fr.] Formed in the act of ſeeing. *Broome.*

VI'SNOMY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *phyſiognomy.*] Face; countenance. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

VI'SOR. *ſ.* [*viſire*, Fr.] A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe. *Sidney. Brown.*

VI'SORED. *a.* [from *viſor.*] Maſked. *Milton.*

VI'STA. ſ. [Italian.] View; proſpect through an avenue. *Addiſon.*

VI'SUAL. *a.* [*viſuel*, Fr.] Uſed in ſight; exerciſing the power of ſight; inſtrumental to ſight. *Milton.*

VI'TAL. *a.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]
1. Contributing to life; neceſſary to life. *Sidney. Pope.*
2. Relating to life. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Containing

3. Containing life. *Milton.*
4. Being the ſeat of life. *Pope.*
5. So diſpoſed as to live. *Brown.*
6. Eſſential; chiefly neceſſary. *Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *vital.*] Power of ſubſiſting in life. *Raleigh. Ray.*

VI'TALLY. *ad.* [from *vital.*] In ſuch a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *ſ.* [without the ſingular.] Parts eſſential to life. *Phillips.*

VITE'LLARY. *ſ.* [from *vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white. *Brown.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Lat.] To deprave; to ſpoil: to make leſs pure. *Evelyn.*

VITIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vitiate.*] Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*

To VITILI'TIGATE. *v. n.* [*vitioſus* and *litigo*, Lat.] To contend in law.

VITILITIGA'TION *ſ.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavillation. *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *vitioſus*, Latin.] Depravity; corruption. *South.*

VI'TIOUS. *a.* [*vitioſus*, Latin.]
1. Corrupt; wicked; oppoſite to virtuous; morally bad. *Milton. Pope.*
2. Corrupt; having phyſical ill qualities. *Ben Jonſon.*

VI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *vitious.*] Not virtuouſly; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *vitious.*] Corruptneſs; ſtate of being vitious. *South.*

VI'TREOUS. *a.* [*vitreus*, Latin.] Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs; reſembling glaſs. *Ray.*

VI'TREOUSNESS *ſ.* [from *vitreous.*] Reſemblance of glaſs.

VITRI'FICABLE. *a.* [from *vitrificate*] Convertible into glaſs.

To VITRI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glaſs. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*vitrification*, French; from *vitrificate.*] Production of glaſs; act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs. *Boyle.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, French.] To change into glaſs. *Bacon.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become glaſs; to be changed into glaſs. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TRIOL. *ſ.* [*vitriolum*, Latin.] *Vitriol* is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt. *Woodward.*

VI'TRIOLATE. } *a.* [*vitriolé*, Fr. from
VI'TRIOLATED. } *vitriolum*, Latin.] Impregnated with vitriol; conſiſting of vitriol. *Boyle.*

VITRIO'LICK. } *a.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from
VITRIO'LOUS. } *vitriolum*, Latin.] Reſembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Floyer.*

VI'TULINE. *a.* [*vitulinus*. Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE. *a.* [*vituperabilis*, Latin.] Blameworthy. *Ainſworth.*

To VITU'PERATE. *v. a.* [*vituperer*, French; *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to cenſure.

VITUPERA'TION. *ſ.* [*vituperatio*, Latin.] Blame; cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVA'CIOUS. *a.* [*vivax*, Latin.]
1. Long-lived. *Bentley.*
2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS. } *ſ.* [*vivacité*, French,
VIVA'CITY. } from *vivacious.*]
1. Livelineſs; ſprightlineſs. *Boyle.*
2. Longevity; length of life. *Brown.*

VI'VARY. *ſ.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A warren.

VIVE. *a.* [*vif*, French.] Lively; forcible; preſſing. *Bacon.*

VI'VENCY. *ſ.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of ſupporting or continuing life. *Brown.*

VIVES. *ſ.* A diſtemper among horſes, much like the ſtrangles. *Farrier's Dict.*

VI'VID. *a.* [*vividus*, Latin.]
1. Lively; quick; ſtriking. *Boyle. Pope.*
2. Sprightly; active. *South. Watts.*

VI'VIDLY. *ad.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickneſs; with ſtrength. *Boyle.*

VI'VIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickneſs.

VIVI'FICAL. *a.* [*vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVI'FICATE. *v. n.* [*vivifico*, Latin.]
1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
2. To recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the original properties.

VIVIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *vivificate*] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK. *a.* [*vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*

To VI'VIFY. *v. a.* [*vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon. Harvey.*

VIVI'PAROUS. *a.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Latin. Bringing the young alive: oppoſed to *oviparous.* *More. Ray.*

VIXEN. *ſ.* *Vixen* is the name of a ſhe-fox; and applied to a woman, whoſe nature is thereby compared to a ſhe-fox. *Shakſpeare.*

VIZ. *ad.* [*videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. *Hudibras.*

VI'ZARD. *ſ.* [*viſiere*, Fr.] A maſk uſed for diſguiſe; a viſor. *Roſcommon.*

To VI'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſk. *Shakſpeare.*

VI'ZIER. *ſ.* The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire. *Knolles.*

UL'CER. *ſ.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A ſore of continuance; not a new wound. *Sandys.*

To UL'CERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, French; *ulcero*, Latin.] To diſeaſe with ſores. *Arbuthnot.*

ULCERA'TION. *ſ.* [*ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; ſore. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCERED. *a.* [from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*

U'LCEROUS. *a.* [*ulceroſus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old ſores. *Shakſpeare.*

U'LCEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ulcerous.*] The ſtate of being ulcerous.

ULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*uliginoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. *a.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the laſt reſort. *Addiſon. Rogers.*

ULTIMATELY. *ad.* [from *ultimate.*] In the laſt conſequence. *Atterbury. Rogers.*

ULTIMITY. *ſ.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The laſt ſtage; the laſt conſequence. *Bacon.*

ULTRAMARINE. *ſ.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

ULTRAMARINE. *a.* [*ultra marinus*, Latin.] Being beyond ſea; foreign. *Ainſworth.*

ULTRAMONTANE. *a.* [*ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE. *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS. *a.* [*ultro*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

UMBEL. *ſ.* The extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pedicles or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*

UMBELLATED. *a.* In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLIFEROUS. *a.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] Uſed of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks. *Dict.*

UMBER. *ſ.*

1. A colour. *Peacham.*
2. A fiſh. The *umber* and grayling differ in nothing but their names. *Walton.*

UMBERED. *a.* [from *umber*, or *umbra*, Latin.] Shaded; clouded. *Shakſpeare.*

UMBILICAL. *a.* [from *umblicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*

UMBLES. *ſ.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails.

UMBO. *ſ.* [Latin.] The pointed boſs or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*

UMBRAGE. *ſ.* [*ombrage*, French.]

1. Shade; ſkreen of trees. *Philips.*
2. Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall.*
3. Reſentment; offence; ſuſpicion of injury. *Bacon.*

UMBRAGEOUS. *a.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding ſhade. *Harvey.*

UMBRAGEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *umbrageous.*] Shadineſs. *Raleigh.*

UMBRATILE. *a.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the ſhade.

UMBREL. } *ſ.* [from *umbra*, Latin.] A
UMBRELLA. } ſkreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Gay.*

UMBRIERE. *ſ.* The viſor of the helmet. *Spenſer.*

UMBROSITY. *ſ.* [*umbroſus*, Latin.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light. *Brown.*

UMPIRAGE. *ſ.* [from *umpire.*] Arbitration; friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

UMPIRE. *ſ.* An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes. *Boyle.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the inſtances of this kind of compoſition cannot therefore be inſerted; but I have collected a number ſufficient, perhaps more than ſufficient, to explain it.

UNABA'SHED. *a.* Not ſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *a.*

1. Not having ability. *Milton. Rogers.*
2. Weak; impotent. *Shakſpeare.*

UNABO'LISHED. *a.* Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *a.* Not pleaſing; not ſuch as is well received. *Rogers.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *ſ.* State of not pleaſing. *Collier.*

UNACCE'PTED. *a.* Not accepted. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED. *a.* Unfurniſhed with external convenience. *Shalſpeare.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *a.* Not attended.

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *a.* Unfiniſhed; incomplete. *Dryden.*

UNACCOU'NTABLE. *a.*

1. Not explicable; not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule. *Glanville. Rogers.*
2. Not ſubject; not controlled.

UNACCOU'NTABLY. *ad.* Strangely.

UNA'CCURATE. *a.* Not exact. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *a.*

1. Not uſed; not habituated. *Boyle.*
2. New; not uſual. *Philips.*

UNACKNOW'LEDGED. *a.* Not owned. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *ſ.* Want of familiarity. *South.*

UNACQUAI'NTED. *a.*

1. Not known; unuſual; not familiarly known. *Spenſer.*
2. Not having familiar knowledge. *Wake.*

UNA'CTIVE. *a.*

1. Not briſk; not lively. *Locke.*
2. Having no employment. *Milton.*
3. Not buſy; not diligent. *South.*
4. Having no efficacy. *Milton.*

UNADMI'RED. *a.* Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *a.* Not worſhipped. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED. *a.* Not decorated; not embelliſhed. *Addiſon.*

UNADVI'SED. *a.*

1. Imprudent; indiſcreet. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Done without due thought; raſh. *Hayw.*

UNADVI'SEDLY. *ad.* Raſhly; imprudently; indiſcreetly. *Hooker.*

UNADU'LTERATED. *a.* Genuine; not ſpoiled by ſpurious mixtures. *Addiſon.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *a.*

1. Real; not hypocritical. *Dryden.*
2. Free from affectation; open; candid; ſincere. *Addiſon.*
3. Not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules. *Milton.*
4. Not moved; not touched.

UNAFFE'CTING. *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the paſſions.

UNAI'DABLE. *a.* Admitting no help. *Shak.*

UNAI'DED. *a.* Not aſſiſted; not helped.

UNALLI'ED. *a.*
1. Having no powerful relation.
2. Having no common nature; not congenial. *Collier.*

UNA'LTERABLE. *a.* Unchangeable; immutable. *Atterbury.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS. *a.* Free from ambition.

UNANE'LED. *a.* [*un* and *knell.*] Without the bell rung. This ſenſe I doubt. *Shakſpeare.*

UNANI'MITY. *ſ.* Concord; agreement in deſign or opinion. *Addiſon.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*unanime*, French; *unanimis*, Latin.] Being of one mind; agreeing in deſign or opinion. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *ad.* With one mind.

UNANO'INTED. *a.*
1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction. *Shakſpeare.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *a.* Not to be refuted.

UNA'NSWERABLY. *ad.* Beyond confutation.

UNA'NSWERED. *a.*
1. Not oppoſed by a reply. *Milton.*
2. Not confuted. *Hooker.*
3. Not ſuitably returned. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *a.* Not daunted; not impreſſed by fear. *Sidney.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *a.* Obſcure; inviſible.

UNAPPE'ASABLE. *a.* Not to be pacified; implacable. *Raleigh. Milton.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *a.*
1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South.*
2. Not ſuſpecting.

UNAPPRO'ACHED. *a.* Inacceſſible. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *a.* Not approved. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *a.*
1. Dull; not apprehenſive.
2. Not ready; not propenſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Unfit; not qualified. *Taylor.*
4. Improper; unfit; unſuitable.

UNA'PTNESS. *ſ.*
1. Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs. *Spenſer.*
2. Dulneſs; want of apprehenſion. *Shakſ.*
3. Unreadineſs; diſqualification; want of propenſion. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED. *a.*
1. Not diſputed. *Milton.*
2. Not cenſured. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNA'RMED. *a.* Having no armour; having no weapons. *Grew.*

UNA'RTFUL. *a.*
1. Having no art, or cunning. *Dryden.*
2. Wanting ſkill. *Cheyne.*

UNA'SKED. *a.*
1. Not courted by ſolicitation. *Denham.*
2. Not ſought by entreaty or care. *Dryden.*

UNASPI'RING. *a.* Not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILED. *a.* Not attacked; not aſſaulted. *Shakſpeare.*

UNASSI'STED. *a.* Not helped. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING. *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING. *a.* Not arrogant. *Thomſon.*

UNASSU'RED. *a.*
1. Not confident. *Glanville.*
2. Not to be truſted. *Spenſer.*

UNATTAI'NABLE. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden.*

UNATTAI'NABLENESS. *ſ.* State of being out of reach. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED. *a.* Untried; not aſſayed.

UNATTE'NDED. *a.* Having no retinue or attendants. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NTIVE. *a.* Careleſs; heedleſs.

UNAVA'ILABLE. *a.* Uſeleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *a.* Uſeleſs; vain. *Dryden.*

UNAVOI'DABLE. *a.*
1. Inevitable; not to be ſhunned. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be miſſed in ratiocination. *Tillot.*

UNAVOI'DED. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakſpeare.*

UNAU'THORISED. *a.* Not ſupported by authority; not properly commiſſioned. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. } *ad.* [from *aware* or *ware*.]
UNAWA'RES. }
1. Without thought; without previous meditation. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*
2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; ſuddenly. *Boyle. Wake.*

UNA'WED. *a.* Unreſtrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon.*

UNBA'CKED. *a.*
1. Not tamed; nor taught to bear the rider. *Suckling.*
2. Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel.*

UNBA'LLAST. } *a.* Not kept ſteady by
UNBA'LLASTED. } ballaſt; unſteady.

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* To open by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denham.*

UNBA'RBED. *a.* Not ſhaven. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBA'RKED. *a.* Decorticated; ſtripped of bark. *Bacon.*

UNBA'TTERED. *a.* Not injured by blows.

To UNBA'Y. *v. a.* To ſet open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds. *Norris.*

UNBEA'TEN. *a.*
1. Not treated with blows. *Corbet.*
2. Not trodden. *Roſcommon.*

UNBECO'MING. *a.* Indecent; unſuitable; indecorous. *Milton. Dryden.*

To UNBE'D. *v. a.* To raiſe from a bed. *Walton.*

UNBEFI'TTING. *a.* Not becoming; not ſuitable. *Milton.*

UNBEGO'T. } *a.*
UNBEGO'TTEN. }
1. Eternal; without generation. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not yet generated. *South.*

UNBELI'EF. *ſ.*
1. Incredulity. *Dryden.*
2. Infidelity; irreligion. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE'VE. *v. a.*
1. To diſcredit; not to truſt. *Wotton.*
2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VER. *ſ.* An infidel; one who believes not the ſcripture of God. *Hooker.*

To UNBE'ND. *v. a.*
1. To free from flexure. *Taylor.*
2. To relax; to remit; to ſet at eaſe for a time. *Dryden.*

UNBE'NDING. *a.*
1. Not ſuffering flexure. *Pope.*
2. Reſolute; not yielding. *Rowe.*

UNBE'NE-

UNBE'NEFICED. *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*

UNBENE'VOLENT. *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*

UNBENI'GHTED. *a.* Never viſited by darkneſs. *Milton.*

UNBENI'GN. *a.* Malignant; malevolent.

UNBE'NT. *a.*
1. Not ſtrained by the ſtring. *Dryden.*
2. Having the bow unſtrung, *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not cruſhed; not ſubdued. *Dryden.*
4. Relaxed; not intent. *Denham.*

UNBESEE'MING. *a.* Unbecoming. *Thomſon.*

UNBESO'UGHT. *a.* Not intreated. *Milton.*

UNBESTO'WED. *a.* Not given; not diſpoſed of. *Bacon.*

UNBEWA'ILED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNBI'ASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to diſintangle from prejudice. *Pope.*

UNBI'D. } *a.*
UNBI'DDEN. }
1. Uninvited. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Uncommanded; ſpontaneous. *Milton.*

UNBI'GOTTED. *a.* Free from bigotry. *Add.*

To UNBI'ND. *v. a.* To looſe: to untie. *Dry.*

To UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* To deprive of epiſcopal orders. *South.*

UNBI'TTED. *a.* Unbridled; unreſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBLA'MABLE. *a.* Not culpable. *Dryden.*

UNBLE'MISHED. *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Waller. Addiſon.*

UNBLE'NCHED. *a.* Not diſgraced; not injured by any ſoil. *Milton.*

UNBLE'ST. *a.*
1. Accurſed; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.*
2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*

UNBLOO'DIED. *a.* Not ſtained with blood.

UNBLO'WN. *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBLU'NTED. *a.* Not made obtuſe. *Cowley.*

UNBO'DIED. *a.*
1. Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.*
2. Freed from the body. *Dryden.*

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To ſet open; to unbar.

UNBO'LTED. *a.* Coarſe; groſs; not refined, as flower, by bolting *Shakſpeare.*

UNBO'NNETTED. *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBOO'KISH. *a.*
1. Not ſtudious of books.
2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shakſp.*

UNBO'RN. *a.* Not yet brought into life; future. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

UNBO'RROWED. *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *Locke.*

To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.*
1. To reveal in confidence. *Milton.*
2. To open; to diſcloſe. *Milton.*

UNBO'TTOMED. *a.*
1. Without bottom; bottomleſs. *Milton.*
2. Having no ſolid foundation. *Hammond.*

UNBO'UGHT. *a.*
1. Obtained without money. *Dryden.*
2. Not finding any purchaſer. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND. *a.*
1. Looſe; not tied.
2. Wanting a cover. *Locke.*
3. Preterite of *unbind.*

UNBOU'NDED. *a.*
1. Infinite; interminable. *Milton.*
2. Unlimited; unreſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBOU'NDEDNESS. *ſ.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*

UNBO'WED. *a.* Not bent. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNBO'WEL. *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviſcerate. *Hakewill.*

To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*
1. To looſe; to relax. *Spenſer.*
2. To make the clothes looſe. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBRE'ATHED. *a.* Not exerciſed. *Shakſp.*

UNBRE'D. *a.*
1. Not inſtructed in civility; ill educated. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Not taught. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED. *a.* Having no breeches.

UNBRI'BED. *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*

UNBRI'DLED. *a.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

UNBROK'E. } *a.* [from *break.*]
UNBRO'KEN. }
1. Not violated. *Taylor.*
2. Not ſubdued; not weakened. *Dryden.*
3. Not tamed. *Addiſon.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE. } *a.* Ill ſuiting with
UNBRO'THERLY. } the character of a brother. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To looſe from buckles. *Milton. Pope.*

To UNBUI'LD. *v. a.* To raze; to deſtroy. *Sha.*

UNBUI'LT. Not yet erected. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED. *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Pope.*

UNBU'RNED. } *a.*
UNBU'RNT. }
1. Not conſumed; not waſted; not injured by fire. *Dryden.*
2. Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*

UNBU'RNING. *a.* Not conſuming by heat.

To UNBU'RTHEN *v. a.*
1. To rid of a load. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To throw of. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To looſe any thing buttoned. *Harvey. Addiſon.*

UNCALCI'NED. *a* Free from calcination.

UNCAL'LED. *a.* Not ſummoned; nor ſent for; not demanded. *Sidney. Milton.*

To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To diſturb. *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED. *a.* Not eraſed; not abrogated. *Dryden.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *a.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax* Lat.] Not capable; not ſuſceptible. *Hammond.*

UNCA'RED *for. a.* Not regarded; not attended to.

UNCA'RNA'TE. *a.* Not fleſhly. *Brown.*

To UNCA'SE. *v. a.*
1. To diſengage from any covering. *Addiſon.*
2. To flay: to ſtrip. *Spenſer.*

UNCA'UGHT. *a.* Not yet catched. *Gay.*

UNCAU'SED. *a.* Having no precedent cauſe.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *a.* Not wary; heedleſs.

UNCE'LEBRATED *a.* Not ſolemnized.

UNCE'NSURED. *a.* Exempt from publick reproach. *Addiſon. Pope.*

UNCE'RTAIN. *a.* [*incertain*, French; *incertus*, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denham.*
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Tillotſon.*
3. Not ſure in conſequence. *Pope.*
4. Not exact; not ſure. *Dryden.*
5. Unſettled; unregular. *Hooker.*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *ſ.*
1. Dubiouſneſs; want of knowledge. *Denh.*
2. Contingency; want of certainty. *South.*
3. Something unknown. *L'Eſtrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains. *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* Immutable. *Hooker.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *ſ.* Immutability. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY, *ad.* Immutably; without change. *South.*

UNCHA'NGED. *a.*
1. Not altered. *Taylor.*
2. Not alterable. *Dryden. Pope.*

UNCHA'NGING. *a.* Suffering no alteration.

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accuſation. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the univerſal love perſcribed by chriſtianity. *Denham. Addiſon.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *ſ.* Want of charity. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity *Spenſer. Spratt.*

UNCHA'RY. *a.* Not wary; not cautious.

UNCHA'STE. *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent. *Sidney. Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *ſ.* Lewneſs; incontinence. *Woodward. Arbuthnot.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *ſ.* Melancholy; gloomineſs of temper. *Addiſon.*

UNCHE'CKED. *a.* Unreſtrained; not fluctuated. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

UNCHE'WED. *a.* Not maſticated *Dryden.*

To UNCHILD. *v. a.* To deprive of children. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *a.*
1. Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity. *Sou.*
2. Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to chriſtianity. *K. Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *a.* Not circumciſed; not a Jew. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *ſ.* Omiſſion of circumciſion. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Addiſon.*

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *a.* Unimportant.

UNCI'VIL. *a.* [*incivil*, French; *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to the rules of elegance, or complaiſance. *Whitgifte.*

UNCI'VILIZED. *a.*
1. Not reclaimed from barbarity. *Pope.*
2. Coarſe; indecent. *Addiſon.*

UNCIVILLY. *ad.* Unpolitely; not complaiſantly. *Brown.*

UNCLA'RIFIED. *a.* Not purged; not purified. *Bacon.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut with claſps. *Shakſpeare. Taylor.*

UNCLA'SSICK *a.* Not claſſick. *Pope.*

U'NCLE. *ſ.* [*oncle*, French.] The father or mother's brother. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCLE 'AN. *ſ.*
1. Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryden.*
2. Not purified by ritual practices.
3. Foul with ſin. *Milton. Rogers.*
4. Lewd; unchaſte. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

UNCLE'ANLINESS. *ſ.* Want of cleanlineſs; dirtineſs. *Clarendon.*

UNCLEANLY. *a.*
1. Foul; filthy; naſty. *Shakſpeare.*
2 Indecent; unchaſte. *Watts.*

UNCLE'ANNESS. *ſ.*
1. Lewdneſs; incontinence. *Graunt.*
2. Want of cleanlineſs; naſtineſs. *Taylor.*
3. Sin; wickedneſs. *Ezekiel.*
4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLE'ANSED. *a.* Not cleanſed *Bacon.*

To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew.*] To undo any thing complicated. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the cloſed hand. *Garth.*

UNCLI'PPED. *a.* Whole; not cut. *Locke.*

To UNCLO'ATH. *v. a.* To ſtrip; to make naked. *Raleigh. Atterbury.*

To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*
1. To diſencumber; to exonerate. *Shakſp.*
2. To ſet at liberty. *Dryden.*

To UNCLO'ISTER. *v. n.* To ſet at large. *Norris.*

To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open. *Pope.*

UNCLO'SED. *a.* Not ſeparated by incloſures. *Clarendon.*

UNCLO'UDED. *a.* Free from clouds; clear from obſcurity; not darkened. *Roſcommon.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *ſ.* Openneſs; freedom from gloom. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY. *a.* Free from a cloud. *Gay.*

To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open. *D. of Piety.*

To UNCO'IF. *v. a.* To pull the cap off. *Arb.*

To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil.*] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another. *Derham.*

UNCO'INED. *a.* Not coined. *Locke.*

UNCOLLE'CTED. *a.* Not collected; not recollected. *Prior.*

UNCO'LOURED. *a.* Not ſtained with any colour or die. *Bacon.*

UNCO'MBED. *a.* Not parted or adjuſted by the comb. *Craſhaw.*

UNCO'MELINESS. *ſ.* Want of grace; want of beauty. *Spenſer. Locke.*

UNCO'ME-

UNCO'MELY. *a.* Not comely; wanting grace. *Sidney. Clarendon.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE. *a.*
1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; diſmal; miſerable. *Hooker. Wake.*
2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *ſ.* Want of cheerfulneſs. *Taylor.*

UNCO'MMANDED. *a.* Not commanded.

UNCO'MMON. *a.* Not frequent; not often found or known. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'MMONNESS. *ſ.* Infrequency. *Addiſon.*

UNCOMPA'CT. *a.* Not compact; not cloſely cohering. *Addiſon.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED. *a.* Not communicated. *Hooker.*

UNCO'MPANIED. *a.* Having no companion.

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* Having no pity.

UNCOMPE'LLED. *a.* Free from compulſion. *Boyle. Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT. *a.* Not civil. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'TE. *a.* Not perfect; not finiſhed. *Pope.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED. *a.*
1. Simple; not mixed. *Newton.*
2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.*
1. Unable to comprehend.
2. In *Shakſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify *incomprehenſible.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED. *a.* Free from compreſſion. *Boyle.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE. *a.* Not to be underſtood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCE'IVABLNESS. *ſ.* Incomprehenſibility. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED. *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *ſ.* Negligence; want of intereſt; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED. *a.*
1. Having no intereſt. *Taylor.*
2. Not anxious; not diſturbed; not affected. *Denham. Rogers.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* Without intereſt or affection; without anxiety. *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *ſ.* Freedom from anxiety or perturbation. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING. *a.* Not intereſting; not affecting. *Addiſon.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT. *ſ.* The ſtate of having no ſhare. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT. } *a.* Not deciſive; in-
UNCONCLU'DING. } ferring no plain or certain concluſion. *Hale. Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *ſ.* Quality of being unconcluding. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED. *a.* Not digeſted; not matured. *Brown.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL. *a.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms. *Dryden.*

UNCONFI'NABLE. *a.* Unbounded. *Shakſp.*

UNCONFI'NED. *a.*
1. Free from reſtraint. *Pope.*
2. Having no limits; unbounded. *Spectator.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *a.*
1. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak. *Daniel.*
2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony. *Milton.*
3. Not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *a.* Unlike; diſſimilar; not analogous. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *a.* Inconſiſtent; not conforming. *Watts.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *a.* Diſtinct; free from confuſion. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* Without confuſion.

UNCONFU'TABLE. *a.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour. *Spratt.*

UNCO'NJUGAL. *a.* Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or huſband. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *a.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependence of parts; lax; looſe; vague. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *a.* Not forbearing penal notice. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *a.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *ad.* Invincibly; inſuperably. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *a.*
1. Not ſubdued; not overcome. *Denham.*
2. Inſuperable; invincible. *Sidney.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *a.*
1. Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Forming unreaſonable expectation. *Dryd.*
3. Enormous; vaſt. A low word. *Milton.*
4. Not guided or influenced by conſcience. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *ad.* Unreaſonably.

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *a.*
1. Having no mental perception. *Blackm.*
2. Unacquainted; unknowing. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *a.* Not dedicated; not devoted. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *a.* Not yielded. *Wake.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *a.* Not conſidered; not attended to. *Brown.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *a.* Incongruous; unfit; inconſiſtent. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT. *a.* [*inconſtant*, French; *inconſtans*, Lat.] Fickle; not ſteady; changeable; mutable. *May.*

UNCONSTRA'INED. *a.* Free from compulſion. *Raleigh.*

UNCONSTRAI'NT. *ſ.* Freedom from conſtraint; eaſe. *Felton.*

UNCONSU'LTING. *a.* [*inconſultus*, Latin.] Heady; raſh; improvident; imprudent. *Sidney.*

UNCONSU'MED. *a.* Not waſted; not deſtroyed by any waſting power. *Milton.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *a.* Not conſummated.

UNCONTE'MNED. *a.* Not deſpiſed. *Shak.*

UNCONTE'NTED. *a.* Not contented; not satisfied. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *ſ.* Want of power to ſatisfy. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *a.* Indiſputable; not controvertible. *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *a.* Not diſputable; evident. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRI'TE. *a.* Not religiouſly penitent. *Hammond.*

UNCONTROVE'RTED. *a.* Not diſputed; not liable to debate. *Glanville.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLE. *a.*

1. Reſiſtleſs; powerful beyond oppoſition. *Milton.*
2. Indiſputable; irrefragable. *Howard.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLY. *ad.*

1. Without poſſibility of oppoſition.
2. Without danger of refutation. *Brown.*

UNCONTRO'ULED. *a.*

1. Unreſiſted; unoppoſed; not to be overruled. *Philips.*
2. Not convinced; not refuted. *Howard.*

UNCONTRO'ULEDLY. *ad.* Without controul; without oppoſition. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* Not ſuitable to converſation; not ſocial. *Rogers.*

UNCONVE'RTED. *a.*

1. Not perſuaded of the truth of chriſtianity. *Rogers.*
2. Not religious; not yet reduced to live a holy life

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To looſe a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *a* Inaccurate; not poliſhed to exactneſs. *Dryden.*

UNCORRU'PT. *a.* Honeſt; upright; not tainted with wickedneſs; not influenced by iniquitous intereſt. *Hooker.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *a.* Not vitiated; not depraved. *Locke.*

To UNCOV'ER. *v. a.*

1. To diveſt of a covering. *Locke.*
2. To deprive of clothes. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To ſtrip of the roof. *Prior.*
4. To ſhow openly; to ſtrip of a veil, or concealment. *Milton.*
5. To bare the head, as in the preſence of a ſuperiour. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE *a.* Not to be adviſed.

UNCO'UNTABLE *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *a.* Genuine; not ſpurious. *Spratt.*

To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To looſe dogs from their couples. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite.

UNCO'URTLINESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'URTLY. *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *a* [uncuð, Sax.] Odd; ſtrange; unuſual. *Fairfax. Baker.*

UNCO'UTHNESSs *ſ.* Oddneſs; ſtrangeneſs.

To UNCREA'TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence. *Milton. Pope.*

UNCREA'TED. *a.*

1. Not yet created. *Milton.*
2. [*incrée*, Fr.] Not produced by creation. *Blackmore. Locke.*

UNCREDITABLENESS. *ſ.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCRO'UDED. *a.* Not ſtraitened by want of room. *Addiſon.*

To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty. *Dryden.*

UNCTION. *ſ.* [*unction*, French.]

1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.*
2. Ungent; ointment. *Dryden.*
3. The act of anointing medically. *Arbuth.*
4. Any thing ſoftening, or lenitive. *Shak.*
5. The rite of anointing in the laſt hours.
6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *unctuous.*] Fatneſs; oilineſs. *Brown.*

UNCTUOUS. *a.* Fat; clammy; oily. *Shak.*

UNCTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* Fatneſs; oilineſs; clammineſs; greaſineſs. *Boyle.*

UNCU'LLED. *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *a.* Not blameable. *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *a.* [*incultus*, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.
2. Not inſtructed; not civilized. *Roſcom.*

UNCU'MBERED. *a.* Not burdened; not embarraſſed. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCU'RBED. *a.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

UNCU'RRENT. *a.* Not current; not paſſing in common payment. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNCU'RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakſpeare.*

UNCUT. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*

To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED. *a.* Not made worſe; not impaired. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *a.* Unſubdued by fear; not depreſſed. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *a.* Not dimmed, or confuſed by ſplendour. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON. *ſ.* [from *undecim*, Latin, and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECA'YING. *a.* Not ſuffering diminution or declenſion. *Blackmore.*

UNDECA'YED. *a.* Not liable to be diminiſhed. *Pope.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roſcommon.*

UNDE-

UNDECE'IVABLE. *a.* Not liable to deceive.
UNDECE'IVED. *a.* Not cheated; not impoſed on. *Dryden.*
UNDECI'DED. *a.* Not determined; not ſettled. *Roſcommon.*
UNDECI'SIVE. *a.* Not deciſive; not concluſive. *Glanville.*
To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shakſpeare.*
UNDE'CKED. *a.* Not adorned; not embelliſhed. *Milton.*
UNDECLI'NED. *a.*
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
UNDE'DICATED. *a.*
1. Not conſecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inſcribed to a patron. *Boyle.*
UNDEE'DED. *a.* Not ſignalized by action. *Sh.*
UNDEFA'CED. *a.* Not deprived of its form; not diſfigured. *Granville.*
UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Not defeaſible; not to be vacated or annulled.
UNDEFI'ED. *a.* Not ſet at defiance; not challenged. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
UNDEFI'LED. *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Wiſeman. Milton.*
UNDEFI'NABLE. *a.* Not to be marked out, or circumſcribed by a definition. *Locke.*
UNDEFI'NED *a.* Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition. *Locke.*
UNDEFO'RMED. *a.* Not deformed; not diſfigured. *Pope.*
UNDELI'BERATED. *a.* Not carefully conſidered. *Clarendon.*
UNDELI'GHTED. *a.* Not pleaſed; not touched with pleaſure. *Milton.*
UNDELI'GHTFUL. *a.* Not giving pleaſure. *Clarendon.*
UNDEMO'LISHED. *a.* Not razed; not thrown down. *Philips.*
UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*
UNDENI'ABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be gainſaid. *Sidney.*
UNDENI'ABLY, *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction. *Brown.*
UNDEPLO'RED. *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*
UNDEPRA'VED. *a.* Not corrupted. *Glanv.*
UNDEPRI'VED. *a.* Not diveſted by authority; not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
UNDER. *preposition.* [*undar*, Gothick; *under*, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.]
1. In a ſtate of ſubjection to; *we are all* under *the king.* *Dryden.*
3. In the ſtate of pupilage to; *I ſtudied* under *one Wentworth* *Denham.*
3. Beneath, ſo as to be covered or hidden; *his dagger was* under *his cloak.* *Dryden.*
4. Below in place; not above: *the parlour is* under *the chamber.* *Sidney. Bacon.*
5. In a leſs degree than: *he acted* under *his natural ſtrength.* *Hooker. Dryden.*
6. For leſs than: *it was ſold* under *the price.* *Ray.*
7. Leſs than; below: *nothing* under *royalty contented him.* *South. Collier.*
8. By the ſhow of: *he eſcaped* under *the appearance of a meſſenger.* *Shakſpeare. Baker.*
9. With leſs than; *he would not ſpeak* under *ten pounds.* *Swift.*
10. In the ſtate of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence: *a Viſcount is* under *an Earl.* *Addiſon.*
11. In a ſtate of being loaded with: *he faints* under *his load.* *Shakſpeare.*
12. In a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to: *the criminal was* under *the laſh.* *Addiſon.*
13. In a ſtate in which one is ſeized or overborne: *I was* under *great anxiety.* *Pope.*
14. In a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by: *he acts* under *legal reſtraints.* *Locke.*
15. In a ſtate of depreſſion or dejection by: *he ſunk* under *his father's influence.* *Shakſpeare.*
16. In the ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed: *he was known* under *another name.* *Locke.*
17. In the ſtate of: *he may do well* under *his preſent diſpoſition.* *Swift.*
18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time: *he is* under *ſifteen.* *Spenſer.*
19. Repreſented by: *it appeared* under *a fair form.* *Addiſon.*
20. In a ſtate of protection: under *your direction I am ſafe.* *Collier.*
21. With reſpect to: *it is mentioned* under *two heads.* *Felton.*
22. Atteſted by: *I gave it* under *my hands.* *Locke.*
23. Subjected to; being the ſubject of: *all this was* under *conſideration.* *Addiſon.*
24. In the next ſtage of ſubordination; *their hopes were in him* under *the general.* *Locke.*
25. In a ſtate of relation that claims protection: *he was* under *his uncle's care.*

UNDER. *ad.*
1. In a ſtate of ſubjection. *2 Chronicles.*
2. Leſs: oppoſed to *over* or *more.* *Addiſon.*
3. It has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective; inferiour; ſubject; ſubordinate. *Shakſpeare.*

UNDERA'CTION. *ſ.* Subordinate action; action not eſſential to the main ſtory. *Dryd.*
To UNDERBE'AR. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear.*]
1. To ſupport; to endure. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To line; to guard. *Shakſpeare.*
UNDERBEA'RER. *ſ.* [*under* and *bearer.*] In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony.
To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing leſs than its worth.
UNDERCLE'RK. *ſ.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk. *Swift.*
To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*]
1. To act below one's abilities. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To do leſs than is requiſite. *Grew.*
UNDERFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*under* and *faction.*] Subordinate faction; ſubdiviſion of a faction. *Decay of Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW. *ſ.* [*under* and *fellow.*] A mean man; a ſorry wretch. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *ſ.* [*under* and *fill.*] Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*

To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and ꝑanꝫan, Saxon.] To take in hand. *Spenſer.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furniſh.*] To ſupply with leſs than enough. *Collier.*

To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind round the bottom. *Acts.*

To UNDERGO'. *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*]

1. To ſuffer; to ſuſtain; to endure evil. *Dryden.*
2. To ſupport; to hazard. Not uſed. *Shak.*
3. To ſuſtain; to be the bearer of; to poſſeſs. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſuſtain; to endure without fainting. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To paſs through. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
6. To be ſubject to. *Shakſpeare.*

UNDERGROU'ND. *ſ.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous ſpace. *Milton.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *ſ.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood. *Milt.*

UNDERHA'ND. *ad.* [*under* and *hand.*]

1. By means not apparent; ſecretly. *Hook.*
2. Clandeſtinely; with fraudulent ſecrecy. *Sidney. Swift.*

UNDERHA'ND. *a.* Secret; clandeſtine; ſly. *Shakſpeare. Addiſon.*

UNDERLA'BOURER. *ſ.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A ſubordinate workman. *Wilkins.*

UNDERI'VED. *a.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed. *Locke.*

To UNDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

UNDERLE'AF. *ſ.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A ſpecies of apple. *Mortimer.*

To UNDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*] To mark with lines below the words. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING. *ſ.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a ſorry mean fellow. *Sidney.*

To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall or be blown up; to ſap. *Pope.*
2. To excavate under. *Addiſon.*
3. To injure by clandeſtine means. *Locke.*

UNDERMI'NER. *ſ.* [from *undermine.*]

1. He that ſaps; he that digs away the ſupport. *Bacon.*
2. A clandeſtine enemy. *South.*

U'NDERMOST. *a.*

1. Loweſt in place. *Boyle.*
2. Loweſt in ſtate or condition. *Atterbury.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *ad.* [compounded from *under* and *neath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *Addiſon.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under. *Sandys.*

UNDEROFFICER. *ſ.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in ſubordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*

UNDE'ROGATORY. *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART. *ſ.* [*under* and *part.*] Subordinate, or eſſential part. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *ſ.* [*under* and *petticoat.*] The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*

To UNDERPI'N. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin.*] To prop; to ſupport. *Hale.*

U'NDERPLOT. *ſ.* [*under* and *plot.*]

1. A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it. *Dryden.*
2. A clandeſtine ſcheme. *Addiſon.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*under* and *praiſe.*] To praiſe below deſert. *Dryden.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE. *v. n.* [*under* and *prize.*] To value at leſs than the worth. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNDERPRO'P. *v. n.* [*under* and *prop.*] To ſupport; to ſuſtain. *Bacon Fenton.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *a.* [*under* and *proportion.*] Having too little proportion. *Col.*

UNDERPU'LLER. *ſ.* [*under* and *puller.*] Inferiour or ſubordinate puller. *Collier.*

To UNDERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRA'TE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A price leſs than is uſual. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSA'Y. *v. n.* [*under* and *ſay.*] To ſay by way of derogation. *Spenſer.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *ſ.* [*under* and *ſecretary.*] An inferiour or ſubordinate ſecretary. *Bacon.*

To UNDERSE'LL. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſell.*] To defeat, by ſelling for leſs; to ſell cheaper than another. *Child.*

UNDERSE'RVANT. *ſ.* [*under* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant of the lower claſs. *Grew.*

To U'NDERSET. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſet.*] To prop; to ſupport. *Bacon.*

UNDERSE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Prop; pedeſtal to ſupport. *1 Kings.*

UNDERSE'TTING. *ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Lower part; pedeſtal. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *ſ.* [*under* and *ſheriff.*] The deputy of the ſheriff. *Clarendon.*

UNDERSHE'RRIFRY. *ſ.* [from *underſheriff.*] The buſineſs or office of an underſheriff. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T. *part. a.* [*under* and *ſhot.*] Moved by water paſſing under it. *Carew.*

UNDERSO'NG. *ſ.* [*under* and *ſong.*] Chorus; burden of a ſong. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* preterite *underſtood.* [undeꝛꝛcandan, Saxon.]

1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of; to know. *Dryden.*
2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret. *Milton.*
3. To ſuppoſe to mean. *Locke.*
4. To conceive the meaning. *Stillingfleet.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. n.*

1. To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent conſcious being. *Chron.*
2. To be informed. *Nehemiah.*
3. To have learned. *Milton.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *ſ.* [from *underſtand.*]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind; eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment. *Davies.*
2. Skill;

2. Skill; exact comprehenſion. *Swift.*
3. Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *a.* Knowing; ſkilful. *Ad.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. *ad.* [from *underſtand*] With knowledge. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOOD. The pret. and part. paſſive of *underſtand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *ſ.* [*under* and *ſtrap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent. *Swift.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a.* pret. *undertook*; part. paſſ. *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, Germ.]
1. To attempt; to engage in. *Roſcommon.*
2. To aſſume a character. Not uſed. *Shak.*
3. To engage with; to attack. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To have the charge of. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. n.*
1. To aſſume any buſineſs or province. *Milt.*
2. To venture; to hazard. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To promiſe; to ſtand bound to ſome condition. *Woodward.*

UNDERTA'KER. *ſ.* [from *undertake.*]
1. One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clarendon.*
2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.*
3. One who manages funerals. *Young.*

UNDERTA'KING. *ſ.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement. *Raleigh.*

UNDERTE'NANT. *ſ.* A ſecondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*

UNDERTOO'K. Preterite of *undertake.*

UNDERVA'LUATION. *ſ.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE. *v. n.* [*under* and *value.*]
1. To rate low; to eſteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Atterbury.*
2. To depreſs; to make low in eſtimation; to deſpiſe. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER *ſ.* [from *undervalue.*] One who eſteems lightly. *Walton.*

UNDERWENT. Preterite of *undergo.*

UNDERWOOD. *ſ.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber. *Mortimer.*

UNDERWORK. *ſ.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate buſineſs; petty affairs. *Addiſon.*

To UNDERWORK. *v. a.* preterite and participle paſſ. *underworked* or *underwrought.*
1. To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures. *Sh.*
2. To labour leſs than enough. *Dryden.*

UNDERWO'RKMAN. *ſ.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour or ſubordinate labourer. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under ſomething elſe. *Sidney.*

UNDERWRI'TER *ſ.* [from *underwrite.*] An inſurer; ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED *a.* Not deſcribed. *Collier.*

UNDESCRI'ED. *a.* Not ſeen; unſeen; undiſcovered.

UNDESE'RVED. *a.*
1. Not merited; not obtained by merit. *Sid.*
2. Not incurred by fault. *Addiſon.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* Without deſert, whether of good or ill. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER. *ſ.* One of no merit. *Shak.*

UNDESE'RVING. *a.*
1. Not having merit; not having any worth. *Addiſon. Atterbury.*
2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Sidney. Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED. *a.* Not intended; not purpoſed. *South. Blackmore.*

UNDESI'GNING. *a.*
1. Not acting with any ſet purpoſe. *Blackm.*
2. Having no artful or fraudulent ſchemes; ſincere. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be wiſhed; not pleaſing. *Milton.*

UNDESI'RING. *a.* Negligent; not wiſhing.

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *a.* Indeſtructible; not ſuſceptive of deſtruction. *Boyle.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* Impoſſible to be decided *Wotton.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *a.*
1. Not ſettled; not decided; contingent; regularly indeterminate. *South.*
2. Not fixed. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS. } *ſ.*
UNDETERMINA'TION. }
1. Uncertainty; indeciſion. *Hale.*
2. The ſtate of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More.*

UNTETE'RMINED. *a.*
1. Unſettled; undecided. *Locke. Milton.*
2. Not limited; not regulated. *Hale.*

UNDIAPHA'NOUS. *a.* Not pellucid; not tranſparent. *Boyle.*

UNDI'D. The preterite of *undo.*

UNDIGE'STED. *a.* Not concocted; not ſubdued by the ſtomach. *Denham.*

UNDI'GHT. *preterite.* Put off. *Spenſer.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *a.* Not impaired; not leſſened. *King Charles. Addiſon.*

UNDI'PPED. *a.* Not dipped; not plunged *Dry.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *a.* Not directed. *Blackmore.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *a.* Not obſerved; not diſcovered; not deſcried. *Brown. Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* So as to be undiſcovered *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* Not to be diſcerned; inviſible. *Shakſpeare. Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* Inviſibly; imperceptibly. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due diſtinction. *Donne.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *a.*
1. Not ſubdued to regularity and order. *Taylor.*
2. Untaught; uninſtructed. *King Charles.*

UNDISCO'RDING. *a.* Agreeing. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *a.* Not ſeen; not deſcried; unknown. *Sidney. Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T. *a.* Not wiſe; imprudent.

UNDISGUI'SED *a.* Open; artleſs; plain.

UNDISMA'YED. *a.* Not diſcouraged; not depreſſed with fear. *Milton.*
UNDISOBLI'GING. *a.* Inoffenſive. *Broome.*
UNDISPO'SED. *a.* Not beſtowed. *Swift.*
UNDISPU'TED. *a.* Incontrovertible; evident.
UNDISSE'MBLED. *a.*
1. Openly declared.
2. Honeſt; not feigned. *Atterbury.*
UNDI'SSIPATED. *a.* Not ſcattered; not diſperſed. *Boyle.*
UNDISSO'LVING. *a.* Never melting. *Addiſon.*
UNDISTE'MPERED. *a.*
1. Free from diſeaſe.
2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be diſtinctly ſeen. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be known by any peculiar property. *Locke.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *a.*
1. Not marked out ſo as to be known from each other. *Locke.*
2. Not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcribed. *Dryd.*
3. Not plainly diſcerned. *Swift.*
4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient ſpace. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Not marked by any particular property. *Denham.*
6. Not treated with any particular reſpect. *Pope.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *a.* Making no difference. *Addiſon.*
UNDISTRA'CTED. *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thought or deſires. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *a.* Without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts. *Boyle.*
UNDIST U'RBED. *a.*
1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid. *Atterbury.*
2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or moleſtation. *Dryden.*
3. Not agitated. *Dryden.*
UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *ad.* Calmly; peacefully.
UNDIVI'DABLE. *a.* Not ſeparable; not ſuſceptible of diviſion. *Shakſpeare.*
UNDIVI'DED. *a.* Unbroken; whole; not parted. *Taylor. Pope.*
UNDIVU'LGED. *a.* Secret; not promulgated. *Shakſpeare.*
To UNDO'. *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle paſſive *undone.*
1. To ruin; to bring to deſtruction. *Hayw.*
2. To looſe; to open what is ſhut or faſtened; to unravel. *Sidney.*
3. To change any thing done to its former ſtate; to recal, or annul any action. *Hooker.*
UNDO'ING. *a.* Ruining; deſtructive. *South.*
UNDO'ING. *ſ.* Ruin; deſtruction; fatal miſchief. *Rowe.*
UNDO'NE. *a.*
1. Not done; not performed. *Clarendon.*
2. Ruined; brought to deſtruction. *Glanv.*
UNDO'UBTEDLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt. *Tillotſon.*
UNDOU'BTING. *a.* Admitting no doubt.
UNDRE'ADED. *a.* Not feared. *Milton.*
UNDRE'AMED. *a.* Not thought on. *Shakeſp.*
To UNDRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *dreſs.*]
1. To diveſt of clothes; to ſtrip. *Suckling.*
2. To diveſt of ornaments, or the attire of oſtentation. *Prior.*
UNDRE'SS. *ſ.* A looſe or negligent dreſs. *Dry.*
UNDRE'SSED. *a.*
1. Not regulated. *Dryden.*
2. Not prepared for uſe. *Arbuthnot.*
UNDRO'SSY. *a.* Free from recrement. *Philips.*
UNDU'BITABLE. *a.* Not admitting doubt; unqueſtionable. *Locke.*
UNDU'E. *a.* [*indue*, French.]
1. Not right; not legal. *Bacon.*
2. Not agreeable to duty. *Atterbury.*
U'NDULARY. *a.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] Playing like waves; playing with intermiſſions. *Brown.*
To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] To drive backward and forward; to make play as waves. *Holder.*
To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls. *Pope.*
UNDULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *undulate.*] Waving motion. *Holder.*
U'NDULATORY. *ſ.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves. *Arbuthnot.*
UNDU'LY. *ad.* Not properly; not according to duty. *Spratt.*
UNDU'TEOUS. *a.* Not performing duty; irreverent; diſobedient. *Shakſpeare.*
UNDU'TIFUL. *a.* Not obedient; not reverent. *Tillotſon.*
UNDU'TIFULLY. *a.* Not according to duty. *Dryden.*
UNDU'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* Want of reſpect; irreverence; diſobedience. *Spenſer.*
UNDY'ING. *a.* Not deſtroyed; not periſhing. *Milton.*
UNE'ARNED. *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit. *Philips.*
UNE'ARTHED. *a.* Driven from the den in the ground. *Thomſon.*
UNE'ASILY. *ad.* Not without pain. *Tillotſon.*
UNE'ASINESS. *ſ.* Trouble; perplexity; ſtate of diſquiet. *Rogers.*
UNE'ASY. *a.*
1. Pain-ful; giving diſturbance. *Taylor.*
2. Diſturbed; not at eaſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. Conſtraining; cramping. *Roſcommon.*
4. Conſtrained; not diſengaged. *Locke.*
5. Peeviſh; difficult to pleaſe. *Addiſon.*
6. Difficult. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
UNE'ATH. *ad.* [from *eath*, eaꝺ, Saxon, eaſy.]
1. Not eaſily. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify the ſame as *beneath.*
UNE'DIFYING. *a.* Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*
UNE'LIGIBLE. *a.* Not proper to be choſen.
UNEMPLO'YED. *a.*
1. Not buſy; at leiſure; idle. *Milton.*
2. Not engaged in any particular work. *Dryden.*

UNEN-

UNENDO'WED. *a.* Not inveſted; not graced. *Clarendon.*

UNENGA'GED. *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED. *a.* Not obtained; not poſſeſſed. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *a.* Not uſing; having no fruition. *Creech.*

UNENLA'RGED. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED *a.* Not illuminated. *At.*

UNENSLA'VED. *a.* Free; not enthralled. *Ad.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *u.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope.*

UNENTO'MBED. *a.* Unburied. *Dryden.*

UNE'NVIED. *a.* Exempt from envy. *Bacon.*

UNE'QUABLE. *a.*

1. Different from itſelf; diverſe. *Bentley.*
2. Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUAL. *a.* [*inequalis*, Latin.]

1. Not even. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
2. Not equal; inferiour. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Partial; not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages. *Denham.*
4. Diſproportionate; ill matched. *Pope.*
5. Not regular; not uniform. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *a.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Boyle. Roſcommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *ad.* In different degrees; in diſproportion one to the other. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *ſ.* Inequality; ſtate of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE *a.* Not impartial; not juſt.

UNE'RRABLENESS. *ſ.* Incapacity of errour. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *a.* [*innerans*, Latin.]

1. Commiting no miſtake. *Rogers.*
2. Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *ad.* Without miſtake.

UNESCHE'WABLE. *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be eſcaped. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *a.* Not ſeen; undiſcovered; undeſcried. *Hooker. Milton.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *a.*

1. Not being of the laſt importance; not conſtituting eſſence. *Addiſon.*
2. Void of real being. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *a.* Not eſtabliſhed.

UNE'VEN. *a.*

1. Not even; not level. *Knolles.*
2. Not ſuiting each other; not equal. A ſenſe not uſed. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS. *ſ.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of ſurface. *Ray. Newton.*
2. Turbulence; changeable ſtate. *Hale.*
3. Not ſmoothneſs. *Burnet.*

UNE'VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin.] Inevitable; not to be eſcaped. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED. *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED. *a.* Not inquired; not tried; not diſcuſſed. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNEXA'MPLED. *a.* Not known by any precedent or example. *Raleigh. Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *a* Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCI'SED. *a.* Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe. *Brown.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*

UNE'XECUTED. *a.* Not performed; not done. *Shakſpeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *a.* Not made known by inſtance or example. *Boyle. South.*

UNE'XERCISED. *a.* Not practiſed; not experienced. *Dryden. Locke.*

UNEXE'MPT. *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*

UNEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*inexhauſtus*, Lat.] Not ſpent; not drained to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

UNEXPA'NDED. *a.* Not ſpread out. *Blackm.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *a.* Not thought on; ſudden; not provided againſt. *Hooker. Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *ad.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Milton. Wake.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* Suddenneſs; unthought of time or manner. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *a.* Inconvenient; not fit.

UNEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* Not verſed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Wilkins.*

UNEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Wanting ſkill or knowledge. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED. *a.*

1. Not ſearched out. *Pope.*
2. Not tried; not known. *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *a.* Not laid open to cenſure. *Watts.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotſon.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *a.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing.
2. Unutterable; ineffable. Improper. *Milt.*

UNEXTE'NDED. *a.* Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions. *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Milton. Bentley.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *a.*

1. Not quenched; not put out. *Lyttelton.*
2. Not extinguiſhable. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED. *a.* Not withered. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DING. *a.* Not liable to wither. *Pope.*

UNFA'ILING. *a.* Certain; not miſſing. *Dry.*

UNFA'IR. *a.* Diſingenuous; ſubdolous; not honeſt. *Swift.*

UNFA'ITHFUL. *a.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous. *Pope.*
2. Impious; infidel. *Milton.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *ad.* Treacherouſly; perfidiouſly. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *ſ.* Treachery; perfidiouſneſs. *Boyle.*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *a.* Unaccuſtomed; ſuch as is not common. *Hooker.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *a.* Not modiſh; not according to the reigning cuſtom. *Watts.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *ſ.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*

UNFA-

UNFA'SHIONABLY. *ad.*
1. Not according to the faſhion.
2. Unartfully. *Shakſpeare.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *a.*
1. Not modified by art. *Dryden.*
2. Having no regular form. *Dryden.*

To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To looſe; to unfix. *Sidney.*

UNFA'THERED. *a.* Fatherleſs; having no father. *Shakſpeare.*

UNFA'THOMABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be ſounded by a line. *Addiſon.*
2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *ad.* So as not to be ſounded. *Thomſon.*

UNFA'THOMED. *a.* Not to be ſounded. *Dry.*

UNFATI'GUED. *a.* Unwearied; untired.

UNFA'VOURABLE. *a.* Not kind.

UNFA'VOURABLY. *ad.*
1. Unkindly; unpropitiouſly.
2. So as not to countenance or ſupport. *Gla.*

UNFE'ARED. *a.*
1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. Not in uſe. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Impracticable.

UNFEA'THERED. *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED. *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *a.* Not ſupplied with food. *Roſcom.*

UNFE'ED. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakſpeare.*

UNFE'ELING. *a.* Inſenſible; void of mental ſenſibility. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; ſincere. *Milton. Spratt.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* Really; ſincerely; without hyprocriſy. *Common Prayer.*

UNFE'LT. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shak.*

UNFE'NCED. *a.*
1. Naked of fortification. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not ſurrounded by any encloſure.

UNFERME'NTED. *a.* Made without fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*

UNFE'RTILE. *a.* Not fruitful; not prolifick. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from ſhackles. *Addiſon. Thomſon.*

UNFI'GURED. *a.* Repreſenting no animal form. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LLED. *a.* Not filled; not ſupplied. *Taylor. Addiſon.*

UNFI'LIAL. *a.* Unſuitable to a ſon. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the laſt hand. *Swift.*

UNFI'RM. *a.*
1. Weak; feeble. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not ſtable. *Dryden.*

UNFI'T. *a.*
1. Improper; unſuitable. *Hooker.*
2. Unqualified. *Watts.*

To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To diſqualify. *Gov. of Tongue.*

UNFI'TLY. *ad.* Not properly; not ſuitably. *Hooker.*

UNFI'TNESS. *ſ.*
1. Want of qualification. *Hooker.*
2. Want of propriety.

UNFI'TTING. *a.* Not proper. *Cumden.*

To UNFIX. *v. a.*
1. To looſen; to make leſs faſt. *Shakeſp.*
2. To make fluid. *Dryden.*

UNFIXED. *a.*
1. Wandering; erratick; inconſtant; vagrant. *Dryden.*
2. Not determined. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth. *Dryden. Shakſpeare.*

UNFLE'SHED. *a.* Not fleſhed; not ſeaſoned to blood; raw. *Cowley.*

UNFO'ILED. *a.* Unſubdued; not put to the worſt. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD. *v. a.*
1. To expand; to ſpread; to open. *Milton.*
2. To tell; to declare. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To diſcover; to reveal. *Newton.*
4. To diſplay; to ſet in view. *Burnet.*
5. To releaſe or diſmiſs from a fold. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNFO'OL. *v. a.* To reſtore from folly. *Shakſpeare.*

UNFORBI'D. } *a.* Not prohibited.
UNFORBI'DDEN. } *Milton. Norris.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *a.*
1. Not compelled; not conſtrained. *Dryden.*
2. Not impelled. *Donne.*
3. Not feigned. *Hayward.*
4. Not violent. *Denham.*
5. Not contrary to eaſe. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *a.* Wanting ſtrength. *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN. *a.* Not foreſeen by preſcience. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*

UNFORESKI'NNED. *a.* Circumciſed. *Milt.*

UNFO'RFEITED. *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*

UNFORGI'VING. *a.* Relentleſs; implacable. *Dryden.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *a.* Not loſt to memory.

UNFO'RMED. *a.* Not modified into regular ſhape. *Bacon. Spectator.*

UNFORSA'KEN. *a.* Not deſerted. *Hammond.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *a.*
1. Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.*
2. Not ſtrengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Wanting ſecurities. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *a.* Not ſucceſsful; unproſperous; wanting luck; unhappy. *Taylor.*

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck. *Sidney. Wilkins.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *ſ.* Ill luck. *Sidney.*

UNFO'UGHT. *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not ſoiled. *More.*

UNFRA'MED. *a.* Not formed; not faſhioned.

UNFRE'QUENT. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*

To UNFREQUE'NT. *v. a.* To leave; to ceaſe to frequent. *Philips.*

UNFREQUE'NTED. *a.* Rarely viſited; rarely entered. *Roſcommon.*

UNFRE'QUENTLY. *ad.* Not commonly.

UNFRIE'NDED. *a.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unſupported. *Shakſpeare.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *unfriendly.*] Want of kindneſs; want of favour. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY. *ad.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers.*

UNFRO'ZEN. *a.* Not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*

UNFRUI'TFUL. *a.*

1. Not prolifick. *Pope.*
2. Not fructiferous. *Waller.*
3. Not fertile. *Mortimer.*
4. Not producing good effects.

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open. *Addiſon. Prior.*

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*

1. To deprive; to ſtrip; to diveſt. *Shakſ.*
2. To leave naked. *Shakſpeare.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *a.*

1. Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.*
2. Unſupplied.

UNGA'IN. } *a.* [ungezeng, Saxon.] Awk-
UNGA'INLY. } ward; uncouth. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLED. *a.* Unhurt; unwounded. *Shak.*

UNGA'RTERED. *a.* Being without garters.

UNGA'THERED. *a.* Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED. *a.* Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*

UNGE'NERATIVE. *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *a.*

1. Notable; not ingenuous; not liberal. *Pope.*
2. Ignominious. *Addiſon.*

UNGE'NIAL. *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLE. *a.* Harſh; rude; rugged. *Shak.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *ad.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *ſ.*

1. Harſhneſs; rudeneſs; ſeverity. *Tuſſer.*
2. Unkindneſs; incivility. *Shakſpeare.*

UNGE'NTLY. *ad.* Harſhly; rudely. *Shakſp.*

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDED. *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden.*

To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To looſe any thing bound with a girdle. *Geneſis.*

UNGI'RT. *a.* Looſely dreſſed. *Waller.*

UNGI'VING. *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*

UNGLO'RIFIED. *a.* Not honoured; not exalted with praiſe and adoration. *Hook.*

UNGLO'VED. *a.* Having the hand naked.

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To looſe any thing cemented. *Harvey.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To diveſt of divinity. *Donne.*

UNGO'DLILY. *ad.* Impiouſly; wickedly.

UNGO'DLINESS. *ſ.* Impiety; wickedneſs; neglect of God. *Tillotſon.*

UNGO'DLY. *a.*

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.*
2. Polluted by wickedneſs. *Shakſpeare.*

UNGO'RED. *a.* Unwounded; unhurt. *Shakſ.*

UNGO'RGED. *a.* Not filled; not fated. *Dry.*

UNGO'T. *a.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.
2. Not begotten. *Shakſpeare. Waller.*

UNGO'VERNABLE. *a.*

1. Not to be ruled; not to be reſtrained. *Glanville.*
2. Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Atterb.*

UNGO'VERNED. *a.*

1. Being without government. *Shakſp.*
2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious. *Milton. Dryden.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *a.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty. *Locke. Addiſon.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *ſ.* Inelegance; awkwardneſs. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *a.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenſer.*
2. Offenſive; unpleaſing. *Dryden.*
3. Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* Not according to grammar.

UNGR'ANTED. *a.* Not given; not yielded; not beſtowed. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *a.*

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindneſs. *South.*
2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.*
3. Unpleaſing; unacceptable. *Atterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *ad.*

1. With ingratitude. *Glanville.*
2. Unacceptably; unpleaſingly.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *ſ.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney.*
2. Unacceptableneſs.

UNGRA'VELY. *ad.* Without ſerioufneſs. *Sha.*

UNGROU'NDED. *a.* Having no foundation.

UNGRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* Without ill-will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED. *a.*

1. Undefended. *Milton. Dryden*
2. Careleſs; negligent. *Prior.*

U'NGUENT. *ſ.* [*unguentum*, Latin.] Ointment. *Bacon. Pope.*

To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holineſs; to profane; to defecrate. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED. *a* Unholy; profane. *Pope.*

To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To looſe from the hand. *Shakſpeare. Denham.*

UNHA'NDLED. *a.* Not handled; not touched. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHA'NDSOME. *a.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. *Sidney.*
2. Illiberal; diſingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *ad.*

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully. *Spenſer.*
2. Diſingenuouſly; illiberally. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *ſ.*

1. Want of beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Want

2. Want of elegance. *Taylor.*
3. Illiberalneſs; diſingenuity.

UNHA'NDY. *a.* Awkward; not dexterous.

To UNHA'NG. *v. a.* To diveſt of hangings.

UNHA'NGED. *a.* Not put to death by the gallows. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHA'P. *ſ.* Miſluck; ill fortune. *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPILY. *ad.* Miſerably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitouſly. *Tillotſon.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *ſ.*
1. Miſery; infelicity. *Tillotſon.*
2. Misfortune; ill luck. *Burnet.*
3. Miſchievous prank. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHA'PPY. *a.* Wretched; miſerable; unfortunate; calamitous; diſtreſſed. *Milton.*

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from ſhelter.

UNHA'RMED. *a.* Unhurt; not injured. *Locke.*

UNHA'RMFUL. *a.* Innoxious; innocent. *Dry.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *a.*
1. Not ſymmetrical; diſproportionate. *Mil.*
2. Unmuſical; ill ſounding. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*
1. To looſe from the traces. *Dryden.*
2. To diſarm; to diveſt of armour.

UNHA'TCHED. *a.*
1. Not diſcloſed from the eggs.
2. Not brought to light. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHA'ZARDED. *a.* Not adventured; not put in danger. *Milton.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *a.* Unwholeſome; not ſalutary. *Graunt.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *a.* Sickly; wanting health; morbid. *Locke.*

UNHEA'RD. *a.*
1. Not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*
2. Not vouchſafed an audience. *Dryden.*
3. Unknown in celebration. *Milton.*
4. UNHEARD *of.* Obſcure; not known by fame. *Glanville.*
5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented. *Swift.*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To diſcourage; to depreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHE'ATED. *a.* Not made hot. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DED. *a.* Diſregarded; not thought worthy of notice. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DING. *a.* Negligent; careleſs. *Dry.*

UNHEE'DY. *a.* Precipitate; ſudden. *Spenſer.*

To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expoſe to view. *Spenſer.*

UNHE'LPED. *a.* Unaſſiſted; having no auxiliary; unſupported. *Dryden.*

UNHEL'PFUL. *a.* Giving no aſſiſtance. *Shak.*

UNHE'WN. *part. a.* Rough; not hewn. *Dry.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*
1. To throw from the hinges.
2. To diſplace by violence. *Blackmore.*
3. To diſorder; to confuſe. *Waller.*

UNHO'LINESS. *ſ.* Impiety; profaneneſs; wickedneſs. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *a.*
1. Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker.*
2. Impious; wicked. *Hooker.*

UNHO'NOURED. *a.*
1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated *Dryden.*
2. Not treated with reſpect. *Pope.*

To U'NHOOP. *v. a.* To diveſt of hoops. *Add.*

UNHO'PED. } *a.* Not expected; greater
UNHO'PED *for.* } than hope has promiſed. *Dryden.*

UNHOPE'FUL. *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from a horſe; to throw from the ſaddle. *Knolles.*

UNHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*inhoſpitalis*, Latin.] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE. *a.* Not belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation. *Donne.*

UNHOU'SED. *a.*
1. Homeleſs; wanting a houſe. *Shakſp.*
2. Having no ſettled habitation. *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *a.* Having not the ſacrament. *Shakſpeare.*

UNHU'MBLED. *a.* Not humbled; not touched with ſhame or confuſion. *Milton.*

UNHU'RT. *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *a.* Innoxious; harmleſs; doing no harm. *Blackmore.*

U'NICORN. *ſ.* [*unus* and *cornu*, Latin.]
1. A beaſt that has only one horn. *Sandys.*
2. A bird. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM. *a.* [*unus* and *forma*, Latin.]
1. Keeping its tenour; ſimilar to itſelf. *Woodward.*
2. Conforming to one rule. *Hooker.*

UNIFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*uniformité*, French.]
1. Reſemblance to itſelf; even tenour. *Dry.*
2. Conformity to one pattern; reſemblance of one to another. *Hooker.*

U'NIFORMLY. *ad.* [from *uniform.*]
1. Without variation; in an even tenour. *Hooker. Newton.*
2. Without diverſity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE. *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy. *Milton. Tillotſon.*

UNIMA'GINABLY. *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*

UNI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Latin.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*

UNIMP'AIRABLE. *a.* Not liable to waſte or diminution. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPO'RTANT. *a.* Aſſuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*

UNIMPORTU'NED. *a.* Not ſolicited; not teazed to compliance. *Donne.*

UNIMPRO'VABLE. *a.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS. *ſ.* Quality of not being improveable. *Hammond.*

UNIMPRO'VED. *a.*
1. Not made more knowing. *Pope.*
2. Not taught; not meliorated by inſtruction. *Glanville.*

UNINCREA'SEABLE. *a.* Admitting no increaſe. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT. *a.* Partial; leaning to a ſide. *Hooker.*

UNIN-

UNINFLA'MMABLE. *a.* Not capable of being ſet on fire. *Boyle.*

UNINFO'RMED. *a.*
1. Untaught; uninſtructed. *Pope.*
2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGE'NUOUS. *a.* Illiberal; diſingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Raleigh. Blackmore.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *ſ.* Incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED. *a.* Having no dwellers

UNI'NJURED. *a.* Unhurt; ſuffering no harm.

UNINSCRI'BED. *a.* Having no inſcription.

UNINSPI'RED. *a.* Not having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination. *Loc.*

UNINSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not taught; not helped by inſtruction. *Locke. Addiſon.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not conferring any improvement *Addiſon.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *a.* Not knowing; not ſkilful. *Blackmore. Bentley.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* Not ſuch as can be underſtood. *Swift. Rogers.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be underſtood. *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *a.* Not deſigned; happening without deſign. *Boyle.*

UNINTERESSED. } *a.* Not having intereſt.
UNINTERESTED. } *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*

UNINTERRU'PTED. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Roſcommon.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* Without interruption. *Locke.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *a.* Not to be ſearched out. *Ray.*

UNINV'ITED. *a.* Not aſked. *Philips.*

UNJOI'NTED. *a.*
1. Diſjoined; ſeparated. *Milton.*
2. Having no articulation. *Grew.*

U'NION. *ſ.* [*unio*, Latin.]
1. The act of joining two or more. *Milton.*
2. Concord; conjunction of mind or intereſts. *Taylor.*
3. A pearl. *Shakſpeare.*
4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or conſolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the conſent of the biſhop, the patron, and incumbent. *Union* in this ſignification is perſonal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whoſoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*

UNI'PAROUS. *a.* [*unus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*

U'NISON. *a.* [*unus* and *ſonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*

U'NISON. *ſ.*
1. A ſtring that has the ſame ſound with another. *Glanville.*
2. A ſingle unvaried note. *Pope.*

U'NIT. *ſ.* [*unus*, *unitas*, Latin.] One; the leaſt number, or the root of numbers. *Watts.*

To UNI'TE *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]
1. To join two or more into one. *Spenſer.*
2. To make to agree. *Clarendon.*
3. To make to adhere. *Wiſeman.*
4. To join. *Dryden.*
5. To join in intereſt. *Geneſis.*

To UNI'TE. *v. n.*
1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To coaleſce; to be cemented; to be conſolidated.
3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *ad.* With union; ſo as to join. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER. *ſ.* The perſon or thing that unites. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *ſ.* [*union*, Fr.] the act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition.

U'NITIVE. *a.* [from *unite.*] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *ſ.* [*unitas*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of being one. *Hammond. Brown.*
2. Concord; conjunction. *Spratt.*
3. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.*
4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenor of ſtory and propriety of repreſentation is preſerved. *Dryden.*

UNJU'DGED. *a.* Not judicially determined. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *a.* [*univerſalis*, Latin.]
1. General; extending to all. *Shakſp. South.*
2. Total; whole. *Dryden.*
3. Not particular; compriſing all particulars. *Davies. Arbuthnot.*

UNIVER'SAL. *ſ.* The whole; the general ſyſtem. Not in uſe. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *ſ.* [*univerſalitas*, ſchool Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extenſion to the whole. *South. Woodward.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *ad.* [from *univerſal.*] Throughout the whole; without exception. *Hooker. Dryden.*

UNIVERSE. *ſ.* [*univers*, Fr. *univerſum*, Lat.] The general ſyſtem of things. *South. Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*univerſitas*, Lat.] A ſchool, where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *a.* [*univocus*, Latin.]
1. Having one meaning. *Watts.*
2. Certain; regular; purſuing always one tenour. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *ad.* [from *univocal.*]
1. In one term; in one ſenſe. *Hall.*
2. In one tenour. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *a.* Not gay; not cheerful. *Thomſon.*

UNJU'ST. *a.* [*injuſte*, French; *injuſtus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to juſtice. *Shakſpeare. King Charles.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *a.* Not to be defended; Not to be juſtified. *Atterbury. Addiſon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *ſ.* The quality of not being juſtifiable. *Clarendon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to right. *Denham. Swift.*

UNKE'MPT. *a.* Not combed. Obſolete. *Spenſ.*

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*
1. To drive him from his hole. *Dryden.*
2. To rouſe from its ſecrecy, or retreat *Sha.*

UNKE'NT. *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNKE'PT, *a.*
1. Not kept; not retained.
2. Unobſerved; unobeyed. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND. *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent. *Shakſpeare. Locke.*

UNKI'NDLY. *a.*
1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenſer.*
2. Malignant; unfavourable. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDLY. *ad.* Without kindneſs; without affection. *Denham.*

UNKI'NDNESS. *ſ.* Malignity; ill-will; want of affection. *Clarendon.*

To U'NKING. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty. *Sh.*

U'NKLE. *ſ.* [See UNCLE.] The brother of a father or mother. *Dryden.*

UNKNI'GHTLY. *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNI'T. *v. a.*
1. To unweave; to ſeparate. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To open. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNKNO'W. *v. a.* To ceaſe to know. *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE. *a.* Not to be known. *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING. *a.*
1. Ignorant; not knowing. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Not practiſed; not qualified. *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Addiſon.*

UNKNO'WN. *a.*
1. Not known. *Roſcommon.*
2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.*
3. Not having cohabitation. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Having no communication. *Addiſon.*

UNLA'BOURED. *a.*
1. Not produced by labour. *Dryden.*
2. Not cultivated by labour. *Blackmore.*
3. Spontaneous; voluntary. *Tickel.*

To UNLA'CE. *v. a.* To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings. *Spenſer.*

To UNLA'DE. *v. a.*
1. To remove from the veſſel which carries. *Denham.*
2. To exonerate that which carries. *Dryden.*
3. To put out. *Acts.*

UNLA'ID. *a.*
1. Not placed; not fixed. *Hooker.*
2. Not pacified; not ſtilled. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *a.* Not deplored. *Clarendon.*

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL, *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law. *Shakſpeare. South.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner contrary to law or right. *Taylor.*
2. Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Addiſon.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to law. *Hooker. South.*

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or diſuſe what has been learned. *Philips.*

UNLE'ARNED. *a.*
1. Ignorant; not informed; not inſtructed. *D'Avenant.*
2. Not gained by ſtudy; not known. *Milton.*
3. Not ſuitable to a learned man. *Shakſp.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; groſsly. *Brown.*

UNLEA'VENED. *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Exodus.*

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *ſ.* Buſineſs; want of time; want of leiſure. Not in uſe. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; ſuppoſing that not. *Hooker. Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *a.* Not taught. *Shakſpeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *a.* Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker.*

UNLE'VELLED. *a.* Not laid even. *Tickel.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS. *a.* Not luſtful; pure from carnality. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED. *a.* Having no regular permiſſion. *Milton.*

UNLI'CKED. *a.* Shapeleſs; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to ſhape. *Shakſpeare. Donne.*

UNLI'GHTED. *a.* Not kindled; not ſet on fire. *Prior.*

UNLI'KE. *a.*
1. Diſſimilar; having no reſemblance. *Hooker. Denham.*
2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } *ſ.* [from *unlikely*.] Im-
UNLI'KELINESS. } probability. *South.*

UNLI'KELY. *a.*
1. Improbable; not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected. *Sidney.*
2. Not promiſing any particular event. *Denham.*

UNLI'KELY. *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *ſ.* Diſſimilitude; want of reſemblance. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *a.* Admitting no bounds. *Locke.*

UNLI'MITED. *a.*
1. Having no bounds; having no limits. *Boyle. Tillotſon.*
2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.*
3. Unconfined; not reſtrained. *Rogers.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *ad.* Boundleſsly; without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL. *a.* Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwiſt; to open. *Shak.*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *a.* Unmelted; undiſſolved. *Addiſon.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*
1. To diſburden; to exonerate. *Creech.*
2. To put off any thing burdenſome. *Shak.*

To UNLO'CK. *v. a.*
1. To open what is ſhut with a lock. *Shak.*
2. To open in general. *Milton.*

UNLOO'KED. } *a.* Unexpected; not fore-
UNLOO'KED *for.* } ſeen. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. a.* To looſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loſe all union and connexion. *Collier.*

UNLOO'SEABLE. *a.* Not to be looſed.

UNLO'VELINESS. *ſ.* Unamiableneſs; inability to create love. *Sidney.*

UNLO'VE-

UNLO'VELY. *a.* That cannot excite love.
UNLU'CKILY. *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck. *Addiſon.*
UNLU'CKY. *a.*
1. Unfortunate; producing unhappineſs. *Boyle.*
2. Unhappy; miſerable; ſubject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenſer.*
3. Slightly miſchievous; miſchievouſly waggiſh. *Tuſſer.*
4. Ill omened; inauſpicious. *Dryden.*
UNLU'STROUS. *a.* Wanting ſplendour; wanting luſtre. *Shakſpeare.*
To UNLU'TE. *v. a.* To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement. *Boyle.*
UNMA'DE. *a.*
1. Not yet formed; not created. *Spenſer.*
2. Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodward.*
3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
UNMA'IMED. *a.* Not deprived of any eſſential part. *Pope.*
UNMA'KABLE. *a.* Not poſſible to be made. *Grew.*
To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed; to deprive of form or being. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
To UNMA'N. *v. a.*
1. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon. *South.*
2. To emaſculate.
3. To break into irreſolution; to deject. *Dryden. Pope.*
UNMA'NAGEABLE. *a.*
1. Not manageable; not eaſily governed. *Glanville. Locke.*
2. Not eaſily wielded.
UNMA'NAGED. *a.*
1. Not broken by horſemanſhip. *Taylor.*
2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
UNMA'NLIKE. } *a.*
UNMA'NLY. }
1. Unbecoming a human being. *Collier.*
2. Unſuitable to a man; effeminate. *Addiſon.*
UNMA'NNERED. *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil. *Ben Jonſon. Dryden.*
UNMA'NNERLINESS. *ſ.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke.*
UNMA'NNERLY. *a.* Ill-bred; not civil; not complaiſant. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*
UNMA'NNERLY. *ad.* Uncivilly. *Shakſ.*
UNMANU'RED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spenſer.*
UNMA'RKED. *a.* Not obſerved; not regarded. *Sidney. Pope.*
UNMA'RRIED. *a.* Having no huſband, or no wife. *Bacon. Dryden.*
To UNMA'SK *v. a.*
1. To ſtrip of a maſk.
2. To ſtrip of any diſguiſe. *Roſcommon.*
To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the maſk. *Shak.*
UNMA'SKED. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*
UNMA'STERABLE. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued. *Brown.*
UNMA'STERED. *a.*
1. Not ſubdued.
2. Not conquerable. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
UNMA'TCHABLE. *a.* Unparalleled; unequaled. *Hooker. Shakſpeare*
UNMA'TCHED. *a.* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal. *Dryden.*
UNME'ANING. *a.* Expreſſing no meaning. *Pope.*
UNME'ANT. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*
UNME'ASURABLE. *a.* Boundleſs; unbounded. *Shakſpeare.*
UNME'ASURED. *a.*
1. Immenſe; infinite. *Blackmore.*
2. Not meaſured; plentiful. *Milton.*
UNME'DDLED *with.* *a.* Not touched; not altered. *Carew.*
UNME'DITATED. *a.* Not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*
UNMEE'T. *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Spenſer. Milton.*
UNME'LLOWED. *a.* Not fully ripened. *Sha.*
UNME'NTIONED. *a.* Not told; not named. *Clarendon.*
UNME'RCHANTABLE. *a.* Unſaleable; not vendible. *Carew.*
UNME'RCIFUL. *a.*
1. Cruel; ſevere; inclement. *Rogers.*
2. Unconſcionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*
UNME'RCIFULLY. *ad.* Without mercy; without tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
UNME'RCIFULNESS. *ſ.* Inclemency; cruelty. *Taylor.*
UNME'RITABLE. *a.* Having no deſert. *Sha.*
UNME'RITED. *a.* Not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour. *Milton.*
UNME'RITEDNESS. *ſ.* State of being undeſerved. *Boyle.*
UNMI'NDED. *a.* Not heeded; not regarded. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
UNMI'NDFUL. *a.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive. *Dryden. Swift.*
To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſeparate things mixed. *Bacon.*
UNMI'NGLEABLE. *a.* Not ſuſceptible of mixture. Not uſed. *Boyle.*
UNMI'NGLED. *a.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled. *Taylor. Pope.*
UNMI'RY. *a.* Not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*
UNMI'TIGATED. *a.* Not ſoftened. *Shakſ.*
UNMI'XED. } *a.* Not mingled with anything;
UNMI'XT. } pure; not corrupted by additions. *Bacon. Roſcommon.*
UNMO'ANED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakſpeare.*
UNMO'IST. *a.* Not wet. *Philips.*
UNMOI'STENED. *a.* Not made wet. *Boyle.*
UNMO'LESTED. *a.* Free from diſturbance; free from external trouble. *Rogers.*
To UNMOO'R. *v. a.* To looſe from land, by taking up the anchors. *Pope.*
UNMO'RALIZED. Untutored by morality. *Norris.*
UNMO'RTIFIED. *a.* Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities. *Rogers.*
UNMO'VEABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*
UNMO'VED. *a.*
1. Not put out of one place into another. *May. Locke.*

2. Not changed in reſolution. *Milton.*
3. Not affected; not touched with any paſſion. *Pope.*
4. Unaltered by paſſion. *Dryden.*

UNMO'VING. *a.*
1. Having no motion. *Cheyne.*
2. Having no power to raiſe the paſſions; unaffecting.

To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form. *Milton.*

To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To looſe from a muzzle. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*

UNMU'SICAL. *a.* Not harmonious; not pleaſing by ſound. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNNA'MED. *a.* Not mentioned. *Milton.*

UNNA'TURAL. *a.*
1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature. *Denham.*
3. Forced; not agreeable to the real ſtate. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

UNNA'TURALNESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*

UNNA'TURALLY. *ad.* In oppoſition to nature. *Tillotſon.*

UNNA'VIGABLE. *a.* Not to be paſſed by veſſels; not to be navigated. *Cowley.*

UNNE'CESSARILY. *ad.* Without neceſſity; without need. *Hooker. Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *ſ.* Needleſſneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *a.* Needleſs; not wanted; uſeleſs. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *a.* Not kind; not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *ad.* In a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour; with malevolence. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNNE'RVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'RVED. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shakſpeare.*

UNNE'TH. } *ad.* [This is from *un* and
UNNE'THES. } eaƀ, Saxon, *eaſy*; and ought therefore to be written *uneath.*] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNNO'BLE. *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakſpeare.*

UNNO'TED. *a.* Not obſerved; not regarded; not heeded. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

UNNU'MBERED. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Incompliance; diſobedience. *Brown.*

UNOBE'YED. *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton.*

UNOBJE'CTED. *a.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary to argument. *Atterbury.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *a.* Not liable; not oppoſed to any hurt. *Donne.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *a.* Not to be obſerved; not diſcovrable. *Boyle.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *a.*
1. Not obſequious.
2. Not attentive. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING. *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not hindered; not ſtopped. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not raiſing any obſtacle. *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *a.* Unpoſſeſſed. *Grew.*

UNO'FFERED. *a.* Not propoſed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

UNOFFE'NDING. *a.*
1. Harmleſs; innocent. *Dryden.*
2. Sinleſs; pure from fault. *Rogers.*

UNO'PENING. *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *a.* Producing no effects. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED. *a.* Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. *a.* Diſordered; irregular, *Sanderſon.*

UNO'RDINARY. *a.* Uncommon; unuſual. Not uſed, *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *a.* Having no parts inſtrumental to the motion or nouriſhment of the reſt. *Grew.*

UNORI'GINAL. } *a.* Having no birth;
UNORI'GINATED. } ungenerated. *Milton. Stephens.*

UNO'RTHODOX. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED. *a.* Having no owner. *Shakſp.*

UNO'WNED. *a.*
1. Having no owner.
2. Not acknowledged. *Milton.*

To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*
1. To diſburden; to exonerate. *Shakſp.*
2. To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *a.*
1. Not diſcharged. *Milton.*
2. Not receiving dues or debts. *Pope.*
3. UNPAID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPA'INED. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milton.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *a.* Nauſeous; diſguſting. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPA'RALLELED. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Addiſon.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *a.* [*impardonable* Fr.] Irremiſſible. *Hooker.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *ad.* Beyond forgiveneſs. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *a.*
1. Not forgiven. *Rogers.*
2. Not diſcharged; not cancelled by legal pardon. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *a.* Undivided; not ſeparated. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *a.* Equal; honeſt *Sanderſon.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *a.*
1. Admitting no paſſage. *Watts.*
2. Not current; not ſuffered to paſs. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE } *a.* Free from paſ-
UNPA'SSIONATED } ſion; calm; impartial. *Wotton. Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* Without paſſion. *K. Charles.*

UNPA'THED. *a.* Untracked; unmarked by paſſage. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPA'WNED. *a.* Not given to pledge *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPEA'CEABLE. *a.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others. *Tillotſon.*

To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing cloſed with a peg. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPE'NSIONED. *a.* Not kept in dependance by a penſion. *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

UNPERCE'IVED. *a.* Not obſerved; not heeded; not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known. *Bacon. Dryden.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *ad.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT. *a.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.] Incomplete. *Peacham.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *ſ.* Imperfection; incompleteneſs. *Aſcham.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *a.* Undone; not done. *Taylor.*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *a.* Laſting to perpetuity. *Hammond.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *a.* Diſentangled; not embarraſſed. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *a.* Inexorable; not to be perſuaded. *Sidney.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *a.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy or right reaſon. *Collier.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *ſ.* Incongruity with philoſophy. *Norris.*

UNPIE'RCED. *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced. *Milton. Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED *a.* Diveſted of pillars. *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED. *a.* Wanting a pillow. *Mil.*

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut, or faſtened with a pin. *Donne. Herbert.*

UNPI'NKED. *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPI'TIED. *a.* Not compaſſionated; not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow. *Roſcom.*

UNPI'TIFULLY. *ad.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPI'TYING. *a.* Having no compaſſion. *Granville.*

UNPLA'CED. *a.* Having no place of dependance. *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED. *a.* Not tormented. *Shakſp.*

UNPLA'NTED. *a.* Not planted; ſpontaneous. *Walter.*

UNPLA'USIBLE. *a.* Not plauſible; not ſuch as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon.*

UNPLA'USIVE. *a.* Not approving. *Shakſp.*

UNPLEA'SANT. *a.* Not delighting; troubleſome; uneaſy. *Hooker. Woodward.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* Not delightfully; uneaſily. *Pope.*

UNPLE'ASANTNESS. *ſ.* Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker. Graunt.*

UNPLEA'SED. *a.* Not pleaſed; not delighted. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPLEA'SING. *a.* Offenſive; diſguſting; giving no delight. *Milton.*

UNPLI'ANT. *a.* Not eaſily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*

To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To ſtrip of plumes; to degrade. *Glanville.*

UNPOE'TICAL. } *a.* Not ſuch as becomes
UNPOE'TICK. } a poet. *Bp. Corbet.*

UNPO'LISHED. *a.*
1. Not ſmoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Wotton. Stillingfleet.*
2. Not civilized; not refined. *Dryden.*

UNPOLI'TE. *a.* [*impoli*, French; *impolitus*. Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts.*

UNPOLLU'TED. *a.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled. *Milton.*

UNPO'PULAR. *a.* Not fitted to pleaſe the people. *Addiſon.*

UNPO'RTABLE. *a.* Not to be carried. *Ral.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed. *Milton. Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING. *a.* Having no poſſeſſion. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* Not feaſible. *Boyle.*

UNPRA'CTISED. *a.* Not ſkilful by uſe and experience. *Milton.*

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *a.* Not dependant on another. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *a.* Not juſtifiable by any example. *Swift.*

To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRED. *a.* Not advanced. *Collier.*

UNPRE'GNANT. *a.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE. *a.* Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions. *Taylor.*

UNPRE'JUDICED. *a.* Free from prejudice. *Tillotſon.*

UNPRELA'TICAL. *a.* Unſuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*

UNPREME'DITATED *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton.*

UNPREPA'RED. *a.*
1. Not fitted by previous meaſures. *Milton.*

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPREPA'REDNESS. *ſ.* State of being unprepared. *K. Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not prepoſſeſſed; not preoccupied by notions. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED. *a.*
1. Not preſſed. *Shakſpeare. Tickell.*
2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING. *a.* Not claiming any diſtinctions. *Pope.*

UNPREVA'ILING. *a.* Being of no force.

UNPREVE'NTED. *a.*
1. Not previouſly hindered. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY. *a.* Unſuitable to a prince.

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *a.* Not ſettled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*

UNPRI'SABLE. *a.* Not valued; not of eſtimation. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPRI'SONED. *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED. *a.* Not valued. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPROCLA'IMED. *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration. *Milton.*

UNPROFA'NED. *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLE. *a.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *ſ.* Uſeleſſneſs. *Addiſon.*

UNPRO'FITABLY. *ad.* Uſeleſsly; without advantage. *Ben Jonſon. Addiſon.*

UNPRO'FITED. *a.* Having no gain. *Shak.*

UNPROLI'FICK. *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*

UNPRO'PER. *a.* Not peculiar. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPRO'PERLY. *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *a.* Not favourable; inauſpicious. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *a.* Not ſuited to ſomething elſe. *Shakſpeare.*

UNPROPO'SED. *a.* Not propoſed. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'PPED. *a.* Not ſupported; not upheld. *Milton. Dryden.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*improſper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not proſperous. *Clarendon.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* Unſucceſsfully. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *a.* Not protected; not ſupported. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *a.* Not evinced by arguments. *Spenſer. Boyle.*

To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications. *Southern.*

UNPRO'VIDED. *a.*
1. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
2. Not furniſhed. *K. Charles. Spratt.*

UNPROVO'KED. *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *a.*
1. Secret; unknown. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not given to the publick. *Pope.*

UNPU'NISHED. *a.* [*impunus*, Latin.] Not puniſhed; ſuffered to continue in impunity. *L'Eſtrange. Dryden.*

UNPU'RCHASED. *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *a.*
1. Not freed from recrement.
2. Not cleanſed from ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPU'TRIFIED. *a.* Not corrupted by rottenneſs. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED. *a.* Not fit. *Swift.*

To UNQU'ALIFY. *v. a.* To diſqualify; to diveſt of qualification. *Atterbury. Swift.*

UNQUA'RRELABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*

To UNQUE'EN. *v. a.* To diveſt of the dignity of queen. *Shakſpeare.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *a.* Unextinguiſhable. *Milton.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *ſ.* Unextinguiſhableneſs. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *a.*
1. Not extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*
2. Not extinguiſhable. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *a.*
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wotton.*
2. Such as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience. *Shakſpeare.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Spratt.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *a.*
1. Not doubted; paſſed without doubt. *Brown.*
2. Indiſputable; not to be oppoſed. *B. Jonſon.*
3. Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryd.*

UNQUI'CK. *a.* Motionleſs. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*

UNQUIE'T. *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Latin.]
1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not ſtill. *Milton.*
2. Diſturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Reſtleſs; unſatisfied. *Pope.*

UQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without reſt. *Shakſp.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *ſ.*
1. Want of tranquillity. *Denham.*
2. Want of peace. *Spenſer.*
3. Reſtleſſneſs; turbulence. *Dryden.*
4. Perturbation; uneaſineſs. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *a.* Not poured from the lees. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED. *a.* Not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*
1. To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To diſorder; to throw out of the preſent conſtitution. *Dryden. Tillotſon.*
3. To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

UNRA'ZORED. *a.* Unſhaven. *Milton.*

UNREA'CHED. *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *a.*
1. Not read; not publickly pronounced. *Hooker.*
2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryd.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *ſ.*
1. Want of readineſs; want of promptneſs. *Hooker.*
2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*

Uſe.

UNRE'ADY. *a.*
1. Not prepared; not fit. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*
3. Awkward; ungain. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *a.* Unſubſtantial; having only appearance. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *a.*
1. Not agreeable to reaſon. *Hooker.*
2. Exorbitant; claiming or inſiſting on more than is fit. *Dryden.*
3. Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *ſ.*
1. Exorbitance; exceſſive demand. *Addiſ.*
2. Inconſiſtency with reaſon. *Hammond.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner contrary to reaſon.
2. More than enough. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* To unravel; to unwind; to diſentangle. *Spenſer.*

UNREBA'TED. *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*

UNREBU'KEABLE. *a.* Obnoxious to no cenſure. *Timothy.*

UNRECE'IVED. *a.* Not received. *Hooker.*

UNRECLAI'MED. *a.*
1. Not tamed. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not reformed.

UNRECONCI'LEABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be appeaſed; implacable. *Hamm.*
2. Not to be made conſiſtent with. *Shak.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *a.* Not reconciled. *Shak.*

UNRECO'RDED. *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments. *Pope.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *a.* Not told; not related. *Shakſpare.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiences of an army. *Milton.*

UNRECU'RING. *a.* Irremediable. *Shak.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*

UNREFO'RMED. *a.*
1. Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*
2. Not brought to newneſs of life. *Milton.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *a.* Not heeded; not reſpected. *Spenſer. Suckling.*

UNREGE'NERATE; *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*

UNRE'GISTERED. *a.* Not recorded. *Shak.*

UNRE'INED. *a.* Not reſtrained by the bridle. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Shakſpeare. Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *a.* Admitting no ſuccour. *Boyle.*

UNRELI'EVED. *a.*
1. Not ſuccoured. *Dryden.*
2. Not eaſed. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *a.*
1. Not capable of being obſerved. *Digby.*
2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE. *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERED, *a.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*

UNREME'MBERING. *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *ſ.* Forgetfulneſs; want of remembrance. *Watts.*

UNREMO'VEABLE. *a.* Not to be taken away. *Sidney. Shakſpeare.*

UNREMO'VEABLY. *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakſpeare.*

UNREMO'VED. *a.*
1. Not taken away. *Hammond.*
2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*

UNREPA'ID. *a.* Not recompenſed; not compenſated. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED. *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Dryden. Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NTED. *a.* Not regarded with penitential ſorrow. *Hooker.*

UNREPE'NTING. } *a.* Not repenting; not
UNREPE'NTANT. } penitent; not ſorrowful for ſin. *Milton. Roſcommon.*

UNREPI'NING. *a.* Not peeviſhly complaining. *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED. *a.* Not filled. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIVE'ABLE. *a.* Not to be reſpited from penal death. *Shakſpeare.*

UNREPRO'ACHED. *a.* Not upbraided; not cenſured. *K. Charles.*

UNREPRO'VABLE. *a.* Not liable to blame. *Coloſſians.*

UNREPRO'VED. *a.*
1. Not cenſured. *Sandys.*
2. Not liable to cenſure. *Milton.*

UNREPU'GNANT. *a.* Not oppoſite. *Hooker.*

UNRE'PUTABLE. *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers.*

UNREQUITABLE. *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'NTED. *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVED. *a.*
1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers.*
2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDLY. *ad.*
1. Without limitation. *Boyle.*
2. Without concealment; openly. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *ſ.*
1. Unlimitedneſs; frankneſs; largeneſs. *Boy.*
2. Openneſs; frankneſs. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED. *a.*
1. Not oppoſed. *Bentley.*
2. Reſiſtleſs; ſuch as cannot be oppoſed. *Dryden. Pope.*

UNRESI'STING *a.* Not oppoſing; not making reſiſtance. *Bentley.*

UNRESO'LVABLE. *a.* Not to be ſolved; inſoluble. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED *a.*
1. Not determined; having made no reſolution. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not ſolved; not cleared. *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING. *a.* Not reſolving; not determined. *Dryden.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRE'ST. *ſ.* Diſquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietneſs. Not in uſe. *Wotton*

UNRESTORED. *a.*
1. Not reſtored.
2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.*

UNRESTRAINED. *a.*
1. Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; looſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not limited *Brown.*

UNRETRA'CTED. *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Collier.*

UNREVE'ALED. *a.* Not told; not diſcovered. *Spenſer.*

UNREVE'NGED. *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax.*

UNRE'VEREND. *a.* Irreverent; diſreſpectful. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRE'VERENTLY. *ad.* Diſreſpectfully. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNREVE'RSED. *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakſpeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *a.* Not recalled *Milton.*

UNREWAR'DED. *a.* Not rewarded; not recompenſed. *L'Eſtrange. Pope.*

To UNRI'DDLE *v. a.* To ſolve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*

To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To ſtrip of the tackle. *Dryden.*

UNRI'GHTEOUS. *a.* Unjuſt; wicked; ſinful; bad. *Spenſer.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *ad.* Unjuſtly; wickedly; ſinfully. *Collier.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* Wickedneſs; injuſtice. *Hall.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *a.* Not rightful; nor juſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNRI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hudibras.*

To UNRI'P. *v. a.* To cut open. *Taylor.*

UNRI'PE. *a.*
1. Immature; not fully concocted. *Waller.*
2. Not ſeaſonable: not yet proper. *Dryden.*
3. Too early. *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED. *a.* Not matured. *Addiſon.*

UNRI'PENESS. *ſ.* Immaturity; want of ripeneſs. *Bacon.*

UNRIVALLED. *a.*
1. Having no competitor. *Pope.*
2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNRO'L. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*

To UNROOF. *v. a.* To ſtrip of the roof or covering of houſes. *Shakſpeare.*

UNROO'STED. *a.* Driven from the rooſt. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRO'UGH. *a.* Smooth *Shakſpeare.*

To UNROO'T. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate. *Shakſpeare.*

UNRO'UNDED. *a.* Not ſhaped; not cut to a round. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL. *a* Unprincely; not royal. *Sid.*

To UNRU'FFLE. *v. a.* To ceaſe from commotion or agitation. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addiſon.*

UNRU'LED. *a.* Not directed by any ſuperior power. *Spenſer.*

UNRU'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *unruly.*] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs. *South.*

UNRU'LY. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenſer. Roſcommon.*

UNSA'FE. *a.* Not ſecure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker. Dryden.*

UNSA'FELY. *ad.* Not ſecurely; dangerouſly. *Dryden. Grew.*

UNSA'ID. *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned. *Dryden. Felton.*

UNSA'LTED. *a.* Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED. *a.* Unholy; not conſecrated. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*inſatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be ſatisfied. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *ſ.* Failure of giving ſatisfaction. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *a.*
1. Not giving ſatisfaction.
2. Not clearing the difficulty. *Stillingfleet.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *a.*
1. Not contented; not pleaſed. *Bacon.*
2. Not ſettled in opinion. *Boyle.*
3. Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shak.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *unſatisfied.*] The ſtate of being not ſatisfied. *Boyle.*

UNSA'TISFYING. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addiſon.*

UNSAV'OURINESS. *ſ.* [from *unſavoury.*]
1. Bad taſte.
2. Bad ſmell. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *a.*
1. Taſteleſs. *Job.*
2. Having a bad taſte. *Milton.*
3. Having an ill ſmell; fetid. *Brown.*
4. Unpleaſing; diſguſting. *Hooker.*

To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been ſaid. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSCA'RRED. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*

UNSCHOO'LED. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSCREE'NED. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *a.* Not defenſible by ſcripture. *Atterbury.*

To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing ſealed. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALED. *a.*
1. Wanting a ſeal. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Having the ſeal broken.

To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open *Shakſpeare.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *a.* Inſcrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*

UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *ſ.* Impoſſibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*

UNSEA'SONABLE.
1. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Clarendon.*
2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Late;

3. Late: as, *unſeaſonable* time of night.

UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *ſ.* Diſagreement with time or place. *Hale.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *ad.* Not ſeaſonably; not agreeably to time or occaſion. *Hooker.*

UNSE'ASONED. *a.*
1. Unſeaſonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Unformed; not qualified by uſe. *Shak.*
3. Irregular; inordinate. *Haywaard.*
4. Not kept till fit for uſe.
5. Not ſalted: as, *unſeaſoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED. *a.*
1. Not ſupported. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not exemplified a ſecond time. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To diſcloſe; to divulge. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *a.* Not cloſe; not truſty. *Shakſ.*

UNSECU'RE. *a.* Not ſafe. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shakſ.*

UNSEE'ING. *a.* Wanting the power of viſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to ſeem. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *ſ.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomelineſs. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Corinthians.*

UNSEE'N. *a.*
1. Not ſeen; not diſcovered. *Bacon.*
2. Inviſible; undiſcoverable. *Milton.*
3. Unſkilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *a.* Not addicted to private intereſt. *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT. *a.*
1. Not ſent.
2. UNSENT *for.* Not called by letter or meſſenger. *Taylor.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSE'PARATED. *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Uſeleſs; bringing no advantage. *Bentley.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *ad.* Without uſe; without advantage. *Woodward.*

UNSE'T. *a.* Not ſet; not placed. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*
1. To make uncertain. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To move from a place. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *a.*
1. Not fixed in reſolution; not determined; not ſteady. *South.*
2. Unequable; not regular; changeable. *Bentley.*
3. Not eſtabliſhed. *Dryden.*
4. Not fixed in a place of abode. *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *ſ.*
1. Irreſolution; undetermined ſtate of mind.
2. Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden.*
3. Want of fixity. *South.*

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwiſe than the ſex commonly is. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSHA'DOWED. *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'KEABLE. *a.* Not ſubject to concuſſion. *Shakſpeare*

UNSHA'KEN. *a.*
1. Not agitated; not moved. *Boyle.*
2. Not ſubject to concuſſion.
3. Not weakened in reſolution; not moved. *Spratt.*

To UNSHA'CKLE. *v. a.* To looſe from bonds. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'MED. *a.* Not ſhamed. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'PED. *a.* Miſhapen; deformed. *Burnet.*

UNSHA'REN. *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*

To UNSHEA'TH. *v. a.* To draw from the ſcabbard. *Shakſpeare. Denham.*

UNSHE'D. *a.* Not ſpilt. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *a.* Wanting a ſcreen; wanting protection. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *a* Not guarded by the ſhield. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ſhip. *Swi.*

UNSHO'CKED. *a.* Not diſguſted; not offended. *Tickell.*

UNSHO'D. *a.* [from *unſhoed.*] Having no ſhoes. *Clarendon.*

UNSHOO'K. *part. a.* Not ſhaken. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN. *a.* Not clipped. *Milton.*

UNSHO'T. *part. a.* Not hit by ſhot. *Waller.*

To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To retract a ſhout. *Sha.*

UNSHO'WERED. *a.* Not watered by ſhowers. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING. *a.* Not recoiling. *Shakſp.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSI'FTED. *a.*
1. Not parted by a ſieve. *May.*
2. Not tried. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSI'GHT. *a.* Not ſeeing. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *a.* Inviſible; not ſeen. *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *unſightly.*] Deformity; diſagreeableneſs to the eye. *Wiſem.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *a.* Diſagreeable to the ſight; deformed. *Milton.*

UNSINCE'RE *a.* [*inſincerus*, Latin.]
1. Not hearty; not faithful.
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated. *Boy.*
3. Not ſound; not ſolid. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *ſ.* Adulteration; cheat; diſhoneſty of profeſſion. *Boyle.*

To UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of ſtrength. *Denham.*

UNSI'NEWED. *a.* Nerveleſs; weak. *Shakſp.*

UNSI'NGED. *a.* Not ſcorched; not touched by fire. *Stephens. Rogers.*

UNSI'NNING. *a.* Impeccable.

UNSKA'NNED. *a.* Not meaſured; not computed. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *a.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without art. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *ſ.* Want of art; want of knowledge. *Sidney. Taylor.*

UNSKI LLED. *a.* Wanting ſkill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden. Blackmore.*

UNSLA'IN. *a.* Not killed. *Sidney*

UNSLA'KED. *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*

UNSLEE'PING. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*
UNSLI'PPING. *a.* Not liable to ſlip; faſt. *Sh.*
UNSMI'RCHED. *a.* Unpolluted; not ſtained. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSMO'KED. *a.* Not ſmoked. *Swift.*
UNSO'CIABLE. *n.* [*inſociabilis*, Latin.] Not kind; not communicative of good. *Raleigh.*
UNSO'CIABLY. *ad.* Not kindly. *L'Eſtrange.*
UNSO'ILED. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not ſtained. *Ray.*
UNSO'LD. *a.* Not exchanged for money. *Pope.*
UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *a.* Unbecoming a ſoldier. *Broome.*
UNSO'LID. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.*
UNSO'LVED. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*
UNSOO'T. Uſed for *unſweet*. *Spenſer.*
UNSOPHI'STICATED. *a.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit. *More.*
UNSO'RTED. *a.* Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation. *Watts.*
UNSO'UGHT. *a.*
1. Had without ſeeking. *Milton. Fenton.*
2. Not ſearched. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSO'UND. *a.*
1. Sickly; wanting health. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not free from cracks,
3. Rotten; corrupted.
4. Not orthodox. *Hooker.*
5. Not honeſt; not upright. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Not true; not certain. *Spenſer.*
7. Not calm; not quiet. *Daniel.*
8. Not cloſe; not compact. *Mortimer.*
9. Not ſincere; not faithful. *Gay.*
10. Not ſolid; not material. *Spenſer.*
11. Erroneous; wrong. *Fairfax. Milton.*
12. Not faſt under foot
UNSO'UNDED *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakſpeare.*
U SO'UNDNESS. *ſ.*
. Erroneous of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*
2. Corruptneſs of any kind. *Hooker.*
3. Want of ſtrength; want of ſolidity. *Add.*
UNSO'URED. *a.*
1. Not made ſour. *Bacon.*
2. Not made moroſe. *Dryden.*
UNSO'WN. *a.* Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed. *Bacon.*
UNSPA'RED. *a.* Not ſpared. *Milton.*
UNSPA'RING. *a.* Not ſparing; not parſimonious; not merciful. *Milton.*
To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSPE'AKABLE. *a.* Not to be expreſſed.
UNSPE'AKABLY. *ad.* Inexpreſſibly; ineffably. *Spectator.*
UNSPE'CIFIED. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
UNSPE'CULATIVE. *a.* Not theoretical. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNSPE'D. *a.* Not diſpatched; not performed. *Garth.*
UNSPE'NT. *a.* Not waſted; not diminiſhed; not weakened. *Bacon.*
To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSPI'ED. *a.*
1. Not ſearched; not explored. *Milton.*
2. Not diſcovered; not ſeen. *Tickell.*
UNSPI'LT. *a.*
1. Not ſhed. *Denham.*
2. Not ſpoiled; not marred. *Tuſſer.*
To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To diſpirit; to depreſs; to deject. *Temple. Norris.*
UNSPOI'LED. *a.*
1. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden.*
2. Not marred; not hurt. *Pope.*
UNSPO'TTED. *a.*
1. Not marked with any ſtain. *Dryden.*
2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Sha.*
UNSQUA'RED. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSTA'BLE. *a.* [*inſtabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not fixed; not faſt. *Temple.*
2. Inconſtant; irreſolute. *James.*
UNSTA'ID. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not ſettled into diſcretion; not ſteady; mutable. *Spenſer. Sandys.*
UNSTA'IDNESS. *ſ.*
1. Indiſcretion; volatile mind.
2. Uncertain motion. *Sidney.*
UNSTA'INED. *a.* Not ſtained; not died; not diſcoloured; not diſhonoured. *Roſcommon.*
To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of dignity. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSTA'TUTEABLE. *a.* Contrary to ſtatute. *Swift.*
UNSTA'UNCHED. *a.* Not ſtopped; not ſtayed. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSTE'ADFAST. *a.* Not fixed; not faſt; not reſolute. *Shakſpeare.*
UNSTE'ADILY. *ad.*
1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconſtantly; not conſiſtently. *Locke.*
UNSTE'ADINESS. *ſ.* Want of conſtancy; irreſolution; mutability. *Addiſon. Swift.*
UNSTE'ADY. *a.*
1. Inconſtant; irreſolute. *Denham. Rowe.*
2. Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.*
3. Not fixed; not ſettled.
UNSTEE'PED. *a.* Not ſoaked. *Bacon.*
To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To diſarm of a ſting. *South.*
UNSTI'NTED. *a.* Not limited. *Skelton.*
UNSTI'RRED. *a.* Not ſtirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the ſtitches. *Collier.*
UNSTO'OPING. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakſpeare.*
To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from ſtop or obſtruction; to open. *Boyle.*
UNSTO'PPED. *a.* Meeting no reſiſtance. *Dryden.*
UNSTRA'INED. *a.* Eaſy; not forced. *Hakewill.*
UNSTRA'ITENED. *a* Not contracted.
UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *a.* Not ſupported; not aſſiſted. *Hooker.*
To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.*
1. To relax any thing ſtrung; to deprive of ſtrings. *Prior. Smith.*
2. To looſe; to untie. *Dryden.*

UNSTRU'CK. *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Philips.*

UNSTU'DIED. *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED. *a.* Unfilled; unfurniſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.*
1. Not ſolid; not palpable. *Milton.*
2. Not real. *Addiſon.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* Not having the wiſhed event. *Cleaveland.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* Unfortunately; without ſucceſs. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *ſ.* Want of ſucceſs; event contrary to wiſh. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*

UNSU'CKED. *a.* Not having the breaſts drawn. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLE. *a.* Not ſupportable; intolerable. *Milton.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *a.* [*inſuffiſance*, French.] Inability to anſwer the end propoſed. *Hook.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*inſuffiſant*, French] Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED. *a.* Not ſweetened with ſugar. *Bacon.*

UNSUI'TABLE *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Shakſpeare. Tillotſon.*

UNSU'ITABLENESS. *ſ.* Incongruity; unfitneſs. *South.*

UNSU'ITING. *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED. *a.* Not fouled; not diſgraced; pure. *Shakſpeare. Spratt.*

UNSU'NG. *a.* Not celebrated in verſe; not recited in verſe. *Milton.*

UNSU'NNED. *a.* Not expoſed to the ſun. *Mil.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS. *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED. *a.*
1. Not forced or thrown from under that which ſupports it. *Philips.*
2. Not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*inſupportable.* Fr] Intolerable; ſuch as cannot be endured. *Boy.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *a.*
1. Not ſuſtained; not held up. *Milton.*
2. Not aſſiſted. *Brown.*

UNSU'RE. *a.* Not fixed; not certain. *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [*inſurmountable*, French.] Inſuperable; not to be overcome. *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT. } *a.* Not conſidered as likely to do or mean ill.
UNSUSPE'CTED. } *Milton. Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *a.* Not imagining that any ill is deſigned. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* Having no ſuſpicion. *Milton.*

UNSUSTA'INED. *a.* Not ſupported; not held up. *Milton.*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage. *Addiſon.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakſpeare.*

UNSWA'YED. *a.* Not wielded. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n* Not to ſwear; to recant any thing ſworn. *Spenſer.*

To UNSWE'AT, *v. a* To caſe after fatigue; to cool after exerciſe. *Milton.*

UNSWO'RN. *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shak.*

UNTA'INTED. *a.*
1. Not ſullied; not polluted. *Roſcommon.*
2. Not charged with any crime. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *a.*
1. Not taken. *Hayward.*
2 UNTAKEN *up*. Not filled. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of*. *a.* Not mentioned in the world. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *a.* Not to be tamed; not to be ſubdued. *Wilkins. Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *a.* Not ſubdued; not ſuppreſſed. *Spenſer.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To looſe from intricacy or convolution. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *a.* Not taſted; not tried by the palate. *Waller.*

UNTA'STING. *a.*
1. Not perceiving any taſte. *Smith.*
2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *a.*
1. Uninſtructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Dryden. Young.*
2. Debarred from inſtruction. *Locke.*
3. Unſkilled; new; not having uſe or practice. *Shakſpeare*

To UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*

UNTE'MPERED. *a.* Not tempered. *Ezekiel.*

UNTE'MPTED. *a.*
1. Not embarraſſed by temptation. *Taylor.*
2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton.*

UNTE'NABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be held in poſſeſſion.
2. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon.*

UNTE'NANTED. *a.* Having no tenant. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDER. *a.* Wanting ſoftneſs; wanting affection. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTE'NDERED *a.* Not offered. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTE'NTED. *a.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *a.* Not affrighted; not ſtruck with fear. *Milton.*

UNTHA'NKED. *a.*
1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindneſs *Dryden.*
2. Not received with thankfulneſs. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL. *a.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment. *Locke. Taylor.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *ad.* Without thanks; without gratitude. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *ſ.* Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits; ingratitude. *Hayward. South.*

To UN-

To UNTHI'NK. *v. a.* To recall, or diſmiſs a thought. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTHI'NKING. *a.* Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection. *Locke.*

UNTHO'RNY. *a.* Not obſtructed by prickles. *Browne.*

UNTHO'UGHT *of.* *a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To looſe. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED. *a.* Not menaced. *K. Charles.*

UNTHRI'FT. *ſ.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakſpeare. Herbert.*

UNTHRI'FT. *a.* Profuſe; waſteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTHRI'FTILY. *ad.* Without frugality. *Collier.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *ſ.* Waſte; prodigality; profuſion. *Hayward.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *a.*

1. Prodigal; profuſe; laviſh; waſteful. *Sidney.*
2. Not in a ſtate of improvement. *Shak.*
3. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. *Mor.*

UNTHRI'VING. *a.* Not thriving; not proſpering. *Government of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton.*

To UNTI'E. *v. a.*

1. To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shakſp.*
2. To looſen; to unfaſten. *Waller.*
3. To looſen from convolution or knot. *Pope.*
4. To ſet free from any obſtruction. *Taylor.*
5. To reſolve; to clear. *Denham.*

UNTI'ED. *a.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior.*
2. Not faſtened by any binding or knot. *Sh.*
3. Not faſt.

UNTI'L. *ad.*

1. To the t[illegible]hat. *Denham.*
2. To the p[illegible]e that. *Dryden.*

UNTI'L. *prep.* To. Uſed of time. *Spenſer.*

UNTI'LLED *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*

UNTI'MBERED. *a.* Not furniſhed with timber; weak. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTI'MELY. *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Dryden. Pope.*

UNTI'MELY. *ad.* Before the natural time. *Spenſer. Waller.*

UNTI'NGED. *a.*

1. Not ſtained; not diſcoloured. *Boyle.*
2. Not infected. *Swift.*

UNTI'RABLE. *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied *Shakſp.*

UNTIRED. *a.* Not made weary. *Dryden.*

UNTI'TLED. *a.* Having no title. *Shak.*

UNT'O. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obſolete.] To. *Hooker. Temple.*

UNTO'LD. *a.*

1. Not related. *Waller.*
2. Not revealed. *Dryden.*

UNTO'UCHED. *a.*

1. Not touched; not reached. *Stephens.*
2. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.*
3. Not meddled with. *Dryden.*

UNTO'WARD. *a.*

1. Froward; perverſe; vexatious; not eaſily guided, or taught. *South. Woodward.*
2. Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *a.* Awkward preverſe; froward. *Locke.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perverſely. *Tillotſon.*

UNTRA'CEABLE. *a.* Not to be traced. *South.*

UNTRA'CED. *a.* Not marked by any footſteps. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not yielding to common meaſures and management. *Hayward.*
2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*

UNRA'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* Unwillingneſs or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed. *Locke.*

UNTRAINED. *a.*

1. Not educated; not inſtructed; not diſciplined. *Hayward.*
2. Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFE'RRABLE. *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another. *Howel.*

UNTRANSPA'RENT. *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*

UNTRA'VELLED. *a.*

1. Never trodden by paſſengers. *Brown.*
2. Having never ſeen foreign countries. *Addiſon.*

To UNTREA'D. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the ſame ſteps. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTREA'SURED. *a.* Not laid up; not repoſited. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTRE'ATABLE. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*

UNTRI'ED. *a.*

1. Not yet attempted. *Milton.*
2. Not yet experienced. *Collier.*
3. Not having paſſed trial. *Milton.*

UNTRIU'MPHABLE. *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*

UNTRO'D. } *a.* Not paſſed; not marked by the foot. *Waller.*
UNTRO'DDEN. }

UNTRO'LLED. *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*

UNTROU'BLED. *a.*

1. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrrow, or guilt. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Not agitated; not confuſed. *Milton.*
3. Not interrupted in the natural courſe. *Spenſer.*
4. Tranſparent; clear. *Bacon.*

UNTRU'E. *a.*

1. Falſe; contrary to reality. *Hooker.*
2. Falſe; not faithful. *Suckling.*

UNTRU'LY. *ad.* Falſely; not according to truth. *Raleigh.*

UNTRU'STINESS. *ſ.* Unfaithfulneſs. *Hayw.*

UNTRU'TH. *ſ.*

1. Falſehood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falſehood; not veracity. *Sandys.*
3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shakſp.*
4. Falſe aſſertion. *Atterbury.*

UNTU'NABLE. *a.* Unharmonious; not muſical. *Bacon.*

To

To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*
1. To make incapable of harmony. *Prior.*
2. To diſorder. *Shakſpeare.*

UNTU'RNED. *a.* Not turned. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *a.* Uninſtructed; untaught. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNTWI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To open what is held together by convolution. *Waller.*
2. To open what is wrapped on itſelf. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeparate that which claſps round any thing. *Aſcham.*

To UNTWI'ST. *v. a.* To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves. *Taylor.*

To UNTY'. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To looſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to ſtrip of a vail. *Denham.*

UNVA'LUABLE. *a.* Ineſtimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED. *a.*
1. Not prized; neglected. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Ineſtimable; above price. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVA'NQUISHED. *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *a.* Not changed; not diverſified. *Locke.*

UNVA'RNISHED. *a.*
1. Not overlaid with varniſh.
2. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shakſp.*

UNVA'RYING. *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL. *v. a.*
1. To uncover; to diveſt of a veil. *Pope.*
2. To diſcloſe; to ſhow. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVE'ILEDLY. *ad.* Plainly; without diſguiſe. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NTILATED. *a.* Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'RITABLE. *a.* Not true. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED. *a.* Unacquainted; unſkilled. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'XED. *a.* Untroubled; undiſturbed. *Shakſpeare.*

UNVI'OLATED. *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Clarendon.*

UNVI'RTUOUS. *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shakſp.*

UNVI'SITED. *a.* Not reſorted to. *Milton.*

UNU'NIFORM. *a.* Wanting uniformity *Decay of Piety.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE. *a.* Not to be paſſed over or voyaged. *Milton.*

UNU'RGED. *a.* Not incited; not preſſed. *Shakſpeare.*

UNU'SED. *a.*
1. Not put to uſe; unemployed. *Sidney.*
2. Not accuſtomed. *Sidney.*

UNU'SEFUL. *a.* Uſeleſs; ſerving to no purpoſe. *Glanville. More.*

UNU'SUAL. *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Hooker. Felton.*

UNU'SUALNESS. *ſ.* Uncommonneſs infrequency. *Broome.*

UNU'TTERABLE. *a.* Ineffable; inexpreſſible. *Milton. Smith.*

UNVU'LNERABLE. *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWA'KENED. *a.* Not rouſed from ſleep. *Milton.*

UNWA'LLED. *a.* Having no walls *Knolles.*

UNW'ARES. *ad.* Unexpectedly; before any caution. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY, *ad.* Without caution; careleſsly. *Digby.*

UNWA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *unwary.*] Want of caution; careleſſneſs. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE, *a.* Not fit for war; not uſed to war. *Dryden.*

UNWA'RNED. *a.* Not cautioned; not made wary. *Locke.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *a.* Not defenſible; not to be juſtified; not allowed. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *ad.* Not juſtifiably; not defenſibly. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *a.* Not aſcertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY. *a.*
1. Wanting caution; imprudent; haſty; precipitate. *Milton.*
2. Unexpected. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNWA'SHED. } *a.* Not waſhed; not cleanſ-
UNWA'SHEN } ed by waſhing. *Duppa.*

UNWA'STED. *a.* Not conſumed; not diminiſhed. *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING. *a.* Not growing leſs *Pope.*

UNWA'YED, *a.* Not uſed to travel; not ſeaſoned in the road. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED. *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED. *a.* Not furniſhed with offenſive arms *Raleigh.*

UNWE'AR ABLE. *a.* Not to be tired; indefatigable. *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIED *a.*
1. Not tired; not fatigued. *Waller.*
2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be ſpent; not ſinking under fatigue. *Denham.*

To UNWEA'RY. *v. a.* To refreſh after wearineſs. *Temple.*

UNWE'D. *a.* Unmarried. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *a.* Not to be cloven. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWEE'DED. *a.* Not cleared from weeds, *Shakſpeare.*

UNWEE'PED. *a.* Not lamented. Now *unwept.* *Milton.*

UNWEE'TING. *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenſer. Milton.*

UNWE'IGHED. *a.*
1. Not examined by the balance. *Kings.*
2. Not conſidered; negligent. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWE'IGHING. *a.* Inconſiderate; thoughtleſs. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWE'LCOME. *a.* Not pleaſing; not grateful; not well received. *Denham.*

UNWE'PT. *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T. *a.* Not moiſt. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT. *a.* Not puniſhed; not corrected. *Shakſpeare.*

UNWHO'LESOME. *a.*
1. Inſalubrious; miſchievous to health. *Bacon. South.*
2. Corrupt; tainted. *Shakſpeare.*
UNWI'ELDILY. *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*
UNWI'ELDINESS. *ſ.* Heavineſs; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Glanville.*
UNWI'ELDY. *a.* Unmanageable; not eaſily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*
UNWI'LLING. *a.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Hooker. Dryden*
UNWI'LLINGLY. *ad.* Not with good-will; not without loathneſs. *Denham*
UNWI'LLINGNESS. *ſ.* Loathneſs; diſinclination. *Raleigh.*
To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſive *unwound.*
1. To ſeparate any thing convolved; to untwiſt; to untwine. *Sidney.*
2. To diſentangle; to looſe from entanglement. *Hooker.*
To UNWI'ND. *v. n.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*
UNWI'PED. *a.* Not cleaned. *Shakſpeare.*
UNWI'SE. *a.* Weak; defective in wiſdom. *Shakſpeare. Tillotſon.*
UNWI'SELY. *ad.* Weakly; not prudently; not wiſely. *Sidney.*
To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wiſh that which is not to be. *Shakſpeare.*
UNWIS'T. *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenſer.*
To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of underſtanding. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*
UNWITHDRA'WING. *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*
UNWITHSTOO'D *a.* Not oppoſed. *Phillips.*
UNWI'TNESSED. *a.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice. *Hooker.*
UNWI'TTINGLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without concioufneſs. *Sidney. Bentley.*
UNWO'NTED, *a.*
1. Uncommon; unuſual; rare; infrequent. *Shakſpeare. Glenville.*
2. Unaccuſtomed; unpractiſed. *May.*
UNWO'RKING. *a.* Living without labour. *Locke.*
UNWO'RTHILY. *ad.* Not according to deſert. *Broome.*
UNWO'RTHINESS. *ſ.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Sidney. Wake.*
UNWO'RTHY. *a.*
1. Not deſerving. *Hooker.*
2. Wanting merit. *Whitgifte.*
3. Mean. *Sidney.*
4. Not ſuitable; not adequate. *Swift.*
5. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*
UNWO'UND. pret. and part. paſſ. of *unwind.* Untwiſted. *Mortimer.*
UNWO'UNDED. *a.*
1. Not wounded. *Milton.*
2. Not hurt. *Pope.*
To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*
UNWRI'TING. *a.* Not aſſuming the character of an author. *Arbuthnot.*
UNWRI'TTEN. *a.* Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *Hale.*
UNWRO'UGHT *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fanſax.*
UNWRUNG. *a.* Not pinched. *Shakſpeare.*
UNYIE'LDED. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*
To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*
1. To looſe from the yoke. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To part; to diſjoin. *Shakſpeare.*
UNYO'KED. *a.*
1. Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; unreſtrained. *Shakſpeare.*
UNZO'NED. *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*
VOCA'BULARY. *ſ.* [*vocabularium*, Latin; *vocabulaire*, French.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book. *Brown.*
VO'CAL. *a.* [*vocal*, French; *vocalis*, Latin.]
1. Having a voice. *Craſhaw.*
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*
VOCA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *vocal.*] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*
To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal.*] To form into voice. *Holder.*
VO'CALLY. *ad* [from *vocal.*] In words; articulately. *Hale.*
VOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Latin.]
1. Calling by the will of God. *Hooker.*
2. Summons. *Dryden.*
3. Trade; employment. *Sidney.*
VO'CATIVE. *a.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to. *Accidence.*
VOCIFERA'TION. *ſ.* [*vociferatio*, *vociferor*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbuthnot.*
VOCIFE'ROUS. *a.* [*vociferor*, Latin.] Clamorous; noiſy. *Pope.*
VOGUE. ſ. [*vogue*, French.] Faſhion; mode; popular reception. *South. Roſcommon.*
VOICE. *ſ.* [*voix*, French; *vox*, *vocis*, Latin.]
1. Sound emitted by the mouth. *Chapman.*
2. Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth. *Bacon.*
3. Any ſound made by breath. *Addiſon.*
4. Vote; ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed. *Knolles.*
5. Language; words; expreſſion. *Fell.*
To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rumour; to report. Not uſed. *Bacon.*
2. To vote. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*
To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obſolete. *South.*
VOI'CED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with a voice. *Denham.*
VOID. *a.* [*vuide*, French.]
1. Empty; vacant. *Geneſis. Shakſpeare.*
2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Swift.*
3. Unſupplied; unoccupied. *Camden.*
4. Wanting; unfurniſhed; empty. *Whitg.*
5. Unſubſtantial; unreal. *Pope.*
VOID. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*

To

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, French.]
1. To quit; to leave empty. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins.*
3. To emit, as excrement. *Bacon.*
4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarendon.*

To VOID. *v. n.*
1. To be emitted. *Wiſeman.*
2. To receive what is emitted. *Shakſp.*

VOI'DABLE. *a.* [from *void.*] Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*

VOI'DER. *ſ.* [from *void.*] A baſket in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland.*

VOI'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *void.*]
1. Emptineſs; vacuity.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of ſubſtantiality. *Hakewill.*

VOITURE. ſ. [French.] Carriage. *Arbuth.*

VO'LANT. *a.* [*volans*, Latin; *volant*, Fren.]
1. Flying; paſſing through the air. *Wilkins.*
2. Nimble; active. *Milton. Philips.*

VO'LATILE. *a.* [*volatilis*, Latin.]
1. Flying; paſſing through the air. *Bacon.*
2. Having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation. *Milton.*
3. Fickle; changeable of mind; lively; full of ſpirits; airy. *Watts. Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *ſ.* [*volatile*, French.] A winged animal. *Brown.*

VO'LATILENESS. } *ſ.* [*volatilité*, Fren.]
VOLATI'LITY. }
1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
2. Mutability of mind; livelineſs.

VOLATILIZA'TION *ſ.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*

VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiſer*, French; from *volatile.*] To make volatile; to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree. *Newton.*

VOLCA'NO. ſ. [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain *Bentley.*

VOLE. *ſ.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks. *Swift.*

VO'LERY. *ſ.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *ſ.* [*volito*, Latin.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*

VOLI'TION. *ſ.* [*volitio*, Latin.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *ſ.* [*volée*, French.]
1. A flight of ſhot. *Raleigh.*
2. A burſt; an emiſſion of many at once. *Shakſpeare.*

To VO'LLEY. *v. n.* To throw out. *Shakſp.*

VO'LLIED. *a.* [from *volley.*] Diſploded; diſcharged with a volley. *Philips.*

VOLT. *ſ.* [*volte*, Fr.] A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horſe going ſidewiſe round a centre.

VOLUBI'LITY. *ſ* [*volubilité*, French; *volubilitas*, Latin.]
1. The act or power of rolling. *Watts.*
2. Activity of tongue; fluency of ſpeech. *Clarendon.*
3. Mutability; liableneſs to revolution. *L'Eſtrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *a.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]
1. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily; formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion. *Hammond.*
2. Rolling; having quick motion. *Milton.*
3. Nimble; active. *Watts.*
4. Fluent of words. *Shakſpeare.*

VO'LUME. *ſ.* [*volumen*, Latin.]
1. Something rolled or convolved.
2. As much as ſeems convolved at once. *Dryden. Fenton. Cheyne.*
3. A book. *Spenſer.*

VOLU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *volume.*]
1. Conſiſting of many complications. *Milton.*
2. Conſiſting in many volumes, or books. *Milton.*
3. Copious; diffuſive. *Clarendon.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluminous.*] In many volumes or books. *Glanville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [from *voluntary.*] Spontaneouſly; of one's own accord; without compulſion. *Hooker.*

VO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*voluntaire*, French; *voluntarius*, Latin.]
1. Acting without compulſion; acting by choice.
2. Willing; acting with willingneſs. *Pope.*
3. Done without compulſion. *Seed.*
4. Acting of its own accord. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A volunteer; one who engages in an affair of his own accord. *Davies.*
2. A piece of muſick played at will. *Cleavel.*

VOLUNTEE'R. *ſ.* [*volontaire*, French.] A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord. *Collier.*

To VOLUNTEE'R. *v. n.* To go for a ſoldier. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *ſ.* [*voluptuaire*, French; *voluptuarius*, Latin.] A man given up to pleaſure and luxury. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *a.* [*voluptuoſus*, Lat.] Given to exceſs of pleaſure; luxurious. *Bentley.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxurioufly; with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxurioufneſs; addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure. *Donne.*

VOLU'TE. *ſ.* [*volute*, French.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders, ſuppoſed to repreſent the bark of trees twiſted and turned into ſpiral lines, or according to others, the headdreſſes of virgins in their long hair. *Harris.*

VO'MICA. ſ. [Latin.] An encyſted humour in the lungs *Arbuthnot.*

VO'MICKNUT. *ſ.* The nucleus of a fruit of an Eaſt-Indian tree, the wood of which is the ſnakewood of the ſhops. It is certain poiſon; and in ſmall dozes it diſturbs the whole human frame and brings on convulſions. *Hill.*

To

To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach. *More.*

To VOMI'T. *v. a.* [*vomir*, French.]
1. To throw up from the ſtomach. *Arbuth.*
2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach. *Sandys.*
2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that cauſes vomit. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION *ſ.* [from *vomo*, Latin.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE. *a.* [*vomitif*, French.] Emetick; cauſing vomits. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY. *a* [*vomitoire*, French; *vomitorius*. Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick. *Harvey.*

VORA'CIOUS. *a.* [*vorace*, French; *vorax*, Latin.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *Government of the Tongue.*

VORA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voracious.*] Greedily; ravenouſly.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. } *ſ.* [*voracité*, French.]
VORA'CITY. } Greedineſs; ravenouſneſs *Sandys.*

VO'RTEX. ſ. In the plural *vortices.* [Latin.] Any thing whirled round. *Newton.*

VO'RTICAL. *a.* [from *vortex.*] Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

VO'TARIST *ſ.* [*devotus*, Latin.] One devoted to any perſon or thing; one given up by a vow to any ſervice or worſhip *Milton.*

VO'TARY. *ſ.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular, ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life. *Craſhaw. Rogers.*

VO'TARY. *a.* Conſequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

VO'TARESS. *ſ.* [female of *votary.*] A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate. *Pope.*

VO'TE. *ſ.* [*votum*, Latin.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Roſcommon.*

To VOTE. *v. a.*
1. To chooſe by ſuffrage; to determine by ſuffrage. *Bacon.*
2. To give by vote. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *ſ.* [from *vote.*] One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *a.* [*votivus*, Latin.] Given by vow. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.]
1. To call to witneſs; to obteſt. *Dryden.*
2. To atteſt; to warrant; to maintain by repeated affirmations. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witneſs; to appear as a witneſs. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Warrant; atteſtation. *Shakſpeare.*

VOU'CHER. *ſ.* [from *vouch.*] One who gives witneſs to any thing. *Pope.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *ſafe.*]
1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condeſcend; to grant. *Shakſpeare.*

To VOUCHSA'FE *v. n.* To deign; to condeſcend; to yield. *Sidney. Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *ſ.* [from *vouchſafe.*] Grant; condeſcenſion. *Boyle.*

VOW. *ſ.* [*veu*, French; *votum*, Latin.]
1. Any promiſe made to a divine power; an act of devotion. *Hammond.*
2. A ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, French; *voveo*, Latin.] To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication; to give to a divine power. *Hooker. Spelman.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or ſolemn promiſes. *Suckling.*

VO'WEL. *ſ.* [*voyelle*, French; *vocalis*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be uttered by itſelf. *Holder.*

VOWFE'LLOW. *ſ.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the ſame vow. *Shakſpeare.*

VO'YAGE. *ſ.* [*voyage*, French.]
1. A travel by ſea. *Bacon. Prior.*
2. Courſe; attempt; undertaking. *Shakſp.*
3. The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, French.] To travel by ſea. *Pope.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to paſs over. *Milton.*

VO'YAGER. *ſ.* [from *voyage.*] One who travels by ſea. *Donne. Pope.*

UP. *ad.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Daniſh.]
1. Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles.*
2. Out of bed; in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt. *Wotton.*
3. In the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat. *Addiſon.*
4. From a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment. *Dryden.*
5. In a ſtate of being built. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Above the horizon. *Judges.*
7. To a ſtate of advancement: *he is getting* up *in reputation.* *Atterbury.*
8. In a ſtate of exaltation: *the favourite is new* up *as high as he wiſhes.* *Spenſer.*
9. In a ſtate of climbing: *he is coming* up.
10. In a ſtate of inſurrection: *the people are* up *in Wales.* *Shakſpeare.*
11. In a ſtate of being increaſed, or raiſed: *the price is getting* up. *Dryden.*
12. From a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place: *our ſervant who follows us will ſoon be* up *with us.* *L'Eſtrange.*
13. From younger to elder years. *Pſalms.*
14. UP *and down.* Diſperſedly; here and there. *Addiſon.*
15. UP *and down.* Backward and forward.
16. UP *to.* To an equal height with. *Addiſ.*
17. UP *to.* Adequately to. *Rogers.*
18. UP *with.* A phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow. *Sidney*

UP. *interjection.*
1. A word exhorting to riſe from bed. *Pope.*
2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rouſing to action: up *and try.* *Spenſer.*

UP. *preposition.* From a lower to a higher part; not down: *go* up *the hill.* *Bacon.*

To UPBE'AR. *v. a.* preterite *upbore*; participle paſſive *upborn.* [*up* and *bear.*]
1. To ſuſtain aloft; to ſupport in elevation. *Milton.*
2. To raiſe aloft. *Pope.*

3. To

3. To ſupport from falling. *Spenſer.*

To UPBRAI'D. *v. a.* [upȝebꝛiꝺan, upȝebꝛeꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful. *Sandys. Blackmore.*
2. To object as matter of reproach. *Spratt.*
3. To urge with reproach. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher. *Shakſp.*
5. To bring reproach upon; to ſhow faults by being in a ſtate of compariſon. *Sidney.*
6. To treat with contempt. *Spenſer.*

UPBRA'IDINGLY. *ad.* By way of reproach. *Ben Jonſon.*

To UPBRA'Y. *v. a.* To ſhame. *Spenſer.*

UPBRO'UGHT. participle paſſive of *upbring.* Educated; nurtured. *Spenſer.*

UPHAND. *a.* [*up* and *hand.*] Lifted by the hand. *Moxon.*

U'PCAST. *a.* Thrown upward. *Dryden.*

U'PCAST. *ſ.* A term of bowling; a throw; a caſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To UPGA'THER. *v. n.* [*up* and *gather.*] To contract; to collect. *Spenſer.*

UPHE'LD. preterite and participle paſſive of *uphold.* Maintained; ſuſtained. *Milton.*

UPHI'LL. *a.* [*up* and *hill.*] Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill. *Clariſſa.*

To UPHOA'RD. *v. a.* [*up* and *board.*] To treaſure; to ſtore; to accumulate in private places. *Spenſer.*

To UPHO'LD. *v. a.* preterite *upheld*; participle paſſ. *upheld* or *upholden.* [*up* and *hold.*]
1. To lift on high. *Dryden.*
2. To ſupport; to ſuſtain; to keep from falling. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To keep from declenſion. *Bacon.*
4. To ſupport in any ſtate of life. *Raleigh.*
5. To keep from defeat. *Hooker.*
6. To keep from being loſt. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To continue without failing. *Holder.*
8. To continue in being. *Hakewill.*

UPHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *uphold.*]
1. A ſupporter. *Swift.*
2. A ſuſtainer in being. *Hale.*
3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*

UPHO'LSTERER. *ſ.* [A corruption of *upholder.*] One who furniſhes houſes; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Swift. Pope.*

U'PLAND. *ſ.* [*up* and *land.*] Higher ground. *Burne.*

U'PLAND. *a.* Higher in ſituation. *Carew.*

UPLA'NDISH. *a.* [from *upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*

To UPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay.*] To hoard; to lay up. *Donne.*

To UPLI'FT. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft. *Shakſpeare. Addiſon.*

U'PMOST. *a.* [An irregular ſuperlative formed from *up.*] Higheſt; topmoſt. *Dryden.*

UPO'N. *preposition.* [*up* and *on.*]
1. Not under; nothing being on the top or outſide. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shak.*
3. By way of imprecation or infliction: *miſchief* upon *him.* *Shakſpeare.*
4. It expreſſes obteſtation, or proteſtation: upon *my honour.* *Shakſpeare.*
5. It is uſed to expreſs any hardſhip or miſchief: *it brought evil* upon *them.* *Burnet.*
6. In conſequence of: *he valued himſelf* upon *his birth.* *Hayward. Clarendon.*
7. In immediate conſequence of: upon *one kind word he was reconciled.* *Tillotſon.*
8. In a ſtate of view: *it appears* upon *hiſtory.* *Shakſpeare. Temple.*
9. Suppoſing a thing granted: upon *theſe terms it is admitted.* *Burnet.*
10. Relating to a ſubject: *Locke wrote* upon *government.* *Temple.*
11. With reſpect to: *I was ſilent* upon *queſtions which I did not underſtand.* *Dryden.*
12. In conſideration of: *he ſurrendered* upon *ſplended promiſes.* *Pope.*
13. In noting a particular day: *Cæſar died* upon *the ides of March.* *Addiſon.*
14. Noting reliance or truſt: *I do it* upon *your word.* *Shakſpeare.*
15. Near to; noting ſituation: *Fontarabia is* upon *the edge of France.* *Clarendon.*
16. On pain of: *hence!* upon *your lives.* *Sid.*
17. On occaſion of; *the king*, upon *this news, marched.* *Swift.*
18. By inference from: upon *your premiſes nothing will follow.* *Locke.*
19. Noting attention: *I was* upon *my work, when the fright happened.* *Locke.*
20. Noting particular pace: *he came on* upon *a gallop.* *Dryden.*
21. Exactly; according to: *they are near* upon *ten thouſand.* *Shakſpeare.*
22. By; noting the means of ſupport: *he lives* upon *his annuity.* *Woodward.*

U'PPER. *a.* [A comparative from *up.*]
1. Superiour in place; higher. *Peacham.*
2. Higher in power. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST. *a.* [ſuperlative from *upper.*]
1. Higheſt in place. *Dryden.*
2. Higheſt in power or authority. *Glanville.*
3. Predominant; moſt powerful. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH. *a.* [from *up.*] Proud; arrogant.

To UPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raiſe.*] To raiſe up; to exalt. *Milton.*

To UPRE'AR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear on high. *Gay.*

UPRI'GHT. *a.*
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Bacon.*
2. Erected; pricked up. *Spenſer.*
3. Honeſt; not declining from right. *Milton.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *upright.*]
1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. Honeſtly; without deviation from the right. *Taylor.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *upright.*]
1. Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*
2. Honeſt integrity. *Atterbury.*

To UPRI'SE. *v. n.* [*up* and *riſe.*]
1. To riſe from decumbiture. *Pſalms.*
2. To riſe from below the horizon. *Cowley.*
3. To riſe with acclivity. *Shakſpeare.*

UP-

UPRI'SE. *ſ.* Appearance above the horizon. *Shakſpeare.*

U'PROAR. *ſ.* [*oproer*, Dutch.] Tumult; buſtle; diſturbance; confuſion. *Raleigh. Philips.*

To UPROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confuſion. *Shakſpeare.*

To UPROO'T. *v. a.* [*up* and *root.*] To tear up by the root. *Dryden.*

To UPROU'SE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouſe.*] To waken from ſleep; to excite to action. *Shakſp.*

U'PSHOT. *ſ.* [*up* and *ſhot.*] Concluſion; end; laſt amount; final event. *Shakſp. Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down.* [An adverbial form of ſpeech.] With total reverſement; in complete diſorder. *Raleigh. South.*

U'PSPRING. *ſ.* A man ſuddenly exalted; an upſtart. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To UPSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtand.*] To be erected. *May.*

To UPST'AY. *v. a.* [*up* and *ſtay.*] To ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Milton.*

To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtart.*] To ſpring up ſuddenly. *Dryden.*

UPSTA'RT. *ſ.* [*up* and *ſtart.*] One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power, or honour; what ſuddenly riſes and appears. *Milton.*

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up* and *ſwarm.*] To raiſe in a ſwarm. *Shakſpeare.*

To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up* and *take*] To take into the hands. *Spenſer.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. *Spenſer.*

To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow. *Milton.*

U'PWARD. *a.* [*up* and peapd, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*

U'PWARD. *ſ.* The top. *Shakſpeare.*

U'PWARD. } *ad.* [*up* and peapd.]
U'PWARDS. }

1. Toward a higher place. *Dryden.*
2. Toward heaven and God. *Hooker.*
3. With reſpect to the higher part. *Milton.*
4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. *Hooker.*
5. Toward the ſource. *Pope.*

To UPWI'ND. *v. a.* preterite and paſſive *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve. *Spenſer.*

URBA'NITY. *ſ.* [*urbanité*, French; *urbanitas*, Latin.] Civility; elegance; politeneſs; merriment; facetiouſneſs. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN. *ſ.*

1. A hedge-hog. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A name of ſlight anger to a child. *Prior.*

URE. *ſ.* Practice; uſe. Obſolete. *Hooker.*

U'RETER. *ſ.* [ὐρητὴρ; *uretère*, Fr.] Ureters are two long and ſmall canals from the baſin of the kidneys, one on each ſide. Their uſe is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Wiſeman.*

U'RETHRA. *ſ.* ὐρηθρα; *uretre*, Fr.] The paſſage of the urine. *Wiſeman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]

1. To incite; to puſh; to preſs by motives. *Shakſpeare. Tillotſon.*
2. To provoke; to exaſperate. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To follow cloſe, ſo as to impel. *Pope.*
4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerneſs or violence. *Pope.*
5. To preſs; to enforce. *Dryden.*
6. To preſs as an argument. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To importune; to ſolicit. *Spenſer.*
8. To preſs in oppoſition, by way of objection. *Tillotſon.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To preſs forward. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY. *ſ.* [from *urgent.*] Preſſure of difficulty. *Swift.*

U'RGENT. *a.* [*urgent*, French; *urgens*, Latin.]

1. Cogent; preſſing; violent. *Raleigh.*
2. Importunate; vehement in ſolicitation. *Exodus.*

U'RGENTLY. *ad.* Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately. *Harvey.*

U'RGER. *ſ.* [from *urge.*] One who preſſes.

U'RGEWONDER. *ſ.* A ſort of grain. *Mortim.*

U'RINAL. *ſ.* [*urinal*, French.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection. *Shakſp.*

U'RINARY. *a.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine. *Brown.*

U'RINATIVE. *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine. *Bacon.*

URINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*urinateur*, French; *urinator*, Latin.] A diver. *Wilkins. Ray.*

U'RINE. *ſ.* [*urine*, French; *urina*, Latin.] Animal water. *Brown.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, French.] To make water. *Brown.*

'RINOUS. *a.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine. *Arbuthnot.*

URN. [*urne*, French; *urna*, Latin.]

1. Any veſſel of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Dryden.*
2. A water pot *Creech.*
3. The veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*

URO'SCOPY. *ſ.* [ὐρον and σκέπτω.] Inſpection of urine. *Brown.*

U'RRY. *ſ.* A mineral. A blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, which is an unripe coal. *Mortimer.*

US. The oblique caſe of *we.*

U'SAGE. *ſ.* [*uſage*, French.]

1. Treatment, harſh or kind. *Dryden.*
2. Cuſtom; practice long continued. *Hooker.*
3. Manners; behaviour. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

U'SAGER. *ſ.* [*uſager*, French, from *uſage.*] One who has the uſe of any thing in truſt for another. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE. *ſ.* [*uſance*, French.]

1. Uſe; proper employment. *Spenſer.*
2. Uſury; intereſt paid for money. *Shakſpeare.*

USE. *ſ.* [*uſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe. *Locke.*
2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe. *Temple.*
3. Need of; occaſion on which a thing is to be employed. *Philips.*
4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden. Locke.*
5. Convenience; help.
6. Uſage;

6. Uſage; cuſtomary act. *Locke.*
7. Practice; habit. *Waller.*
8. Cuſtom; common occurrence. *Shakeſp.*
9. Intereſt; money paid for the uſe of money. *Taylor. South.*

To USE. *v. a.* [*uſer*, French; *uſus*, Latin.]
1. To employ to any purpoſe. 1 *Chron.*
2. To accuſtom; to habituate. *Roſcommon.*
3. To treat. *Knolles. Addiſon.*
4. To practiſe. 1 *Peter.*
5. To behave. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

To USE *v. n.*
1. To be accuſtomed; to practiſe cuſtomarily. *Spenſer.*
2. To be cuſtomarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon. May.*
3. To frequent. Obſolete. *Milton.*

U'SEFUL. *a.* [*uſe* and *full.*] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpoſe. *More. Swift.*

U'SEFULLY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end *Bentley.*

U'SEFULNESS. *ſ.* Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end. *Addiſon.*

U'SELESS. *a.* [from *uſe*] Anſwering no purpoſe; having no end. *Waller. Boyle.*

U'SELESSLY. *ad.* [from *uſeleſs.*] Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe. *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *uſeleſs.*] Unfitneſs to any end. *L'Eſtrange.*

U'SER *ſ.* [from *uſe.*] One who uſes. *Wotton.*

U'SHER *ſ.* [*huiſſer*, French.]
1. One whoſe buſineſs it is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*
2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young ſcholars to higher learning. *Dryden.*

To U'SHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Milton. Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH. *ſ.* [An Iriſh and Erſe word, which ſignifies the water of life.] A compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromatics. The Highland ſort, by corruption, they call *whiſkey.*

U'STION. *ſ.* [*uſtion*, Fr. *uſtus*, Latin.] The act of burning; the ſtate of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS. *a.* [*uſtum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

U'SUAL. *a.* [*uſuel*, French.] Common; frequent; cuſtomary. *Hooker.*

U'SUALLY. *ad.* [from *uſual.*] Commonly; frequently; cuſtomarily. *South. Swift.*

U'SUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *uſual.*] Commonneſs; frequency.

USUCA'PTION. *ſ.* [*uſus*, and *captio*, Latin.] In the civil law, the acquiſition of the property of a thing by poſſeſſion thereof a certain term of years. *Dict.*

USUFRU'CT. *ſ.* [*uſufruit*, Fr.] The temporary uſe; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRU'CTUARY. *ſ.* [*uſufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the uſe and temporary profit, not the property of a thing. *Ayliffe.*

To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*uſura*, Latin] To practiſe uſury; to take intereſt for money. *Shakſp.*

U'SURER. *ſ.* [*uſura*, Latin.] One who puts money out at intereſt. *Shakſpeare.*

USU'RIOUS. *a.* Given to the practice of uſury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*

To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*uſurpo*, Latin] To poſſeſs by force of intruſion; to ſeize or poſſeſs without right. *Hooker. Ben Jonſon.*

USURPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *uſurp.*] Forcible, unjuſt, illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion. *Dryd.*

USU'RPER. *ſ.* [from *uſurp.*] One who ſeizes, or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

USU'RPINGLY. *ad.* [from *uſurp.*] Without juſt claim. *Shakſpeare.*

U'SURY. *ſ.* [*uſure*, French; *uſura*, Latin.]
1. Money paid for the uſe of money; intereſt. *Spenſer. Walton*
2. The practice of taking intereſt *Bacon*

U'TENSIL. *ſ.* [*utenſile*, low Latin.] An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South.*

U'TERINE. *a.* [*uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb. *Ray.*

U'TERUS. ſ. [Latin.] The womb.

UTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*utilitas*, Latin] Uſefulneſs; profit; convenience; advantageouſneſs.

U'TMOST. *a* [uṫmœſṫ, Sax. from uṫṫeṛ.]
1. Extreme; placed at the extremity *Milt.*
2. Being in the higheſt degree. *Shakſp.*

U'TMOST. *ſ.* The moſt that can be; the greateſt power. *Shakſpeare. South.*

U'TTER. *a.* [uṫṫeṛ Saxon.]
1. Situate on the outſide, or remote from the centre. *Milton.*
2. Placed beyond any compaſs; out of any place. *Milton.*
3. Extreme; exceſſive; utmoſt. *Milton.*
4. Compiete; total. *Clarendon.*
5. Peremptory. *Clarendon.*
6. Perfect; mere. *Atterbury.*

To U'TTER. *v. a.*
1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to expreſs *Hooker. Addiſon.*
2. To diſcloſe; to diſcover; to publiſh. *Whitgifte. Dryden.*
3. To ſell; to vend. *Abbot. Carew.*
4. To diſperſe; to emit at large. *Swift.*

U'TTERABLE *a.* [from *utter.*] Expreſſible; ſuch as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE *ſ.* [from *utter.*]
1. Pronunciation; manner of ſpeaking. *Spenſer.*
2. Extremity; terms of extreme hoſtility. Out of uſe. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Vocal expreſſion; emiſſion from the mouth. *Holder.*

U'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *utter.*]
1. One who pronounces.
2. A divulger; a diſcloſer. *Dryden.*
3. A ſeller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

U'TTERMOST. *a.* [from *utter.*]
1. Extreme; being in the higheſt degree. *Milton.*

2. Moſt remote. *Abbot.*

U'TTERMOST. *ſ.* The greateſt degree. *Hook.*

U'VEOUS. *a.* [from *uva*, Latin.] The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

VULCANO. ſ. [Italian.] A burning mountain: commonly *volcano.* *Arbuthnot.*

VU'LGAR. *a.* [*vulgaris*, Latin.]

1. Plebeian; ſuiting to the common people; practiſed among the common people. *Add.*

2. Vernacular; national. *Fell.*

3. Mean; low; being of the common rate. *South. Broome.*

4. Publick; commonly bruited. *Shakſp.*

VU'LGAR. *ſ.* [*vulgaire*, French.] The common people. *K. Charles.*

VU'LGARISM. *ſ.* [from *vulgar.*] Groſſneſs; meanneſs; vulgarity. *Reynolds.*

VULGA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *vulgar.*]

1. Meanneſs; ſtate of the loweſt people. *Brown.*

2. Mean or groſs mode. *Dryden.*

VU'LGARLY. *ad.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people. *Hammond. Brown.*

VU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*vulnerabilis*, Latin.] Suſceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakſpeare.*

VU'LNERARY. *a.* [*vulnerarius*, Latin.] Uſeful in the cure of wounds. *Wiſeman.*

To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Latin.] To wound; to hurt. *Glanville.*

VU'LPINE. *a.* [*vulpinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a fox.

VU'LTURE. *ſ.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity. *Shakeſp.*

VU'LTURINE. *a.* [*vulturinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a vulture.

U'VULA. *ſ.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate, near the foramina of the noſtrils, over the glottis. *Wiſeman.*

UXO'RIOUS. *a.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submiſſively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage. *Bacon. Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *uxorious.*] With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife. *Dryden.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *uxorious*] Connubial dotage; fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W.

WAF WAG

W Is a letter, of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages. W is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*; *viewes, ſtrew*: the ſound of *w* conſonant is uniform.

To WABBLE. *v. n.* [a low barbarous word.] To move from ſide to ſide; to change direction. *Moxon.*

WAD. *ſ.* [ꝛeoð, hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of ſtraw thruſt cloſe together.

2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward.*

WA'DDING. *ſ.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Iſlandick.] A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*waghelen*, Dutch.] To ſhake, in walking, from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion from a right line. *Spectator. Pope.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Latin.]

1. To walk through the waters; to paſs water without ſwimming. *Knolles. More.*

2. To paſs difficultly and laboriouſly. *Hooker. Addiſon.*

WA'FER. *ſ.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts. *Hall.*

3. Paſte made to cloſe letters.

To WAFT. *v. a.* [probably from *wave.*]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water. *Brown.*

2. To beckon; to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. *Thomſon.*

2. Motion of a ſtreamer.

WA'FTAGE. *ſ.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'FTER. *ſ.* [from *waft.*] A paſſage boat. *Ainſworth.*

WA'FTURE. *ſ.* [from *waft.*] The act of waving. *Shakſpeare.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pæȝian, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to ſhake ſlightly. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Shakſpeare*

2. To go; to be moved. *Dryden.*

WAG. *ſ.* [pœȝan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous; a merry droll *Addiſon.*

WAGE. *ſ.* the plural *wages* is now only uſed. [*waggen*, German.]

1. Pay given for ſervice. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Gage,

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainſworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a.*
1. To attempt; to venture. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To make to carry on. *Dryden.*
3. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To ſet to hire. *Spenſer.*
4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay. *Raleigh. Davies.*
5. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought againſt any one, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, ſwear, and certain perſons with him, that he owes nothing to the plantiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER. *ſ.* [from *wage*, to venture.]
1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance. *Spenſer. Bentley.*
2. [In law.] An offer to make oath.

To WA'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay to pledge as a bett. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'GES. *ſ.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *ſ.* [from *wag*.] Miſchievous merriment; roguiſh trick; ſarcaſtical gayety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *a.* [from *wag*.] Knaviſhly merry; merrily; miſchievous; frolickſome. *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'GGISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *waggiſh*.] Merry miſchief. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*waggbelen*, German.] To waddle; to move from ſide to ſide. *Sidney. L'Eſtrange.*

WA'GON. *ſ.* [pœȝan, Saxon; *whaeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Iſlandick.]
1. A heavy carriage for burdens. *Knolles.*
2. A chariot. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

WA'GONER. *ſ.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon. *Dryden.*

WAG'TAIL. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WAID. *a.* Cruſhed. *Shakſpeare.*

WAIF. *ſ.* Goods found, but claimed by nobody. *Ainſworth.*

To WAIL *v. a.* [*gualare*, Ital.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to expreſs ſorrow. *Ezekiel.*

WAIL. *ſ.* Audible ſorrow. *Thomſon.*

WA'ILING. *ſ.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible ſorrow. *Knolles.*

WAI'LFUL. *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shakſ.*

WAIN. *ſ.* A carriage. *Spenſer.*

WA'INROPE. *ſ.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'INSCOT. *ſ.* [*wageſcot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Arbuthnot.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a* [*waegenſchotten*, Dut.]
1. To line walls with boards. *Bacon.*
2. To line in general. *Grew.*

WAIR *ſ.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad *Bailey.*

WAIST. *ſ* [*gwaſe*, Welſh.]
1. The ſmalleſt part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton.*
2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ſhip. *Dryden.*

WA'ISTCOAT. *ſ.* An inner coat; a coat cloſe to the body. *Richardſon.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*watchten*, Dutch.]
1. To expect; to ſtay for. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To attend; to accompany with ſubmiſſion or reſpect. *Dryden.*
3. To attend as a conſequence of ſomething. *Rowe.*
4. To watch as an enemy. *Job.*

To WAIT. *v. n.*
1. To expect; to ſtay in expectation. *Job.*
2. To pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance. *Milton. Denham.*
3. To attend. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To ſtay; not to depart from. *South.*
5. To ſtay by reaſon of ſome hindrance.
6. To look watchfully. *Bacon.*
7. To lie in ambuſh as an enemy. *Milton.*
8. To follow as a conſequence. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *ſ.* Ambuſh; inſidious and ſecret watch to miſchief. *Numbers.*

WA'ITER. *ſ.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *Ben Jonſon.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* WA'ITING *maid.* WA'ITING *woman.* *ſ.* [from *wait*.] An upper ſervant who attends on a lady in her chamber. *Swift.*

To WAKE. *v. n.* [pacian. Saxon; *waechen*, Dutch.]
1. To watch; not to ſleep. *Locke.*
2. To be rouſed from ſleep. *Milton.*
3. To ceaſe to ſleep. *Sidney. Denham.*
4. To be quick; to be alive. *Dryden.*
5. To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *weeken*, Dutch.]
1. To rouſe from ſleep. *Dryden.*
2. To excite; to put in motion or action. *Prior.*
3. To bring to life again, as if from the ſleep of death. *Milton.*

WAKE. *ſ.* [from the verb]
1. The feaſt of the dedication of the church formerly kept by watching all night. *King.*
2. Vigils; ſtate of forbearing ſleep. *Milt.*

WA'KEFUL. *a.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not ſleeping; vigilant. *Spenſer. Craſhaw.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *wakeful*.]
1. Want of ſleep. *Bacon.*
2. Forbearance of ſleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to ceaſe from ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep. *Dryden.*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.*
1. To rouſe from ſleep. *Spenſer.*
2. To excite to action. *Roſcommon.*
3. To produce; to excite. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WALE. *ſ.* [; ell, Sax. a web.] A riſing part in cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.]
1. To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one

foot is ſet down before the other is taken up. *Clarendon.*

2. It is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.

3. To move for exerciſe or amuſement. *Milton.*

4. To move the ſloweſt pace; not to trot, gallop or amble. Applied to a horſe.

5 To appear as a ſpectre. *Davies.*

6 To act on any occaſion. *Ben Jonſon.*

To be in motion. *Spenſer.*

8. To act in ſleep. *Shakſpeare.*

9. To range; to move about. *Shakſpeare.*

10. To move off. *Spenſer.*

11. To act in any particular manner: as, *to* walk *uprightly*. *Deuteronomy.*

12. To travel. *Deuteronomy.*

To WALK. *v. a.*

1. To paſs through. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To lead out for the ſake of air or exerciſe.

WALK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exerciſe. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Gait; ſtep; manner of moving. *Dryden.*

3. A length of ſpace, or circuit through which one walks. *Milton.*

4. An avenue ſet with trees. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sandys.*

6. [*turbo*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

7. *Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace or going of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER. *ſ.* [from *walk*.] One that walks. *Swift.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *ſ.* A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport himſelf in walking. *Granv.*

WALL *ſ.* [*wall*, Welſh; *vallum*, Latin; pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upward, commonly cemented with mortar; the ſides of a building. *Wotton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. *Shakſpeare.*

3. *To take the* WALL. To take the upper place; not to give place. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encloſe with walls. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls. *Bacon.*

WALLCREE'PER. *ſ.* A bird.

WA'LLET *ſ.* [pealhan, to travel, Saxon.]

1. A bag, in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack. *Addiſon.*

2. Any thing protuberant and ſwagging. *Shakſpeare.*

WALLEY'ED. *a.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes *Shakſpeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *ſ.* See STOCKGILLIFLOWER.

WA'LLFRUIT. *ſ.* Fruit which, to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall. *Mortimer.*

To WA'LLOP. *v. a.* [pealan, to boil, Sax.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *ſ.* [*cimex*, Latin.] An inſect; a bug. *Ainſworth.*

To WA'LLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; paliczan, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumſily. *Milton.*

2. To roll himſelf in mire, or any thing filthy. *Knolles.*

3. To live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice. *South.*

W'ALLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

WA'LLWORT. *ſ.* A plant, the ſame with dwarf elder, or canewort.

WA'LNUT. *ſ.* [palhhnuꝺa, Saxon.] The ſpecies are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-ſhelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-ſhelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. The Virginian black walnut, with the long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The ſmall hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

WA'LTRON *ſ.* The ſeahorſe. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmellen*, Dutch.] To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach. *L'Eſtrange.*

WAN. *a.* [pann, Sax.] Pale, as with ſickneſs; languid of look. *Spenſer. Suckling.*

WAN, for *won*, the old preterite of *win*. *Spenſer.*

WAND. *ſ.* [*vaan*, Daniſh.]

1. A ſmall ſtick or twig; a long rod. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

2. Any ſtaff of authority, or uſe. *Sidney.*

3. A charming-rod. *Milton.*

To WA'NDER. *v. n.* [panꝺjian. Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain courſe. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To deviate; to go aſtray. *Pſalms.*

To WA'NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain courſe. *Milton.*

WA'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *wander*.] Rover; rambler. *Ben Jonſon.*

WA'NDERING. *ſ.* [from *wander*.]

1. Uncertain peregrination. *Addiſon.*

2. Aberration; miſtaken way. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Uncertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*

To WANE. *v. n.* [panean, to grow leſs, Saxon.]

1. To grow leſs; to decreaſe. *Hakewill.*

2. To decline; to ſink. *Shakſpeare. Rowe.*

WANE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Decreaſe of the moon. *Bacon.*

2. Decline; diminution; declenſion. *South.*

WA'NNED. *a.* [from *wan*.] Turned pale and faint coloured. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'NNESS. *ſ.* [from *wan*.] Paleneſs; languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]

1. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary. *Locke.*

2. To be defective in ſomething. *Milton*

3. To fall ſhort of; not to contain. *Milton.*

4. To be without; not to have. *Dryden.*

5. To

5. To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.*
6. To wish; to long; to desire. *Shakspeare.*

To WANT. *v. a.*
1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent. *Milton. Denham.*
2. To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.*
3. To be missed; to be not had. *Dryden.*

WANT. *s.*
1. Need. *Milton.*
2. Deficiency. *Addison.*
3. The state of not having. *Pope.*
4. Poverty; penury; indigence, *Swift.*
5. [pand, Saxon.] A mole. *Heylin.*

WA'NTON. *a.*
1. Lascivious; libidinous. *Milton.*
2. Licentious; dissolute. *Shaksp. Roscom.*
3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shakspeare. Raleigh.*
4. Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.*
5. Quick and irregular of motion. *Milton.*
6. Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.*
7. Not regular; turned fortuitously. *Milton.*

WA'NTON. *s.*
1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger. *South.*
2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer. *Shakspeare.*
3. A word of slight endearment. *Ben Jonson.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play lasciviously. *Prior.*
2. To revel; to play. *Fenton.*
3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *ad.* [from *wanton.*] Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gayly; sportively; carelessly. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *s.* [from *wanton.*]
1. Lasciviousness; lechery. *South.*
2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour. *Pope.*
3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *King Charles. Milton.*

WA'NTWIT. *s.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot. *Shakspeare.*

WA'NTY. *s.* A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle. *Tusser.*

WA'PED. *a.* Dejected; crushed by misery. *Shakspeare.*

WA'PENTAKE. *s.* [from pœpun, Sax. and *take.*] *Wapentake* is what we call a hundred; upon a meeting they touched each other's weapons in token of their fidelity. Others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds or boroughs. *Spenser.*

WAR. *s.* [*were*, old Dutch.]
1. The exercise of violence under sovereign command. *Raleigh.*
2. The instruments of war in poetical language. *Prior.*
3. Forces; army. *Milton.*
4. The profession of arms. *Wisdom.*
5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Shakspeare.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility. *Timothy.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. *Spenser. Daniel.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*wervelin*, German.]
1. To quaver any sound. *Milton.*
2. To cause to quaver. *Milton.*
3. To utter musically. *Milton.*

To WA'RBLE *v. n.*
1. To be quavered. *Gay.*
2. To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.*
3. To sing. *Milton. Pope.*

WA'RBLER. *s.* [from *warble.*] A singer; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from peapd, Saxon.

To WARD. *v. a* [peapdian, Saxon; *warren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]
1. To guard; to watch. *Spenser.*
2. To defend; to protect. *Shakspeare.*
3. To fence off; to obstruct; to turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax. Daniel.*

To WARD. *v. n.*
1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Dryden.*

WARD. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Watch; act of guarding. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. Garrison; those who are entrusted to keep a place *Spenser.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shakspeare*
4. Fortress; strong hold. *Shakspeare.*
5. District of a town. *Dryden.*
6. Custody; confinement. *Hooker.*
7. The part of a lock, which corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it. *Milton. Grew.*
8. One in the hands of a guardian. *Drummond. Otway.*
9. The state of a child under a guardian. *Bacon.*
10. Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*

WA'RDEN. *s.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]
1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer. *Garth.*
3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magistrate of those havens in the east of England, called the cinque ports, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. *Cowel.*
4. A large pear. *May. King.*

WA'RDER. *s.* [from *ward.*]
1. A keeper; a guard. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RDMOTE. *s.* [peapd and mote, or ȝemot, Saxon.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *s.* [*gardrobe*, French.] A room where clothes are kept. *Spenser. Addison.*

WA'RDSHIP. *s.* [from *ward.*]
1. Guardianship. *Bacon.*

2. Pupilage; ſtate of being under ward. *K. Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequently *wore*. *Luke.*

WARE. *a.* [for this we commonly ſay *aware.*]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided againſt. *Matthew.*

2. Cautious; wary. *Spenſer.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden.*

WARE. *ſ.* [paɼn, *Saxon*; *waere*, Dutch.] Commonly ſomething to be ſold. *Shakſpeare. Ben Jonſon.*

WA'REFUL. *a.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorouſly prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiouſneſs. Obſolete. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *ſ.* [*ware* and *houſe.*] A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe. *Locke. Addiſon.*

WA'RELESS. *a.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenſer.*

WA'RELY. *ad.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiouſly; timorouſly. *Spenſer.*

WA'RFARE. *ſ.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military ſervice; military life; ſtate of conteſt and ſolicitude. *Dryden. Rogers.*

To WA'RFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE. *a.* [*war* and *habile.*] Military; fit for war. *Spenſer.*

WA'RILY. *ad.* [from *wary.*] Cautiouſly; with timorous prudence; with wiſe forethought. *Hooker. Spratt.*

WA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous ſcrupulouſneſs. *Donne. Spratt.*

WARK. *ſ.* [anciently uſed for *work*; whence *bulwark.*] Building. *Spenſer.*

WA'RLIKE. *a.* [*war* and *like.*]

1. Fit for war; diſpoſed to war. *Philips.*

2. Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

WA'RLING. *ſ.* [from *war.*] One often quarrelled with. *Camden.*

WA'RLOCK. } *ſ.* [peɼlozȝ, Sax.] A male
WA'RLUCK. } witch; a wizzard. *Dryden.*

WARM. *a.* [*warm*, Goth. peaɼm, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a ſmall degree. *Milton.*

2. Zealous; ardent. *Pope.*

3. Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.*

4. Buſy in action. *Dryden.*

5. Fanciful; enthuſiaſtick. *Locke.*

6. Vigorous; ſprightly. *Pope.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Iſaiah. Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

WA'RMINGPAN. *ſ.* [*warm* and *pan.*] A covered braſs pan for warming a bed by means of hot coal.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *ſ.* [*warm* and *ſtone.*] The *warming-ſtone* is dug in Cornwall, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY. *ad.* [from *warm.*]

1. With gentle heat. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently. *Prior. Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. }
WARMTH } *ſ.* [from *warm.*]

1. Gentle heat. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

2. Zeal; paſſion; fervour of mind. *Shakſpeare. Spratt.*

3. Fancifulneſs; enthuſiaſm. *Temple.*

To WARN. *v. a.* [pæɼnian, Saxon, *waernen*, Dutch.]

1. To caution againſt any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *South.*

2. To admoniſh of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken. *Acts.*

3. To inform previouſly of good or bad. *Dryden.*

WA'RNING. *ſ.* [from *warn.*]

1. Caution againſt faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Wake.*

2. Previous notice: in a ſenſe indifferent. *Duty of Man. Dryden.*

WARP. *ſ.* [peaɼp, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof. *Bacon.*

To WARP. *v. n.* [peoɼpan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch.] To change from the true ſituation of inteſtine motion; to change the poſition from one part to another. *Shakſpeare. Moxon.*

2. To loſe its proper courſe of direction. *Shakſpeare. Norris.*

3. To turn. *Milton.*

To WARP. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to ſhrivel.

2. To turn aſide from the true direction. *Dryden. Watts.*

3. It is uſed by *Shakſpeare* to expreſs the effect of froſt.

To WA'RRANT. *v. n.* [*garrantir*, French.]

1. To ſupport or maintain; to atteſt. *Hooker. Locke.*

2. To give authority. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To juſtify. *South.*

4. To exempt; to privilege; to ſecure. *Sidney. Milton.*

5. To declare upon ſurety. *L'Eſtr. Dryd.*

WA'RRANT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring ſome right or authority. *Shakſpeare. Clarendon.*

2. A writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption. *Dryden.*

3. A ſecure inviolable grant. *Hooker.*

4. A juſtificatory commiſſion. *Kettlewell.*

5. Atteſtation. *Raleigh. South.*

6. Right; regality. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'RRANTABLE. *a.* [from *warrant.*] Juſtifiable; defenſible. *Brown. South.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *warrantable.*] Juſtifiableneſs. *Sidney.*

WA'RRANTABLY. *ad.* [from *warrantable.*] Juſtifiably. *Wake.*

WAR.

WARRA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *warrant.*]
1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives ſecurity.

WARRANTI'SE. *ſ.* [*wrarantiſo*, law Latin.] Authority; ſecurity. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'RRANTY. *ſ.* [*warrantia*, law Latin.]
1. [In the common law.] A promiſe made in a deed by one man unto another for himſelf and his heirs, to ſecure him and his heirs, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowel.*
2. Authority; juſtificatory mandate. *Shakſpeare. Taylor.*
3. Security. *Locke.*

To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *war.*] To make war upon. *Spenſer. Fairfax.*

WARRE. *a.* [pæpɿ, Saxon.] Worſe. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WA'RREN. *ſ.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, French.] A kind of park for rabbits. *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'RRENER. *ſ.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIOUR. *ſ.* [from *war.*] A ſoldier; a military man. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

WART. *ſ.* [peapt, Saxon; *verte*, Dutch.]
1. A corneous excreſcence; a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh. *Bacon.*
2. A protuberance of trees. *Ray.*

WA'RTWORT. *ſ.* [*wart* and *wort.*] Spurge.

WA'RTY. *a.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *a.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'RY. *a.* [pæpɿ, Saxon.] Cautious; ſcrupulous; timouroufly prudent. *Addiſon.*

WAS. The preterite of *To be.*

To WASH. *v. a.* [paꝛcan, Saxon; *waſſchen*, Dutch.]
1. To cleanſe by ablution. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To moiſten; to wet.
3. To affect by ablution. *Watts.*
4. To colour by waſhing. *Collier.*

To WASH. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of ablution. *Pope.*
2. To cleanſe clothes. *Shakſpeare.*

WASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mortimer.*
2. A bog; a marſh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A medical or coſmetick lotion. *Swift.*
4. A ſuperficial ſtain or colour. *Collier.*
5. The feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes. *Shakſpeare.*
6. The act of waſhing the clothes of a family; the linen waſhed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *ſ.* [*waſh* and *ball.*] Ball made of ſoap. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *waſh.*] One that waſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'SHPOT. *ſ.* [*waſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel in which any thing is waſhed. *Cowley.*

WA'SHY. *a.* [from *waſh.*]
1. Watery; damp. *Milton.*
2. Weak; not ſolid. *Watton.*

WASP. *ſ.* [peaꝛp, Saxon; *veſpa*, Latin; *gueſpe*, French.] A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

WA'SPISH. *a.* [from *waſp.*] Peeviſh; malignant; irritable. *Shakſpeare. Stilling fleet.*

WA'SPISHLY. *ad.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; irritability.

WA'SSAIL. *ſ.* [from pæpheel, your health, Saxon.]
1. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh good fellows.
2. A drunken bout. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'SSAILER. *ſ.* [from *waſſail.*] A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*

WAST. The ſecond perſon of *was*, from *To be.*

To WASTE. *v. a.* [apeꝛtan, Saxon; *woeſten*, Dutch; *guſtare*, Italian; *vaſtare*, Latin.]
1. To diminiſh *Dryden. Temple.*
2. To deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to ſquander. *Hooker. Bacon.*
3. To deſtroy; to deſolate. *Milton. Dryden.*
4. To wear out. *Milton.*
5. To ſpend; to conſume. *Milton.*

To WASTE *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a ſtate of conſumption. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Deſtroyed; ruined. *Locke. Prior.*
2. Deſolate; uncultivated. *Abbot.*
3. Superfluous; exuberant; loſt for want of occupiers. *Milton.*
4. Worthleſs; that of which none but vile uſes can be made: as, *waſte* wood.
5. That of which no account is taken, or value found. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction; the act of ſquandering. *Milton. Watts.*
2. Conſumption; loſs. *Hooker. Ray.*
3. Uſeleſs expence. *Dryden. Watts.*
4. Deſolate or uncultivated ground. *Locke. Pope.*
5 Ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied. *Milton. Waller.*
6. Region ruined and deſerted. *Dryden.*
7. Miſchief; deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'STEFUL. *a.* [*waſte* and *full.*]
1. Deſtructive; ruinous. *Milton.*
2. Wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*
3 Laviſh; prodigal: luxuriantly liberal. *Addiſon.*
4. Deſolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenſer.*

WA'STEFULLY. *ad.* [from *waſteful.*] With vain and diſſolute conſumption. *Dryden.*

WA'STEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *waſteful.* Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *ſ.* [from *waſte.*] Deſolation; ſolitude. *Spenſer.*

WA'STER. *ſ.* [from *waſte.*] One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly; a ſquanderer; vain conſumer. *Ben Jonſon.*

WA'STREL. *ſ.* [from *waſte.*] Common. *Carew.*

WATCH. *ſ.* [pæcce, Saxon.]
1. Forbearance of ſleep.
2. Attendance without ſleep. *Addiſon.*
3. Attention; cloſe obſervation. *Shakſp.*
4. Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenſer.*
5. Watchmen; men ſet to guard. *Spenſer*
6. Place where a guard is ſet. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Poſt or office of a watchman. *Shakſp.*
8. A period of the night. *Dryden.*
9. A pocket clock; a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring. *Hale.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pæcian, Saxon.]
1. Not to ſleep; to wake. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To keep guard. *Milton.*
3. To look with expectation. *Pſalms.*
4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. *Timothy.*
5. To be cautiouſly obſervant. *Taylor.*
6. To be inſidiouſly attentive. *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*
1. To guard; to have in keep. *Milton.*
2. To obſerve in ambuſh *Walton.*
3. To tend. *Broome.*
4. To obſerve, in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *watch.*]
1. One who watches. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Diligent overlooker or obſerver *More.*

WA'TCHET. *a.* [pæceð, Saxon.] Blue; pale blue. *Dryden.*

WA'TCHFUL. *a.* [*watch* and *full.*] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely obſervant. *Sha.*

WA'TCHFULLY. *ad.* [from *watchful.*] Vigilantly; cautiouſly; attentively; with cautious obſervation. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *watchful.*]
1. Vigilance; heed; ſuſpicious attention; cautious regard. *Hammond. Watts.*
2. Inability to ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TCHHOUSE *ſ.* [*watch* and *houſe.*] Place where the watch is ſet. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING. *ſ.* [from *watch.*] Inability to ſleep. *Wiſeman.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *ſ.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *ſ.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; centinel; one ſet to keep ward. *Taylor.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *ſ.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a ſentinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect. *Donne. Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *ſ.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the ſentinels to know their friends. *Spenſer. Sandys.*

WA'TER. *ſ.* [*waeter*, Dutch; pæten, Sax.]
1. Sir Iſaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid ſalt, volatile, and void of all ſavour or taſte. It ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, ſpherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal ſpecifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne obſerves. Their ſmoothneſs accounts for their ſliding eaſily over one another's ſurfaces; their ſphericity keeps them alſo from touching one another in more points than one; and by both theſe their frictions, in ſliding over one another, is rendered the leaſt poſſible. Their hardneſs accounts for the incompreſſibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The poroſity of water is ſo very great that there is at leaſt forty times as much ſpace as matter in it; for water is nineteen times ſpecifically lighter than gold, and conſequently rarer in the ſame proportion. *Quincey.*
2. The ſea. *Common Prayer.*
3. Urine. *Shakſpeare.*
4. *To hold* WATER. To be ſound; to be tight. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. It is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond. *Shakſpeare.*
6. WATER is much uſed in compoſition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*: as, *water* ſpaniel, *water*-flood, *water*-courſes, *water*-pots, *water*-fox, *water*-ſnakes, *water* gods, *water*-newt.

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To irrigate; to ſuppply with moiſture. *Temple.*
2. To ſupply with water for drink. *Knollet.*
3. To fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams. *Addiſon.*
4. To diverſify as with waves. *Locke.*

To WA'TER. *v. n.*
1. To ſhed moiſture. *Shakſpeare. South.*
2. To get or take in water; to be uſed in ſupplying water. *Knolles.*
3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement deſire. *Camden.*

WA'TERCOLOURS. *ſ.* Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water; thoſe they call *water-colours.* *Boyle.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *ſ.* [*ſiſymbrium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERER. *ſ.* [from *water.*] One who waters. *Carew.*

WA'TERFALL. *ſ.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; caſcade. *Raleigh.*

WA'TERFOWL. *ſ.* Fowl that live or get their food in water. *Hale.*

WATERGRU'EL *ſ.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal and water. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERINESS. *ſ.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH. *a.* [from *water.*]
1. Reſembling water. *Dryden.*
2. Moiſt; boggy. *Hale.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *wateriſh.*] Thinneſs: reſemblance of water. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERLI'LLY. *ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERMAN. *ſ.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

WA'TERMARK. *ſ.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood. *Dryd.*

WA'TERMELON. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERMILL. *ſ.* Mill turned by water. *Spenſer.*

WA'TERMINT. *ſ.* A plant.

WA'TERRADISH. *ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes.

WA'TERRAT. *ſ.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walton.*

WATERRO'CKET. *ſ.*
1. A ſpecies of watercreſſes.
2. A kind of firework to be diſcharged in the water.

WA'TERVIOLET. *ſ.* [*bottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *ſ.* The occidental ſapphire, which is neither ſo bright nor ſo hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WA'TERWITH. *ſ.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant of Jamaica, growing upon dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth affords, plentifully, water or ſap to the droughty traveller. *Denham.*

WA'TERWORK. *ſ.* [*water* and *work.*] A play of fountains; any hydraulick performance. *Wilkins. Addiſon.*

WA'TERY. *a.* [from *water.*]
1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Taſteleſs; inſipid; vapid; ſpiritleſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.*
4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.*
5. Conſiſting of water. *Milton.*

WA'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *waghelen*, to ſhake, German.]
1. The barbs or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*
1. A hurdle. *Ainſworth.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [paꝺelaꝛ, Saxon.] To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one within another. *Milton.*

WAVE. *ſ.* [pæȝe, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch.]
1. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface; billow. *Wotton.*
2. Unevenneſs; inequality *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play looſely; to float. *Dryden.*
2. To be moved as a ſignal. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To be in an unſettled ſtate; to fluctuate; to waver. *Hooker.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To raiſe into inequalties of ſurface. *Shak.*
2. To move looſely. *Milton.*
3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.*
4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To put off; to decline. *Wotton.*
6. To put aſide for the preſent. *Dryden.*

To WA'VER. *v. a.* [paꝼlian, Saxon.]
1. To play to and fro; to move looſely. *Boyle. Thomſon.*
2. To be unſettled; to be uncertain, or inconſtant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Shakſpeare. Atterbury.*

WA'VERER. *ſ.* [from *wave.*] One unſettled and irreſolute. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'VY. *a.* [from *wave.*]
1. Riſing in waves. *Dryden.*
2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations. *Philips. Prior.*

WAWES. or *waes. ſ.* for waves. *Spenſer.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [pa. grief, Saxon.] To cry; to howl. *Shakſpeare.*

WAX *ſ.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wex*, Daniſh; *wacks*, Dutch.]
1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters. *More.*

To WAX. *v. a.* To ſmear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*, part. paſſ. *waxed*, *waxen.* [paxan, Saxon.]
1. To grow; to increaſe; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill.*
2. To paſs into any ſtate; to become; to grow. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

WA'XEN. *a.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

WAY. *ſ.* [pæȝ, Saxon.]
1. The road on which one travels. *Prior.*
2. Broad road made for paſſengers. *Shakſp.*
3. A length of journey. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Courſe; direction of motion; local tendency. *Locke.*
5. Advance in life. *Spectator.*
6. Paſſage; power of progreſſion made or given: *he made* way *for me.* *Temple.*
7. Vacancy made by timorous or reſpectful receſſion. *Swift.*
8. Courſe; regular progreſſion. *Dryden.*
9. A ſituation or courſe obſtructive and obviating: *company comes in my* way *when I ſhould write.* *Duppa.*
10. Tendency to any meaning, or act: *his opinions tend the wrong* way. *Atterbury.*
11. Acceſs; means of admittance: *he made his* way *to the judge.* *Raleigh.*
12. Sphere of obſervation: *there have fallen in my* way *many learned men.* *Temple.*
13. Means; mediate inſtrument; intermediate ſtep: *which* way *will you prove it?* *Dryden. Tillotſon.*
14. Method; means of management: *his* way *was to intereſt his friends in his ſucceſs.* *Daniel. South.*
15. Private determination; particular will or humour: *he follows his own* way *without hearing others.* *Ben Jonſon.*
16. Manner; mode: *this is the preſent* way *of dreſs.* *Sidney. Addiſon.*
17. Method; manner of practice; *his* way *is to riſe early.* *Sidney. Milton.*
18. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action: *he is very careful of his* ways. *Milton. Addiſon.*
19. Proceſs of things good or ill: *his affairs are in a proſperous* way. *Heylin.*
20. Right method to act or know: *this is the* way *to be wiſe.* *Locke. Rowe.*
21. General ſcheme of acting; *he went out of his* way *to effect this.* *Clariſſa.*
22. *By the* WAY. Without any neceſſary connection with the main deſign. *Bacon.*
23. *To go* or *come one's* WAY, *or* WAYS. To come along or depart. *L'Eſtrange.*
24. WAY and WAYS are now often uſed corruptly for *wiſe*: *he was no* ways *a match for him.* *Swift.*

WAY-

WAYBREA'D. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

WA'YFARER. *ſ.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Paſſenger; traveller. *Carew.*

WA'YFA'RING. *a.* Travelling; paſſing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*

WA'YFARINGTREE. *ſ.* [*viburnum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To WA'YLAY. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch inſidiouſly in the way; to beſet by ambuſh. *Bacon. Dryden.*

WA'YLAYER. *ſ.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambuſh for another.

WA'YLESS. *a.* [from *way.*] Pathleſs; untracked. *Drayton*

WA'YMARK. *ſ.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah.*

To WA'YMEET. *v. a.* [þa, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WA'YWARD. *a.* Froward; peeviſh; moroſe; vexatious. *Sidney. Fairfax.*

WA'YWARDLY. *ad.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardly; perverſely. *Sidney.*

WA'YWARDNESS *ſ.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardneſs; perverſeneſs. *Wotton.*

WE. *pronoun.* [See I.] the plural of I.

WEAK *a.* [pæc, Saxon; *weec*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not ſtrong. *Milton. Locke.*
2. Infirm; not healthy. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Soft; pliant; not ſtiff.
4. Low of ſound. *Aſcham.*
5. Feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit. *Swift.*
6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as weak *beer.*
7. Not powerful; not potent. *Swift.*
8. Not well ſupported by argument. *Hook.*
9. Unfortified. *Addiſon.*

To WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble. *Hooker. Ray.*

WEA'KLING. *ſ.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature. *Shakſpeare.*

WEA'KLY. *ad.* [from *weak.*] Feebly; with want of ſtrength. *Bacon. Dryden.*

WEA'KLY. *a.* [from *weak.*] Not ſtrong; not healthy. *Raleigh.*

WEA'KNESS. *ſ.* [from *weak.*]

1. Want of ſtrength; want of force; feebleneſs. *Dryden.*
2. Want of ſprightlineſs. *Pope.*
3. Want of ſteadineſs. *Rogers.*
4. Infirmity; unhealthineſs. *Temple.*
5. Want of cogency. *Tillotſon.*
6. Want of judgment; want of reſolution; fooliſhneſs of mind. *Milton.*
7. Defect; failing. *Bacon.*

WEA'KSIDE. *ſ.* [*weak* and *ſide.*] Foible; deficience; infirmity. *Temple.*

WEAL. *ſ.* [pelan, Saxon; *welluſt*, Dutch.]

1. Happineſs; proſperity; flouriſhing ſtate. *Shakſpeare. Temple.*
2. Republick; ſtate; publick intereſt. *Pope.*

WEAL. *ſ.* [palan, Saxon.] The mark of a ſtripe. *Donne.*

WEAL *away. interj.* Alas. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WEALD, *Wald*, *Walt.* Whether ſingly or jointly, ſignify a wood or grove, from the Saxon pealo. *Gibſon.*

WEALTH. *ſ.* [palo, rich, Saxon.]

1. Riches; money, or precious goods. *Dryd.*
2. Proſperity. *Common Prayer.*

WEA'LTHILY. *ad.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly. *Shakſpeare.*

WEA'LTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *wealthy.*] Richneſs.

WEA'LTHY. *a.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare*

To WEAN *v. a.* [penan, Saxon.]

1. To put from the breaſt; to ablactate. *Shakſpeare. Ray.*
2. To withdraw from any habit or deſire. *Spenſer. Stillingfleet.*

WEA'NEL. } *ſ.* [from *wean.*]
WEA'NLING. }

1. An animal newly weaned. *Milton.*
2. A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON. *ſ.* [peapon, Saxon.] Inſtrument of offence. *Shakſpeare. Daniel.*

WEA'PONED. *a.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furniſhed with arms. *Hayward.*

WEA'PONLESS *ſ.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton.*

WEA'PONSALVE. *ſ.* [*weapon* and *ſalve.*] A ſalve which was ſuppoſed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*

To WEAR. *v. a.* preterite *wore*, participle *worn.* [pe̊an, Saxon.]

1. To waſte with uſe or time. *Peacham.*
2. To conſume tediouſly. *Carew.*
3. To carry appendant to the body. *Shak.*
4. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden.*
5. To affect by degrees. *Locke.*
6. *To* WEAR *out.* To haraſs. *Daniel.*
7. *To* WEAR *out.* To waſte or deſtroy by uſe. *Dryden.*

To WEAR. *v. n.*

1. To be waſted with uſe or time. *Exodus.*
2. To be tediouſly ſpent. *Milton.*
3. To paſs by degrees. *Rogers.*

WEAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hudibras.*
2. [pæp, Saxon, a fen; *war*, German, a mound.] A dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water; often written *weir* or *wier. Walton.*

WEARD. *ſ. Weard*, whether initial or final, ſignifies watchfulneſs or care, from the Sax. pe̊an, to ward or keep. *Gibſon.*

WEA'RER, *ſ.* [from *wear.*] One who has any thing appendant to his perſon. *Addiſon.*

WEA'RING. *ſ.* [from *wear.*] Clothes. *Shak.*

WEA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *weary.*]

1. Laſſitude; ſtate of being ſpent with labour. *Hale.*
2. Fatigue; cauſe of laſſitude. *Clarendon.*
3. Impatience of any thing.
4. Tediouſneſs.

WEA'RISH. *a.* [from pæp, Sax. a quagmire.]

1. Boggy; watery.
2. Weak; waſhy. *Carew.*

WEA'RISOME. *a.* [from *weary.*] Troubleſome; tedious; cauſing wearineſs. *Denham.*

WEA'RISOMELY. *ad.* [from *wearyſome.*] Tediouſly; ſo as to cauſe wearineſs. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *weariſome.*]
1. The quality of tiring.
2. The ſtate of being eaſily tired. *Aſcham.*

To WEA'RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To tire; to fatigue; to haraſs; to ſubdue by labour. *Dryden. Addiſon.*
2. To make impatient of continuance. *Sh.*
3. To ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome. *Milton.*

WEA'RY. *a.* [ɨeɹiȝ. Saxon; *waeren*, to tire, Dutch.]
1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful. *Clarendon.*
3. Deſirous to diſcontinue. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Cauſing wearineſs; tireſome. *Shakſp.*

WEA'SAND. *ſ.* [ɥeaɹen, Sax. This word is very variouſly written.] The windpipe; the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted. *Spenſer.*

WEA'SEL. *ſ.* [ɥeɹel, Saxon; *weſel*, Dutch.] A ſmall animal that eats coru and kills mice. *Pope.*

WEA'THER. *ſ.* [ɥeðeɹ, Saxon.]
1. State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or dryneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The change of the ſtate of the air. *Bacon.*
3. Tempeſt; ſtorm. *Dryden.*

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe to the air. *Spenſer.*
2. To paſs with difficulty. *Garth. Hale.*
3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point againſt the wind. *Addiſon.*
4. *To* WEATHER *out.* To endure. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *a.* Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather. *Suckling.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *ſ.* [*weather* and *cock.*]
1. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhows the point from which the wind blows. *Brown.*
2. Any thing fickle and inconſtant. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds. *Carew.*

WEA'THERGAGE. *ſ.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that ſhows the weather. *Hudib.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *ſ.* [*weather* and *glaſs.*] A barometer. *Arbuthnot. Bentley.*

WEATHERSPY'. *ſ.* [*weather* and *ſpy.*] A ſtargazer; an aſtrologer; one that foretels the weather *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *a.* [*weather* and *wiſe.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *ſ.* [*weather* and *wiſer*, Dutch, to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhows the weather. *Derham.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* preterite *wove*, *weaved*; part. paſſ. *woven*, *weaved.* [ɥeꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To form by texture. *Dryden.*
2. To unite by intermixture. *Addiſon.*
3. To interpoſe; to inſert. *Shakſpeare.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom

WEA'VER. *ſ.* [from *weave.*] One who makes thread into cloth. *Shakſpeare.*

WEA'VERFISH. *ſ.* [*araneus piſcis*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

WEB. *ſ.* [ɥebba, Saxon.]
1. Texture; any thing woven. *Davies.*
2. A kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight. *Shakſpeare.*

WE'BBED. *a.* [from *web.*] Joined by a film. *Derham.*

WE'BFOOTED. *a.* [*web* and *foot.*] Palmipedeous; having films between the toes. *Ray.*

WE'BSTER. *ſ.* [ɥebɹɨne, Sax.] A weaver. Obſolete. *Camden.*

To WED. *v. a.* [ɥeðian, Saxon.]
1. To marry; to take for huſband or wife. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*
2. To join in marriage. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To unite for ever. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To take for ever. *Clarendon.*
5. To unite by love or fondneſs. *Tillotſon.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony. *Suckling.*

WE'DDING. *ſ.* [from *wed.*] Marriage nuptials; the nuptial ceremony. *Graunt.*

WEDGE. *ſ.* [*wegge*, Daniſh; *wegge*, Dutch.]
1. A body which, having a ſharp edge continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber. *Spenſer. Arbuthnot.*
2. Any maſs of metal. *Spenſer.*
3. Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milt.*

To WEDGE. *v a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cleave with a wedge. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To drive as a wedge is driven. *Shakſp.*
3. To force as a wedge forces. *Milton.*
4. To faſten by wedges. *Philips.*
5. To fix as a wedge. *Bentley.*

WEDLOCK. *ſ.* [ɥeð and lac, Saxon.] Marriage; matrimony. *Shakſpeare. Cleaveland.*

WE'DNESDAY. *ſ.* [ɥoðenɹðaȝ, Saxon; *woen day*, Dutch.] The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from *Wodin* or *Odin.* *Shakſpeare.*

WEE. *a.* [*weeing*, Dutch.] Little; ſmall. *Sh.*

WEE'CHELM. *ſ.* A ſpecies of elm. *Bacon.*

WEED. *ſ.* [ɥeoð, Saxon.]
1. An herb noxious or uſeleſs. *Mortimer.*
2. [ɥæða, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dreſs. *Hooker.*

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rid of noxious plants. *Mortimer.*
2. To take away noxious plants. *Shakſp.*
3. To free from any thing hurtful. *Howel.*
4. To root out vice. *Locke.*

WE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shakſpeare.*

WE'EDHOOK. *ſ.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook by which weeds are extirpated. *Tuſſer.*

WE'EDLESS. *a.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious. *Donne. Dryden.*

WE'EDY. *a.* [from *weed.*]
1. Conſiſting of weeds. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Abounding with weeds. *Dryden.*

WEEK. *ſ.* [ɥeoc, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch; *wecha*, Swediſh.] The ſpace of ſeven days. *Geneſis.*

WE'EKDAY. *ſ.* Any day not Sunday. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY. *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary. *Swift*

WE'EKLY. *ad.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL. *ſ.* [pæel, Saxon.]
1. A whirlpool.
2. A twiggen ſnare or trap for fiſh.

To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon.] To think; to imagine; to fancy. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WEEP. *v. n.* preterite and participle paſſive *wept*, *weeped.* [pleonan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhew ſorrow by tears *Deuteronomy.*
2. To ſhed tears from any paſſion. *Shakſp.*
3. To lament; to complain. *Numbers.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*
1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhed moiſture. *Pope.*
3. To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER. *ſ.* [from *weep.*]
1. One who ſheds tears; a mourner. *Dryd.*
2. A white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *a.* Inſipid; ſour; ſurly. *Aſcham.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterite *wot* or *wote.* [pitan, Saxon; *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed. Obſolete. *Spenſer. Prior.*

WE'ETLESS. *a.* [from *weet.*] Unknowing.

WE'EVIL. *ſ.* [pipel, Saxon; *wevel*, Dutch.] A grub. *Bacon.*

WEFT. The old preterite and participle paſſive from *To weave.* *Spenſer.*

WEFT. *ſ.* [*guiave*, French; *vofa*, to wander, Iſlandick; *vagus*, Latin.] That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben Jonſon.*

WEFT. *ſ.* [peꝛꝛa, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *ſ.* [from *weft.*] Texture. *Grew.*

To WEIGH *v. a.* [pæȝan, Sax *wayben*, Dutch.]
1. To examine by the balance. *Milton.*
2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.*
3. To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Shakſp.*
4. To raiſe; to take up the anchor. *Knolles.*
5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to conſider. *Clarendon.*
6. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overbalance. *Dan.*
7. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overburden; to oppreſs with weight. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*
1. To have weight. *Brown.*
2. To be conſidered as important. *Addiſon.*
3. To raiſe the anchor. *Dryden.*
4. To bear heavily; to preſs hard. *Shakſp.*

WE'IGHED. *a.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER. *ſ.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *ſ.* [piht, Saxon.]
1. Quantity meaſured by the balance. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined. *Swift.*
3. Ponderous maſs. *Bacon.*
4. Gravity; heavineſs; tendency to the centre. *Wilkins.*
5. Preſſure; burden; overwhelming power. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; conſequence; moment. *Locke.*

WE'IGHTILY. *ad.* [from *weighty.*]
1. Heavily; ponderouſly.
2. Solidly; importantly. *Brooms.*

WE'IGHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *weighty.*]
1. Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs.
2. Solidity; force. *Locke.*
3. Importance. *Hayward.*

WE'IGHTLESS. *a.* [from *weight.*] Light; having no gravity. *Sandys.*

WE'IGHTY. *a.* [from *weight.*]
1. Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.*
2. Important; momentous: efficacious. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*
3. Rigorous: ſevere. *Shakſpeare.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [palapa, *woe on me*, Sax.] Alas. *Spenſer.*

WE'LCOME. *a.* [pilculme, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]
1. Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly; grateful; pleaſing. *Locke.*
2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with profeſſions of kindneſs. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interjection.* A form of kind ſalutation uſed to a new comer. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *ſ.*
1. Salutation of a new comer. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Kind reception of a new comer. *South.*

To WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME *to our houſe.* *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *welcome.*] Gratefulneſs. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *ſ.* [from *welcome.*] The ſaluter of a receiver or new comer. *Shakſpeare.*

WELD, or *Would.* *ſ.* Yellow weed, or diers weed. *Miller.*

To WELD, for *To wield.* *Spenſer.*

To WELD. *v. a.* To beat one maſs of metal into another. *Moxon.*

WE'LFARE. *ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; ſucceſs; proſperity. *Addiſon.*

To WELK. *v. a.* To cloud; to obſcure. *Spenſ.*

WE'LKED. *a.* Wrinkled; wreathed. *Shakſp.*

WE'LKIN. *ſ.* [pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Saxon.] The viſible regions of the air. *Milton. Philips.*

WELL. *ſ.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]
1. A ſpring; a fountain; a ſource. *Davies.*
2. A deep narrow pit of water. *Dryden.*
3. The cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

To WELL. *v. n.* [peallan. Saxon.] To ſpring; to iſſue as from a ſpring. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Sp.*

WELL. *a.*
1. Not ſick; being in health. *Taylor.*
2. Happy. *Spratt.*
3. Convenient; advantageous. *Locke.*
4. Being in favour. *Dryden.*
5. Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune. *Collier.*

WELL. *ad.* [pell, Saxon; *well*, Dutch.]
1. Not ill; not unhappily. *Prior.*
2. Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton.*
3. Skilfully; properly. *Wotton.*
4. Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully. *Knolles.*
5. Not inſufficiently; not defectively. *Bacon.*

6. To

6. To a degree that gives pleaſure. *Bacon.*
7. With praiſe; favourably. *Pope.*
8. Conveniently; ſuitably. *Milton.*
9. *As* WELL *as.* Together with; not leſs than. *Arbuthnot.*
10. WELL *is him.* He is happy. *Eccluſ.*
11. WELL *nigh.* Nearly; almoſt. *Milton.*
12. It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WE'LLADAY. *interjection.* [A corruption of *welaway.*] Alas! *Shakſpeare.*

WELLBE'ING. *ſ.* [*well* and *be.*] Happineſs; proſperity. *Taylor. South.*

WELLBO'RN. *a.* Not meanly deſcended. *Waller. Dryden.*

WELLBRE'D. *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite. *Roſcommon. Pope.*

WELLDO'NE. *interj.* A word of praiſe. *Matt.*

WE'LLFARE. *ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; proſperity. *Holyday.*

WELLFA'VOURED. *a.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye *Shakſpeare.*

WELLME'T. *interjection.* [*well* and *met.*] A term of ſalutation. *Shakſpeare.*

WELLNA'TURED. *a.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind. *Denham.*

WELLNI'GH. *ad.* Almoſt. *Spratt.*

WELLSPE'NT. *a.* Paſſed with virtue. *Calamy.*

WE'LLSPRING. *ſ.* [pœllȝeſpꝛinȝ, Saxon.] Fountain; ſource. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'LLER. *ſ.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly. *Sidney. Hooker.*

WELLWI'SH *ſ.* [*well* and *wiſh.*] A wiſh of happineſs. *Addiſon.*

WELLWI'SHER. *ſ.* [from *wellwiſh.*] One who wiſhes the good of another. *Pope.*

WELT. *ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging. *Ben Jonſon.*

To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border.

To WE'LTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon; *welteren,* Dutch.]
1. To roll in water or mire. *Milton. Dryden*
2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow. *Aſcham.*

WEM. *ſ.* [pem, Saxon.] A ſpot; a ſcar. *Brerewood.*

WEN. *ſ.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleſhy or callous exceſcence or protuberance. *More. Dryden.*

WENCH. *ſ.* [pencle, Saxon.]
1. A young woman. *Sidney. Donne.*
2. A young woman in contempt. *Prior.*
3. A ſtrumpet. *Spectator.*

To WENCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frequent looſe women. *Addiſon.*

WE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator. *Grew.*

To WEND. *v. n.* pret. *went.* [pendan, Sax.]
1. To go; to paſs to or from. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To turn round. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL. *ſ.* [corrupted from *weanel.*] An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tuſſer.*

WE'NNY. *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen. *Wiſeman.*

WENT. *preterite.* See WEND and Go.

WEPT. Preterite and participle of *weep.*

WERE, of the verb *to be.* The plural in all perſons of the indicative imperfect, and all perſons of the ſubjunctive imperfect except the ſecond, which is *wert.*

WERE. *ſ.* A dam. See WEAR. *Sidney.*

WERT. The ſecond perſon ſingular of the ſubjunctive imperfect of *To be.*

WERTH. *Wearth, Wyrth. ſ.* In the names of places, ſignify a farm, court, or village; from the Saxon peoꝛðiȝ. *Gibſon.*

WE'SIL. *ſ.* See WEASAND. *Bacon.*

WEST. *ſ.* [peſt, Saxon; *weſt,* Dutch.] The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Milton. Pope.*

WEST. *a.* Being toward, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun. *Exodus. Numbers.*

WEST. *ad.* To the weſt of any place. *Milton.*

WE'STERING. *a.* Paſſing to the weſt. *Milton.*

WE'STERLY. *a.* [from *weſt.*] Tending or being toward the weſt. *Graunt.*

WE'STERN. *a.* [from *weſt.*] Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets. *Add.*

WE'STWARD *ad.* [peſtpeaꝛd, Sax.] Toward the weſt. *Addiſon. Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *ad.* With tendency to the weſt. *Donne.*

WET. *a.* [pæt, Saxon.]
1. Humid; having ſome moiſture adhering. *Bacon.*
2. Rainy; watery. *Dryden.*

WET. *ſ.* Water; humidity; moiſture. *Evelyn.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To humectate; to moiſten. *Milton.*
2. To moiſten with drink. *Walton.*

WE'THER *ſ.* [eðeꝛ, Saxon; *weder,* Dutch.] A ram caſtrated. *Brown. Graunt.*

WE'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *wet.*] The ſtate of being wet; moiſture. *Mortimer.*

To WEX, for *To wax.* *Spenſer. Dryden.*

WE'ZAND. *ſ.* See WEASAND. *Brown.*

WHALE. *ſ.* [phale, Sax.] The largeſt of fiſh; the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Geneſis. Swift.*

WHA'LY. *a.* [See WEAL.] Marked in ſtreaks: properly *welty.* *Spenſer.*

WHAME. *ſ.* Burrelfly. *Derham.*

WHARF. *ſ.* [*wharf,* Swediſh; *werf,* Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of landing or emptying veſſels; a quay or key. *Child.*

WHA'RFAGE. *ſ.* [from *wharf.*] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *ſ.* [from *wharf.*] One who attends a wharf.

To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon; *wat,* Dut.]
1. That which: what *he thinks, he ſpeaks.* *Dryden. Addiſon.*
2. Which part: *in ore the metalliſt marks* what *is metal and* what *is earth.* *Locke.*
3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely: *I'll tell the* what. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Which of ſeveral: *he is in doubt* what *purchaſe to make firſt.* *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
5. An interjection by way of ſurpriſe of queſtion; What! *are you there?* *Dryden.*

6. What

6. WHAT *though? What* imports it *though?* notwithſtanding. *Hooker.*
7. WHAT *time, What day.* At the time when; on the day when. *Milton. Pope.*
8. Which of many, interrogatively; what *colour do you like? Spenſer. Dryden.*
9. To how great a degree: what *wiſe men were the counſellors. Dryden.*
10. It is uſed adverbially for partly; in part; *he is overcome* what *with' hunger*, what *with wearineſs. Knolles. Norris.*
11. WHAT *ho.* An interjection of calling. *Dryden.*

WHATE'VER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *ſoever*]
WHATSO'. }
WHATSOE'VER. }

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, ſpecifically, or numerically: *I'll catch thee* whatſoever *thou art. Milton. Denham.*
2. Any thing, be it what it will: whatſoever *I loſe, you win. Hooker.*
3. The ſame, be it this or that: whatſoever *it was, it is ſtill. Pope.*
4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that: whatſoever *the moon beholds, is periſhable. Shakſpeare.*

WHEAL. *ſ.* [See WEAL.] A puſtule; a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter. *Wiſeman.*
WHEAT. *ſ.* [hpeate, Saxon.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Peachaw.*
WHEA'TEN. *a.* [from *wheat.*] Made of wheat. *Arbuthnot.*
WHEA'TEAR. *ſ.* A ſmall bird very delicate. *Swift.*
WHEA'TPLUM. *ſ.* A ſort of plum. *Ainſw.*
To WHE'EDLE. *v. a.* To entice by ſoft words; to flatter; to perſuade by kind words. *Locke. Rowe.*
WHEEL. *ſ.* [hpeol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch.]
1. A circular body that runs round upon an axis. *Dryden.*
2. A circular body. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A carriage that runs upon wheels. *Milton.*
4. An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The inſtrument of ſpinning. *Gifford.*
6. Rotation; revolution. *Bacon.*
7. A compaſs about; a track approaching to circularity. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.*
1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis. *Bentley.*
3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
4. To turn; to have viciſſitudes.
5. To fetch a compaſs. *Shakſpeare. Knolles.*
6. To roll forward. *Shakſpeare.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton.*
WHEE'LBARROW. *ſ.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon. King.*
WHEE'LER. *ſ.* [from *wheel.*] A maker of wheels. *Camden.*
WHEE'LWRIGHT. *ſ.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A maker of wheel carriages. *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY. *a.* [from *wheel.*] Circular; ſuitable to rotation. *Philips.*
To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [hpeoſan, Saxon.] To breathe with noiſe. *Floyer.*
WHE'LK. *ſ.* An inequality; a protuberance. *Shakſpeare.*
To WHELM. *v. n.* [aphilman, Saxon; *wilma*, Iſlandick.]
1. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off; to bury. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*
2. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*

WHELP. *ſ.* [*welp*, Dutch.]
1. The young of the dog; a puppy. *Brown.*
2. The young of any beaſt of prey. *Donne.*
3. A ſon: in contempt. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A young man: in contempt. *B. Jonſon.*

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. *Milton.*
WHEN. *ad.* [*whan*, Gothick; hpænne, Saxon; *wannær*, Dutch.]
1. At the time that: when *I came, I ſaw him. Camden. Addiſon.*
2. At what time? When *did you come? Addiſ.*
3. Which time. *Shakſpeare.*
4. At which time: *the parliament met*, when *the king ſpoke thus. Daniel.*
5. After the time that: when *one troop had given way the reſt fled. Gov. of the Tongue.*
6. At what particular time: *he will be rich, but who knows* when? *Milton.*
7. WHEN *as.* At the time when; what time. Obſolete. *Milton.*

WHENCE. *ad.*
1. From what place. *Milton.*
2. From what perſon. *Prior.*
3. From what cauſe. *Fenton.*
4. From which premiſes. *Dryden.*
5. For which cauſe. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From which ſource. *Locke.*
7. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of ſpeech. *Spenſer.*
8. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbariſm. *Dryd.*

WHENCESOE'VER. *ad.* [*whence* and *ever.*] From what place ſoever; from what cauſe ſoever. *Locke.*
WHENE'VER. } *ad.* At whatſoever time.
WHENSOE'VER. } *Locke. Rogers.*
WHERE. *ad.* [hpæp, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch.]
1. At which place or places: *I came to a ſhade*, where *I repoſed. Sidney. Hooker.*
2. At what place: where *is my ſword? Pope.*
3. At the place in which: where *I had found quiet, I ſought it again. Shakſpeare.*
4. *Any* WHERE. At any place. *Burnet.*
5. WHERE, like *here*, has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification.
6. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenſer.*

WHE'REABOUT. *ad.* [*where* and *about.*]
1. Near what place.
2. Near which place. *Shakſpeare*
3. Concerning which. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S. *ad.* [*where* and *as.*]
1. When on the contrary. *Spratt.*
2. At which place. Obſolete. *Shakſp.*
3. The thing being ſo that: whereas *he was once rich, he is now poor. Baker.*

WHEREA'T. *ad.* At which. *Hooker.*
WHEREBY'. *ad.* By which. *Hooker. Taylor.*
WHERE'VER. *ad.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatſoever place. *Milton. Atterbury.*
WHE'REFORE. *ad.* [*where* and *fore.*]
1. For which reaſon. *Hooker.*
2. For what reaſon. *Shakſpeare.*
WHEREI'N. *ad.* [*where* and *in.*] In which; in what. *Swift. Malachi.*
WHEREI'NTO. *ad.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which. *Bacon. Woodward.*
WHE'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *where.*] Ubiety; imperfect locality. *Grew.*
WHE'REOF. *ad.* [*where* and *of.*] Of which; of what. *Dryden. Milton.*
WHEREO'N. *ad.* [*where* and *on.*] On which. *Hooker. Milton.*
WHE'RESO. } *ad.* [*where* and *ſoever.*]
WHERESOE'VER. } In what place ſoever. *Whereſo* is obſolete. *Spenſer.*
WHERETO'. } *ad* [*where* and *to*, or *unto.*]
WHEREUNTO'. } To which. *Hooker. Milton.*
WHEREUPO'N. *ad.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which. *Clarendon. Davies.*
WHEREWI'TH. } *ad.* [*where* and *with*, or
WHEREWITHA'L. } *withal.*] With which; with what. *Wycherly. Matthew.*
To WHE'RRET. *v. a.*
1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaſe.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainſworth.*
WHE'RRY. *ſ.* A light boat uſed on rivers. *Drayton.*
To WHET. *v. a.* [hpettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.]
1. To ſharpen by attrition. *Boyle.*
2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Knolles. Dryden.*
WHET. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden.*
WHE'THER. *ad.* [hpæðep, Saxon.] A particle expreſſing one part of a disjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other: anſwered by *or.* *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two. *Bentley.*
WHE'TSTONE. *ſ.* [*whet* and *ſtone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp. *Hooker. Fairfax.*
WHE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or ſharpens. *More.*
WHEY. *ſ.* [hpæȝ, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]
1. The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated. *Shakſpeare. Harvey.*
2. It is uſed of any thing white and thin. *Shakſpeare.*
WHE'YEY. } *a.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of
WHE'YISH. } whey; reſembling whey *Bacon. Philips.*
WHICH. *pronoun.* [hpilc, Sax. *welk*, Dutch.]
1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. *Bacon. South.*
2. It formerly was uſed for *who*, and related likewiſe to perſons; as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer. *Shakſpeare.*
WHI'CHSOEVER. *pronoun.* [*which* and *ſoever.*] Whether one or the other. *Locke.*
WHIFF. *ſ.* [*chwyth*, Welſh.] A blaſt; a puff of wind. *Shakſpeare.*
To WHI'FFLE. *v. n* [from *whiff.*] To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *L'Eſtrange. Watts.*
WHI'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *whiffle.*]
1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet. *Shakſpeare.*
2. One of no conſequence; one moved with a whiff or puff. *Spectator.*
WHIG *ſ.* [hpæȝ, Saxon.]
1. Whey.
2. The name of a faction. *Swift.*
WHI'GGISH. *a.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*
WHI'GGISM. *ſ.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig. *Swift.*
WHILE. *ſ.* [*well*, German; hpile, Sax.] Time; ſpace of time. *Ben Jonſon. Tillotſon.*
WHILE.
WHILES. } *ad.* [hpile, Saxon.]
WHILST.
1. During the time that. *Shakſpeare.*
2. As long as. *Watts.*
3. At the ſame time that. *Addiſon.*
To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the nonn.] To loiter. *Spectator.*
WHILE'RE. *ad.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago. Not in uſe. *Raleigh.*
WHI'LOM. *ad.* [hpilom, Saxon.] Formerly; once; of old. Not in uſe. *Milton.*
WHIM. *ſ.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of deſire. *Swift.*
To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noiſe. *Rowe.*
WHI'MPLED. *a.* This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying. *Shakſpeare.*
WHI'MSEY. *ſ.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim. *L'Eſtrange. King.*
WHI'MSICAL. *a.* [from *whimſey.*] Freakiſh; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addiſon.*
WHIN *ſ.* [*chywyn*, Welſh.] Furze; gorſe. *Tuſſer. Bacon.*
To WHINE. *v. n.* [panian, Sax. *weenen*, Dutch.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noiſe; to moan meanly and effeminately. *Sidney. Suckling.*
WHINE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noiſe; mean or affected complaint. *South.*
To WHI'NNY. *v. n.* to make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.
WHI'NYARD. *ſ.* A ſword: in contempt. *Hudibras.*
To WHIP. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Sax. *wippen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſew ſlightly. *Gay.*
3. To drive with laſhes. *Shakſpeare. Locke.*
4. To correct with laſhes. *Smith.*
5. To laſh with ſarcaſm. *Shakſpeare.*
6. To inwrap with thread. *Moxon.*
To WHIP *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly. A ludicrous uſe. *L'Eſtrange. Swift.*
To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. *L'Eſtrange.*

WHIP. *ſ.* [hpeop, Saxon] An inſtrument of correction tough and pliant. *Dryden. Pope.*

WHI'PCORD. *ſ.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which laſhes are made. *Dryden.*

WHI'PGRAFTING. *ſ.* [In *gardening.*] A kind of graſting.

WHI'PHAND. *ſ.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH. *ſ.* The laſh or ſmall end of a whip. *Tuſſer.*

WHI'PPER. *ſ.* [from *whip.*] One who puniſhes with whipping. *Shakſpeare*

WHI'PPINGPOST. *ſ.* [*whip* and *poſt*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed. *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW. *ſ.* [*whip* and *ſaw.*] The *whipſaw* is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF. *ſ* [On ſhipboard.] A piece of wood faſtened to the helm; which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip. *Bailey.*

WHI'PSTER. *ſ.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow. *Prior.*

WHIPT. for *whipped.* *Tuſſer.*

To WHIRL. *v a.* [hpyppan, Saxon; *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly. *Dryden.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.*

1. To run round rapidly. *Smith.*
2. To move haſtily. *Dryden.*

WHIRL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Dryden. Smith.*
2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addiſon.*

WHI'RLBAT. *ſ.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *L'Eſtrange. Creech.*

WHI'RLBONE *ſ.* The patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *ſ.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children ſpin round. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *ſ.* [hpyppepole, Saxon.] A
WHI'RLPOOL. } place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle toward its centre; a vortex. *Sandys. Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *ſ.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A ſtormy wind moving circularly. *Dryden.*

WHI'RRING. *a.* A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it; as *the* whirring *pheaſant.* *Pope.*

WHISK. *ſ.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]

1. A ſmall beſom, or bruſh. *Boyle. Swift.*
2. A part of a woman's dreſs. *Child.*

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]

1. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom.
2. To move nimbly, as when one ſweeps. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER. *ſ* [from *whiſk.*] The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven; the muſtachio. *Hudibras. Pope.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*wiſperen*, Dutch] To ſpeak with a low voice; to ſpeak with ſuſpicion, or timorous caution. *Sidney.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. a.*

1. To addreſs in a low voice. *Shakſp. Tatler.*
2. To utter in a low voice. *Bentley.*
3. To prompt ſecretly. *Shakſpeare.*

WHI'SPER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice. *South.*

WHI'SPERER. *ſ.* [from *whiſper.*]

1. One that ſpeaks low.
2. A private talker. *Bacon.*

WHIST.

1. Are ſilent. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Still; ſilent. *Milton.*
3. Be ſtill.

WHIST. *ſ.* A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence. *Swift.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [hpiꝛtlan, Saxon.]

1. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
2. To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. To ſound ſhrill. *Dryden. Pope.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. a.* To call by a whiſtle. *South.*

WHI'STLE. *ſ.* [hpiꝛtle, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whiſtling. *Walton.*
4. A ſmall wind inſtrument. *Sidney.*
5. The noiſe of winds.
6. A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *ſ.* [from *whiſtle.*] One who whiſtles. *Addiſon.*

WHIT. *ſ.* [phiꝛ, a thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot. *Davies. Tillotſon.*

WHITE. *a.* [hpiꝛ, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours; ſnowy. *Newton.*
2. Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shaſp.*
3. Having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence. *Milton.*
4. Gray with age. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Pure; unblemiſhed. *Pope.*

WHITE *ſ.*

1. Whiteneſs; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.*
2. The mark at which an arrow is ſhot, which uſed to be painted white. *Southern.*
3. The albuginеous part of eggs. *Boyle.*
4. The white part of the eye. *Ray.*

To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate. *Mark.*

WHITELEAD. *ſ. White-lead* is made by ſheet-lead cut into long ſlips; they make it up into rolls, but ſo that a ſmall diſtance may remain between every ſpiral revolution. Theſe rolls are put into earthen pots, ſo ordered, that the lead may not ſink down above half way. Theſe pots have each of them very ſharp vinegar in the bottom, as full as almoſt to touch the lead. The pot is covered up cloſe, for a certain time; in which the corro-

ſive

ſive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the ſurface of the lead into a mere white calx which they ſeparate by knocking it with a hammer. *Quincy.*

WHITELI'VERED. *a.* [from *white* and *liver*.] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHI'TELY. *a* [from *white*.] Coming near to white. *Southern.*

WHI'TEMEAT. *ſ.* [*white* and *meat*.] Food made of milk. *Spenſer.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *white*.] To make white. *Temple.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*

WHI'TENER. *ſ.* [from *whiten*.] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *white*.]

1. The ſtate of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.*
2. Paleneſs. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Purity; cleanneſs. *Dryden.*

WHI'TEPOT. *ſ.* A kind of food. *King.*

WHI'TETHORN. *ſ.* A ſpecies of thorn. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH. *ſ.* [*white* and *waſh*.]

1. A waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair. *Add.*
2. A kind of liquid plaſter with which walls are whitened. *Harte.*

WHI'TEWINE. *ſ.* [*white* and *wine*.] A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes. *Wiſeman.*

WHI'THER. *a.* [hpyðeꝛ, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.
2. To what place: abſolutely. *Milton.*
3. To which place: relatively. *Clarendon.*
4. To what degree? Obſolete. *B. Jonſon.*

WITHERSOE'VER. *ad.* [*whither* and *ſoever*.] To whatſoever place. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING. *ſ.* [*witting*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Lat. from *white*.]

1. A ſmall ſea fiſh. *Carew.*
2. A ſoft chalk. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISH. *a.* [from *white*.] Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *whitiſh*.] The quality of being ſomewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHI'TLEATHER. *ſ.* [*white* and *leather*.] Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs. *Chapman.*

WHI'TLOW. *ſ.* [hpit, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.*] A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periоſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wiſeman.*

WHI'TSOUR. *ſ.* A kind of apple.

WHI'TSTER, or *Whiter*. *ſ.* [from *white*.] A whitener. *Shakſpeare.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *ſ.* [*white* and *Sunday*; becauſe the converts newly baptized, appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feaſt of Pentecoſt. *Carew.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *ſ.* A ſort of tree. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'TTLE. *ſ.* [hpýtel, Saxon.]

1. A white dreſs for a woman. Not in uſe.
2. A knife. *Shakſpeare.*

To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To cut with a knife. *Hakewill.*

To WHIZ. *v. a.* To make a loud humming noiſe. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO. *pronoun.* genitive whoſe; other caſes *whom*. [hpa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to perſons. *Abbot. Shakſpeare.*
2. Which of many. *Locke.*
3. As *who ſhould ſay*, elliptically for *as one who ſhould ſay*. *Collier.*

WHO'EVER. *pron.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one without limitation or exception. *Pope.*

WHOLE. *a.* [palȝ, Saxon; *heal*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Complete; not defective. *Waller.*
3. Uninjured; unimpaired. *Samuel.*
4. Well of any hurt or ſickneſs. *Joſhua.*

WHOLE. *ſ.*

1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. *Broome.*
2. A ſyſtem; a regular combination. *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE. *ſ.* [*whole* and *ſale*.]

1. Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parcels.
2. The whole maſs. *Watts.*

WHO'LESOME. *a.* [*heelſam*, Dutch.]

1. Sound. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Contributing to health. *Addiſon.*
3. Preſerving; ſalutary. *Pſalms.*
4. Uſeful; conducive to happineſs or virtue. *Shakſpeare. Denham.*
5. Kindly; pleaſing. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [from *wholeſome*.] Salubriouſly; ſalutiferouſly.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *wholeſome*.]

1. Quality of conducing to health; ſalubrity. *Graunt. Addiſon.*
2. Salutarineſs; conduciveneſs to good.

WHO'LLY. *ad.* [from *whole*.]

1. Completely; perfectly. *Dryden.*
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

WHOM. The accuſative of *who*, ſingular and plural.

WHO'MSOEVER. *pronoun.* [*whom* and *ſoever*.] Any without exception. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *ſ.* Hubbub. *Shakſpeare.*

WHOOP. *ſ.* See HOOP.

1. A ſhout of purſuit. *Hudibras. Addiſon.*
2. [*upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhout with malignity. *Shakſpeare.*

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To inſult with ſhouts. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *ſ.* [hoꝛ, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men; a fornicatreſs; an adultreſs: a ſtrumpet. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A proſtitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden. Prior.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converſe unlawfully with the other ſex. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chaſtity. *Congreve.*

WHO'REDOM. *ſ.* [from *whore*.] Fornication. *Hale. South.*

WHOREMA'STER. } *ſ.* [*whore* and *maſter*,
WHOREMO'NGER. } or *monger*.] One

who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO'RESON. *ſ.* [*whore* and *ſon.*] A baſtard. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO'RISH. *a.* [from *whore.*] Unchaſte; incontinent. *Shakſpeare.*

WHO'RTLEBERRY. *ſ.* [heopt̃beꝛꝛian, Sax.] Bilberry. *Milton.*

WHOSE.
1. Genitive of *who.* *Shakſpeare.*
2. Genitive of *which.* *Prior.*

WHO'SO. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *ſoever.*]
WHOSOE'VER. } Any, without reſtriction. *Whoſo* is out of uſe. *Bacon. South.*

WHURT. *ſ.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*

WHY. *ad.* [hpi, ꝓoꝛhpi, Saxon]
1. For what reaſon? interrogatively. *Swift.*
2. For which reaſon: relatively. *Boyle.*
3. For what reaſon: relatively. *Shakſpeare.*
4. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically. *South.*

WHY'NOT. *ad.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

WIC, *Wich. ſ.* Comes from the Saxon pic, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold ſignification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle. *Gibſon.*

WICK. *ſ.* [ꝑeoce, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Shakſp. Digby.*

WI'CKED. *a.*
1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad. *Milton.*
2. It is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Curſed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*

WI'CKEDLY. *ad.* [from *wicked.*] Criminally; corruptly; badly. *Clarendon.*

WI'CKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Milton.*

WI'CKER. *a.* Made of ſmall ſticks. *Spenſer.*

WI'CKET. *ſ.* [*wicked*, Welſh; *guichet*, French; *wicket*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate. *Swift.*

WIDE. *a.* [ꝑıꝺe, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]
1. Broad; extended far each way. *Pope.*
2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide.
3. Deviating; remote. *Raleigh. Hammond.*

WIDE. *ad.*
1. At a diſtance. *Temple.*
2. With great extent. *Milton.*

WI'DELY. *ad.* [from *wide.*]
1. With great extent each way. *Bentley.*
2. Remotely; far. *Locke.*

To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend. *Shakſpeare.*

To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itſelf. *Locke.*

WI'DENESS. *ſ.* [from *wide.*]
1. Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.*
2. Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*

WI'DGEON. *ſ.* A waterfowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large. *Carew.*

WI'DOW. *ſ.* [ꝑıꝺꝑa, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch.] A woman whoſe huſband is dead. *Sandys.*

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deprive of a huſband. *Dryden.*
2. To endow with a widow-right. *Shakſp.*
3. To ſtrip of any thing good. *Philips.*

WI'DOWER. *ſ.* [from *widow.*] One who has loſt his wife. *Sidney. Shakſpeare.*

WI'DOWHOOD. *ſ.* [from *widow.*]
1. The ſtate of a widow. *Wotton. Milton.*
2. Eſtate ſettled on a widow. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'DOWHUNTER. *ſ.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Add.*

WI'DOWMAKER. *ſ.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their huſbands. *Sha.*

WI'DOW-WAIL. *ſ.* [*widow* and *wail.*] A plant.

WIDTH. *ſ.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideneſs. *Dryden.*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [ꝑealdan, Saxon.] To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. *Milton. Dryden.*

WI'ELDY. *a.* [from *wield.*] Manageable.

WI'ERY. *a.* [from *wire.*]
1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry.* *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire. *Peacham.*
3. Wet; weariſh; moiſt. Obſolete. *Shak.*

WIFE. *ſ.* plural *wives.* [ꝑıꝼ Sax. *wiff*, Dutch.]
1. A woman that has a huſband. *Milton.*
2. It is uſed for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*

WIG. *ſ.* [*Wig*, being a termination in the names of men, ſignifies war, or elſe a hero; from ꝑıgan, a word of that ſignification. *Gibſon.*

WIG. *ſ.* [contracted from *periwig.*]
1. Falſe hair worn on the head. *Swift.*
2. A ſort of cake. *Ainſworth.*

WIGHT. *ſ.* [ꝑıhꝛ, Saxon.] A perſon; a being. *Davies. Addiſon.*

WIGHT. *a.* Swift; nimble. *Spenſer.*

WI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *wight.*] Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenſer.*

WILD. *a.* [ꝑılꝺ, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]
1. Not tame; not domeſtic. *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Mortimer. Grew.*
3. Deſert; uninhabited. *Milton.*
4. Savage; uncivilized. *Bacon. Waller.*
5. Turbulent; tempeſtuous; irregular. *Add.*
6. Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior.*
7. Inconſtant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate; looſe. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; ſtrange. *Shakſpeare.*
10. Done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan. *Milton. Woodward.*
11. Merely imaginary. *Swift.*

WILD. *ſ.* A deſert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Dryden. Pope.*

WILD *Baſil. ſ.* [*acinus*, Latin.] A plant.

WILD *Cucumber. ſ.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD *Olive. ſ.* [*eleagnus*, Latin, from ἐλαία, an olive, and ἀγνος, *vitex.*] A plant. *Miller.*

To WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe or puzzle in any unknown or pathleſs track. *Dryden. Pope.*

WIL-

WI'LDERNESS. *ſ.* [from *wild.*]
1. A deſert; a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs. *Spenſer. Waller.*
2. The ſtate of being wild or diſordered. Not in uſe. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *ſ.* [*wild* and *fire.*] A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed. *Shakſp.*

WILDGOO'SECHASE. *ſ.* A purſuit of ſomething unlikely to be caught. *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'LDING. *ſ.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild ſour apple. *Philips.*

WI'LDLY. *ad.* [from *wild.*]
1. Without cultivation. *More.*
2. With diſorder; with perturbation or diſtraction. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Without attention; without judgment; heedleſsly. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Capriciouſly; irrationally. *Wilkins.*
5. Irregularily. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wild.*]
1. Rudeneſs; diſorder like that of uncultivated ground. *Bacon.*
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Savageneſs; brutality. *Sidney. Prior.*
4. Uncultivated ſtate. *Dryden.*
5. Deviation from a ſettled courſe; irregularily. *Watts.*
6. Alienation of mind. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'LDSERVICE. *ſ.* [*cratægus*, Lat.] A plant.

WILE. *ſ.* [pile, Saxon.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a ſtratagem. *Daniel. Roſcommon.*

WI'LFUL. *a.* [*will* and *full.*]
1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverſe; inflexible.
2. Done or ſuffered by deſign. *Dryden.*

WI'LFULLY. *ad.* [from *wilful.*]
1. Obſtinately; ſtubbornly. *Tillotſon.*
2. By deſign; on purpoſe. *Hammond.*

WI'LFULNESS. *ſ.* Obſtinacy; ſtubborneſs; perverſeneſs. *Hooker. Shakſpeare.*

WI'LILY. *ad.* [from *wily.*] By ſtratagem; fraudulently. *Joſhua.*

WI'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile. *Pſalms. Howel.*

WILL. *ſ.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]
1. That power by which we deſire and purpoſe; velleity. *Hooker.*
2. Choice; arbitrary determination. *Locke.*
3. Diſcretion; choice. *Pope.*
4. Command; direction. *Eccleſ.*
5. Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire. *Shakſp.*
6. Power; government. *Locke.*
7. Divine determination. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects. *Stephens.*
9. *Good*-WILL. Favour; kindneſs. *Shak.*
10. *Good*-WILL. Right intention.
11. *Ill*-WILL. Malice; malignity.

WILL *with a wiſp.* *ſ.* Jack with a lanthorn. *Will with the wiſp* is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a bright light; at other times more obſcure and of a purple colour. At hand, it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They are more frequent in places unctuous, marſhy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying-places, places of execution, and dunghills. They commonly appear in ſummer, and at the beginning of autumn, at the height of about ſix feet. They follow thoſe that run, and fly from thoſe that follow. Some that have been catched conſiſt of a ſhining viſcous matter, like the ſpawn of frogs, not hot, but only ſhining; ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorus, raiſed from putrified plants or carcaſes by the heat of the ſun, which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines. *Muſchenbroek.*

To WILL, *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]
1. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done. *Hooker. Hammond.*
2. To be inclined or reſolved to have. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To command; to direct. *Dryden.*
4. It is one of the ſigns of the future tenſe.

WILLI and *Vili*, among the Engliſh Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, ſignified many. *Gibſon.*

WI'LLING. *a.* [from *will.*]
1. Inclined to any thing. *Bentley.*
2. Pleaſed; deſirous *Milton.*
3. Favourable; well diſpoſed to any thing. *Exodus.*
4. Ready; complying. *Hooker.*
5. Choſen. *Milton.*
6. Spontaneous. *Dryden.*
7. Conſenting. *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *ad.* [from *willing.*]
1. With one's own conſent; without diſlike; without reluctance. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. By one's own deſire. *Addiſon.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *willing.*] Conſent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. *Calamy.*

WI'LLOW. *ſ.* [pelie, Saxon; *gwiloü*, Welſh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'LLOWISH. *a.* Reſembling the colour of willow. *Walton.*

WI'LLOWWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WI'LY, *a.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; ſly; full of ſtratagem. *Spenſer. South.*

WI'MBLE. *ſ.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An inſtrument with which holes are bored.

WI'MBLE. *a.* Active; nimble; ſhifting to and fro. *Spenſer.*

WI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*guimple*. French.] A hood; a veil. *Iſaiah.*

To WI'MPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenſer.*

To WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. paſſ. *won.* [pinna, Saxon; *wina*, Dutch.]
1. To obtain by conqueſt. *Milton.*
2. To gain the victory in a conteſt. *Deſh.*
3. To gain ſomething withheld. *Pope.*
4. To obtain; to allure to kindneſs or compliance. *Sidney.*

5. To gain by play. *Addiſon.*
6. To gain by perſuaſion. *Milton.*
7. To gain by courtſhip. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory. *Milton.*
2. To gain influence or favour. *Dryden.*
3. To gain ground. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welſh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shakſpeare. Ben Jonſon.*

WINCH. *ſ.* [*guinchir*, French, to twiſt.] A windlace; ſomething held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortimer.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs. *Shakſpeare. Hudibras.*

WI'NCOPIPE. *ſ.* A ſmall red flower in the ſtubble fields. *Bacon.*

WIND. *ſ.* [pind, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch.]

1. *Wind* is when air moves from the place it is in to any other, with an impetus ſenſible to us: wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a ſwifter courſe of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effuſion, or ſtream of air. *Muſchenbroek.*
2. Direction of the blaſt from a particular point. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Breath; power or act of reſpiration. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Air cauſed by any action. *Milton.*
5. Breath; modulated by an inſtrument. *Bacon. Dryden.*
6. Air impregnated with ſcent. *Swift.*
7. Flatulence; windineſs. *Milton.*
8. Any thing inſignificant or light as wind. *Milton.*
9. *Down the* WIND. To decay. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* [pindan, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch.]

1. To blow; to ſound by inflation. *Dryden.*
2. To turn round; to twiſt. *Wotton.*
3. To regulate in action; to turn to this or that direction. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To noſe; to follow by ſcent.
5. To turn by ſhifts or expedients. *Hudib.*
6. To introduce by inſinuation. *Shakſpeare.*
7. To change. *Addiſon.*
8. To entwiſt; to enfold; to encircle. *Shakſpeare.*
9. *To* WIND *out.* To extricate. *Clarendon.*
10. *To* WIND *up.* To bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread. *Locke.*
11. *To* WIND *up.* To convolve the ſpring. Uſed of a watch. *Shakſpeare.*
12. *To* WIND *up.* To raiſe by degrees. *Hayward.*
13. *To* WIND *up.* To ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.*
13. *To* WIND *up.* To put in order for regular action. *Shakſpeare.*

To WIND *v. n.*

1. To turn; to change. *Dryden.*
2. To turn; to be convolved. *Moxon.*
3. To move round. *Denham.*
4. To proceed in flexures. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To be extricated; to be diſentangled *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND. *a.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Confined by contrary winds. *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *ſ.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*

WI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *wind.*]

1. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round. *Swift.*
2. A plant that twiſts itſelf round others. *Bacon.*

WI'NDFALL. *ſ.* [*wind* and *fall.*]

1. Fruit blown down from the tree. *Evelyn.*
2. An unexpected legacy.

WI'NDFLOWER. *ſ.* The anemone.

WI'NDGALL. *ſ.* *Windgalls* are ſoft, flatulent tumours or bladders full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'NDGUN. *ſ.* [*wind* and *gun.*] Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed. *Wilkins.*

WI'NDINESS. *ſ.* [from *windy.*]

1. Fulneſs of wind; flatulence. *Floyer.*
2. Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.*
3. Tumour; puffineſs. *Brerewood.*

WI'NDING. *ſ.* [from *wind.*] Flexure; meander. *Addiſon.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *ſ.* [*wind* and *ſheet.*] A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*

WI'NDLASS. *ſ.* [*wind* and *lace.*]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder.
2. A handle by which any thing is turned. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'NDLE. *ſ.* [from *to wind.*] A ſpindle.

WI'NDMILL. *ſ.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind. *Waller. Wilkins.*

WI'NDOW. *ſ.* [*vindue*, Daniſh.]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted. *Spenſer. Swift.*
2. The frame of glaſs, or any other materials that covers the aperture. *Newton.*
3. Lines croſſing each other. *King.*
4. An aperture reſembling a window.

To WI'NDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with windows. *Wotton.*
2. To place at a window. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To break into openings. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'NDPIPE. *ſ.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The paſſage for the breath. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*

WI'NDWARD. *ad.* [from *wind.*] Toward the wind.

WI'NDY. *a.* [from *wind.*]

1. Conſiſting of wind. *Bacon.*
2. Next the wind. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Empty; airy. *Milton. South.*

4. Tem-

4. Tempeſtuous; moleſted with wind. *Milton. South.*
5. Puffy; flatulent. *Shakſpeare.*

WINE. *ſ.* [ꝑin, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]
1. The fermented juice of the grape. *Iſaiah. Sandys.*
2. Preparation of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wine.*

WING. *ſ.* [ȝehpinȝ, Saxon; *winge*, Daniſh.]
1. The limb of a bird by which it flies. *Sid.*
2. A fan to winnow. *Tuſſer.*
3. Flight; paſſage by the wing. *Shakſp.*
4. The motive of flight. *Shakſpeare.*
5. The ſide bodies of an army. *Knolles. Dry.*
6. Any ſide-piece. *Mortimer.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with wings; to enable to fly. *Pope.*
2. To ſupply with ſide bodies. *Shakſpeare.*

To WING. *v. n.*
1. To paſs by flight. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To exert the power of flying. *Prior.*

WI'NGED. *a.* [from *wing.*]
1. Furniſhed with wings; flying. *Milton.*
2. Swift; rapid. *Shakſpeare.*

WINGEDPEA'. *ſ.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NGSHELL. *ſ.* [*wing* and *ſhell.*] The ſhell that covers the wings of inſects. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *a.* [from *wing.*] Having wings; reſembling wings. *Addiſon.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [ꝑincȝan, Saxon; *wineken.* Dutch.]
1. To ſhut the eyes. *Shakſpeare. Tillotſon.*
2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift.*
3. To cloſe, and exclude the light. *Dryden.*
4. To connive; to ſeem not to ſee; to tolerate. *Whitgifte. Roſcommon.*
5. To be dim. *Dryden.*

WINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of cloſing the eye. *Donne. Temple.*
2. A hint given by motion of the eye. *Sidney. Swift.*

WI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *wink.*] One who winks.

WI'NKINGLY. *ad.* [from *winking.*] With the eye almoſt cloſed. *Peacham.*

WI'NNER. *ſ.* [from *win.*] One who wins. *Spenſer. Temple.*

WI'NNING. *participle. a.* [from *win.*] Attractive; charming. *Milton.*

WI'NNING. *ſ.* [from *win.*] The ſum won. *Ad.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. a.* [ꝑinðȝian, Saxon.]
1. To ſeparate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff. *Shakſp. Dryd.*
2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.*
3. To ſift; to examine. *Dryden*
4. To ſeparate; to part. *Shakſpeare.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff. *Ecclus.*

WI'NNOWER. *ſ.* [from *winnow.*] He who winnows.

WI'NTER. *ſ.* [ꝑnteꝛ, Saxon.] The cold ſeaſon of the year. *Sidney. Pope.*

To WI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the winter. *Iſaiah.*

To WI'NTER. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter. *Temple.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *a.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Haraſſed by ſevere weather. *Spenſer.*

WI'NTERCHERRY. *ſ.* [*alkekenge.*] A plant.

WI'NTERCITRON. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

WI'NTERGREEN. *ſ.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NTERLY. *a.* [*winter* and *like*] Such as is ſuitable to winter; of a wintry kind. *Sh.*

WI'NTRY. *a.* [from *winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; ſuitable to winter. *Dryden.*

WI'NY. *a.* [from *wine.*] Having the taſte or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*

To WIPE. *v. a.* [ꝑipan, Saxon.]
1. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
2. To take away by terſion *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſtrike off gently. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*
4. To clear away. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To cheat; to defraud. *Spenſer.*
6. To WIPE *out.* To efface. *Locke.*

WIPE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of cleanſing.
2. A blow; a ſtroke; a jeer; a gybe; a ſarcaſm, *Swift.*
3. A bird. *Ainſw.*

WI'PER. *ſ.* [from *wipe.*] An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped. *Ben Jonſon.*

WIRE. *ſ.* [*virer*, Fr. to draw round.] Metal drawn into ſlender threads. *Milton.*

To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]
1. To ſpin into wire.
2. To draw out into length. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *ſ.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who ſpins wire. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *wiſt.* [*wyſen*, Dutch.] To think. *Aſcham.*

WI'SDOM. *ſ* [ꝑiꝛðom, Saxon.]
1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of things. *Hooker.*
2. Prudence; ſkill in affairs; judicious conduct. *Shakſpeare.*

WISE. *a.* [ꝑiꝛ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch.]
1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge. *Addiſon.*
2. Judicious; prudent. *Romans.*
3. Skilful; dexterous. *Tillotſon.*
4. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakſpeare*
5. Grave; becoming a *wiſe* man. *Milton.*

WISE. *ſ.* [ꝑiꝛe, Saxon; *wyſe*, Dutch.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.* *Sidney. Dryden.*

WI'SEACRE. *ſ.* [*wiſeggher*, Dutch.]
1. A wiſe or ſententious man. Obſolete.
2. A fool; a dunce. *Ainſw.*

WI'SELY. *ad.* [from *wiſe.*] Judiciouſly; prudently. *Milton. Rogers.*

WI'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *wiſe.*] Wiſdom; ſapience. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [ꝑiꝛcian, Saxon.]
1. To have ſtrong deſire; to long. *Arbuth.*
2. To be diſpoſed or inclined. *Addiſon.*

To WISH. *v. a.*
1. To deſire; to long for. *Sidney.*
2. To recommend by wiſhing. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To imprecate. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To aſk. *Clarendon.*

WISH *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Longing deſire. *Milton. South.*
2. Thing deſired. *Milton.*
3. Deſire expreſſed. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wiſhed.*] According to deſire. Not uſed. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *ſ.* [from *wiſh.*]
1. One who longs.
2. One who expreſſes wiſhes. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'SHFUL. *a.* [from *wiſh* and *full.*]
1. Longing; ſhowing deſire. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Deſirable; exciting wiſhes. *Chapman.*

WI'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *wiſhful.*] Earneſtly; with longing.

WI'SKET. *ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſw.*

WISP. *ſ.* [*wiſp*, Swediſh and old Dutch] A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw. *Bacon.*

WIST. The preterite and participle of *wis.*

WI'STFUL. *a.* Attentive; earneſt; full of thought. *Gay.*

WI'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *wiſtful.*] Attentively; earneſtly. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY. *ad.* [from *wis.*] Attentively; earneſtly. *Shakſpeare.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [ꝑitan, Saxon.] To know. It is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wit*, that is to ſay. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*

WIT. *ſ.* [ȝeꝑit, Sax. from ꝑitan, to know.]
1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Imagination; quickneſs of fancy. *Locke.*
3. Sentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy, or by genius. *Spratt.*
4. A man of fancy. *Dryden. Pope.*
5. A man of genius. *Dryden. Pope.*
6. Senſe; judgment. *Dryden.*
7. Faculty of the mind. *Shakſpeare.*
8. [In the plural.] Sound mind. *Tillotſon.*
9. Contrivance; ſtratagem; power of expedients; invention. *Milton.*

WI'TCRAFT. *ſ.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. Obſolete. *Camden.*

WI'TCRACKER. *ſ.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jeſt. *Shakſpeare.*

WITCH. *ſ.* [ꝑicce, Saxon.]
1. A woman given to unlawful arts. *Bacon.*
2. A winding ſinuous bank. *Spenſer.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*

WI'TCHCRAFT. *ſ.* [*witch* and *craft.*]
1. The practices of witches. *Bacon.*
2. Power more than natural. *Denham.*

WI'TCHERY. *ſ.* [from *witch.*] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

To WITE. *v. a.* [ꝑitan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach *Spenſer.*

WITE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenſer.*

WITH *preꝑoſit.* [ꝑiꝺ, Saxon.]
1. By: *ſick* with *ſorrow.* *Shakſpeare.*
2. Noting the means: *ſhe won him* with *promiſes.* *Dryden.*
3. Noting the inſtrument: *he was ſtruck* with *a hailſtone.* *Woodward.*
4. On the ſide of; for: *my friends are* with *the king.* *Geneſis.*
5. In oppoſition to; in competition or conteſt: *I will leap* with *you for a wager.* *Shak.*
6. Noting compariſon; *he is compared* with *his betters.* *Sandys.*
7. In ſociety: *it is difficult to live* with *bad men.* *Stillingfleet.*
8. In company of: *you were* with *me when it was told.* *Shakſpeare.*
9. In appendage; noting conſequence or concomitance: *my deed goes* with *my promiſe.* *Locke.*
10. In mutual dealing: *the Engliſh trade* with *all mankind.* *Shakſpeare.*
11. Noting connexion: *there are always leaves* with *fruit.* *Dryden.*
12. Immediately after: *he laughed, and* with *that went away.* *Garth.*
13. Among: *I went* with *the crowd Rymer.*
14. Upon: *my friend has great power* with *me.* *Addiſon.*
15. In conſent: *he ſerved* with *Milo, and* with *Milo he deſerted.* *Pope.*
16. Not without.

WITHAL. *ad.* [*with* and *all.*]
1. Along with the reſt; likewiſe; at the ſame time. *Hooker Dryden.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe *with.* *Daniel. Tillotſon.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw.*]
1. To take back; to bereave. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat. *Milton. Tatler.*

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *ſ.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room for retirement. *Mortimer.*

WITHE. *ſ.*
1. A willow twig. *Bacon.*
2. A band; properly a band of twigs. *Mor.*

To WI'THER. *v. n.* [ȝeꝑoeꝛneꝺ, Saxon.]
1. To fade; to grow ſapleſs; to dry up. *Hooker. South.*
2. To waſte, or pine away. *Temple.*
3. To loſe or want animal moiſture. *Dryd.*

To WI'THER. *v. a.*
1. To make to fade. *James.*
2. To make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle. *Shakſpeare. Milton.*

WI'THERBAND. *ſ.* A piece of iron, laid under a ſaddle, about four fingers above the horſe's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Far. Dict.*

WI'THEREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *withered.*] The ſtate of being withered; marcidity. *Mor.*

WI'THERS. *ſ.* Is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THERWRUNG. *ſ.* An injury cauſed by a ſaddle, when the bows, being too wide, bruiſe the fleſh againſt the ſecond and third vertebres of the back, which forms that pro-

prominence that riſes above the ſhoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* [preterite and part. *with* and *hold.*] *withheld*, or *withholden.*

1. To reſtrain; to keep from action; to hold back. *Shakſpeare, Dryden.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Hooker.*
3. To take away; to refuſe. *Spenſer.*

WITHHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *withhold.*] He who withholds.

WITHI'N. *preposition.* [ꝑiðinnan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of; not without. *Spratt.*
2. In the compaſs of; not beyond. *Wotton.*
3. Not longer ago than. *Shakſpeare.*
4. Into the reach of. *Otway.*
5. In the reach of. *Milton.*
6. Into the heart or confidence of. *South.*
7. Not exceeding. *Swift.*
8. In the encloſure of. *Bacon.*

WITHI'N. *ad.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.*
2. In the mind. *Dryden.*

WITHI'NSIDE. *ad.* [*within* and *ſide.*] In the interiour parts. *Sharp.*

WITHOUT. *preposition.* [ꝑiðutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with. *Hall.*
2. In a ſtate of abſence from. *Tatler.*
3. In the ſtate of not having. *Bacon. Hamm.*
4. Beyond; not within the compaſs of: *buildings* without *the wall.* *Burnet.*
5. In the negation or omiſſion of: without *peace there is no pleaſure.* *Addiſon.*
6. Not by; not by the uſe of; not by the help of: *he was wiſe* without *experience.* *Bacon*
7. On the outſide of. *Dryden.*
8. Not within. *Addiſon.*
9. With exemption from: *this he might do* without *loſs.* *Locke.*

WITHO'UT. *ad.*

1. Not on the inſide. *Bacon. Grew.*
2. Out of doors. *Wotton.*
3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHO'UT. *conjunction.* Unleſs; if not; except. *Sidney.*

WITHOU'TEN. *preposition.* [ꝑiðutan, Saxon.] Without. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WITHSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*with* and *ſtand.*] To gainſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt. *Sidney.*

WITHSTA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *withſtand.*] An opponent; reſiſting power. *Raleigh.*

WI'THY. *ſ.* [ꝑiðiȝ, Saxon.] Willow.

WI'TLESS, *a.* [from *wit.*] Wanting underſtanding; wanting thought. *Fairfax.*

WI'TLING. *ſ.* A pretender to wit; a man of petty ſmartneſs. *Addiſon. Pope.*

WI'TNESS. *ſ.* [ꝑiꝛieꝛꝛe, Saxon.]

1. Teſtimony; atteſtation. *Shakſpeare. John.*
2. One who gives teſtimony. *Geneſis.*
3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree. A low phraſe. *Prior.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To atteſt; to tell with aſſeveration. *Donne.*

To WI'TNESS, *v. n.* To bear teſtimony. *Sidney. Burnet,*

WI'TNESS. *interj.* An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it. *Milton.*

WITSNA'PPER. *ſ.* [*wit* and *ſnap.*] One who affects repartee. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'TTED *a.* [from *wit.*] Having wit: as, *a quick* witted *boy.*

WI'TTICISM. *ſ.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'TTILY. *ad.* [from *witty.*]

1. Ingeniouſly; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.*
2. With flight of imagination. *Ben Jonſon.*

WI'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty. *Spenſer.*

WI'TTINGLY. *ad.* [ꝑitan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by deſign. *Hooker. Weſt.*

WI'TTOL. *ſ.* [ꝑittol, Saxon.] A man who knows the falſehood of his wife and ſeems contented; a tame cuckold. *Cleaveland.*

WI'TTOLLY. *ad.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'TTY. *a.* [from *wit.*]

1. Judicious; ingenious. *Judith.*
2. Full of imagination. *South.*
3. Sarcaſtick; full of taunts. *Addiſon.*

WI'TWAL. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WI'TWORM. *ſ.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit. *Ben Jonſon.*

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife. *Shakſpeare. Waller.*

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To take for a wife. *Shakſpeare.*

WI'VELY. *ad.* [from *wives.*] Belonging to a wife. *Sidney*

WIVES. *ſ.* The plural of *wife.* *Spenſer.*

WI'ZARD. *ſ.* [from *wiſe.*] A conjuror; an inchanter; a he witch. *Milton.*

WO. *ſ.* [ꝑa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; ſorrow; miſery; calamity. *Pope.*
2. A denunciation of calamity; a curſe. *South.*

WOAD. *ſ.* [ꝑað, Saxon.] A plant cultivated for the diers, who uſe it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

WO'BEGONE. *a.* [*wo* and *begone.*] Loſt in wo; overwhelmed with ſorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

WOFT. The obſolete participle paſſive from *to waft.* *Shakſpeare.*

WO'FUL. *a.* [*wo* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive. *Philips.*
3. Wretched; paltry; ſorry. *Pope.*

WO'FULLY. *ad.* [from *woful.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
2. Wretchedly: in a ſenſe of contempt. *South.*

WOLD. *ſ.* *Wold*, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country; from the Saxon ꝑolð, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibſon.*

WOLF. *ſ.* [ꝑulf, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep. *Shakſpeare.*
2. An eating ulcer. *Brown.*

WO'LFDOG. *ſ.* [*wolf* and *dog.*]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep. *Tickell*
2.

2. A dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WO'LFISH. *a.* [from *wolf.*] Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form. *Shake. L'Eſtrange.*

WO'LFSBANE. *ſ.* [*wolf* and *bane.*] A poiſonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

WO'LFSMILK. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WO'LVISH. *a.* [from *wolf.*] Reſembling a wolf: more properly *wolfiſh.* *Howel.*

WO'MAN. *ſ.* þyꝛman, þimman, Saxon.]

1. The female of the human race. *Shakſpeare. Otway.*

2. A female attendant on a perſon of rank. *Shakſpeare.*

To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'MANED. *a.* [from *woman*] Accompanied or united with a woman. *Shakſpeare.*

WOMANHA'TER. *ſ.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One that has an averſion for the female ſex. *Swift.*

WO'MANHOOD. } *ſ.* [from *woman.*] The
WO'MANHEAD. } character and collective qualities of a woman. *Spenſer. Donne.*

To WO'MANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emaſculate; to effeminate; to ſoften. Proper, but not uſed *Sidney.*

WO'MANISH. *a.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; reſembling a woman. *Sidney. Aſcham.*

WOMANKI'ND. *ſ.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female ſex; the race of women. *Sidney. Swift.*

WO'MANLY. *a.* [from *woman.*]

1. Becoming a woman; ſuiting a woman; feminine. *Shakſpeare. Donne.*

2. Not childiſh; not girliſh. *Arbuthnot.*

WO'MANLY. *ad.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *ſ.* [*wamba*, Gothick; þamb, Saxon; *wamb*, Iſlandick.]

1. The place of the fetus in the mother. *Shakſpeare. Addiſon.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. Any cavity. *Addiſon.*

To WOMB, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe; to breed in ſecret. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'MBY. *a.* [from *womb.*] Capacious. *Shake.*

WO'MEN. *ſ.* Plural of *woman.*

WON. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *win.*

To WON. *v. n.* [þunian, Sax. *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in uſe. *Spenſer. Fairfax.*

WON. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [þunꝺꝛian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed. *Spenſer. South.*

WO'NDER. *ſ.* [þunꝺoꝛ, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement. *Bacon.*

2. Cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing. *Carew.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Milton. Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *a.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing. *Milton.*

WO'NDERFULLY, *ad.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

WO'NDERMENT, *ſ.* [from *wonder.*] Aſtoniſhment; amazement. *Spenſer.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK. *a.* [*wonder* and *ſtrike.*] Amazed. *Dryden.*

WO'NDROUS. *a.* [from *wonder.*] Admirable; marvellous; ſtrange; ſurpriſing. *Dryden.*

WO'NDROUSLY. *ad.* [from *wondrous.*] To a ſtrange degree. *Drayton.*

To WONT. } *v. n.* preterite and participle
To be WONT. } *wont.* [þunian, Sax *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accuſtomed; to uſe; to be uſed. *Spenſer. Bacon.*

WONT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe. Out of uſe. *Hooker. Milton.*

WO'N'T. A contraction of *would not*, uſed for *will not.*

WO'NTED. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Accuſtomed; uſed; uſual. *Milton. Dryden.*

WO'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accuſtomed to. Not uſed. *K. Char.*

WO'NTLESS, *a.* [from *wont.*] Unaccuſtomed; unuſual. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WOO. *v. a.* [apoȝoꝺ, courted, Saxon.]

1. To court; to ſue to for love. *Pope.*

2. To court ſolicitouſly; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*

To WOO. *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *a.* [*wods*, Gothick; þoꝺ, Sax. *woed* Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obſolete.

WOOD. *ſ.* [þuꝺe, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick collection of trees. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

2. The ſubſtance of trees; timber. *Boyle.*

WOODA'NEMONE. *ſ.* A plant.

WOO'DBIND. } *ſ.* [þuꝺbinꝺ, Saxon.] Ho-
WOO'DBINE. } neyſuckle. *Peacham.*

WOO'DCOCK *ſ.* [þoꝺucoc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage with a long bill. It is a word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce. *Shakſpeare.*

WOO'DDRINK. *ſ.* Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras. *Floyer.*

WOO'DED, *a.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with wood. *Arbuthnot.*

WOO'DEN. *a.* [from *wood.*]

1. Ligneous; made of wood. *Shakſpeare.*

2. Clumſy; awkward. *Collier.*

WOO'DFRETTER. *ſ.* [*teres*, Latin.] An inſect; a woodworm. *Ainſworth.*

WOO'DHOLE. *ſ.* [*wood* and *hole.*] Place where wood is laid up. *Philips.*

WOO'DLAND. *ſ.* [*wood* and *land.* Woods; ground covered with woods. *Locke. Fenton.*

WOO'DLARK. *ſ.* A melodious ſort of wild lark.

WOO'DLOUSE. *ſ.* [*wood* and *louſe.*] An inſect. Notwithſtanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of ſhort legs; it is a very ſwift runner, but it can occaſionally roll itſelf up in the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large

large ſtones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill.*

WOO'DMAN. *ſ.* [*wood* and *man.*] A ſportſman; a hunter. *Sidney. Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER. *ſ.* [*wood* and *monger.*] A woodſeller.

WOO'DNOTE. *ſ.* Wild muſic. *Milton.*

WOO'DNYMPH. *ſ.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddeſs of the woods. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING. *ſ.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Nehemiah.*

WOO'DPECKER. *ſ.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus mortius*, Latin.] A bird. The ſtructure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very ſingular, whether we look at its great length, or at its ſharp horny bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end, the better to ſtab and draw maggots out of wood. *Derham.*

WOO'DPIGEON, or *Woodculver. ſ.* A wild pigeon.

WOO'DROO'T. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WOO'DSARE. *ſ.* A kind of ſpittle found upon herbs, as lavender and ſage. *Bacon.*

WOO'DSERE. *ſ.* [*wood* and *ſere.*] The time when there is no ſap in the tree. *Tuſſer.*

WOO'DSORREL. *ſ.* [*oxys*, Latin.] A plant.

WOO'DWARD. *ſ.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A foreſter.

WOO'DY. *a.* [from *wood.*]

1. Abounding with wood. *Milton. Addiſon.*
2. Ligneous; conſiſting of wood. *Grew. Locke.*
3. Relating to woods; ſylvan. *Spenſer.*

WOO'ER. *ſ.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman. *Chapman.*

WOOF. *ſ.* [from *wove.*]

1. The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp; the weft. *Bacon.*
2. Texture; cloth. *Milton. Pope.*

WOO'INGLY. *ad.* [from *wooing.*] Pleaſingly; ſo as to invite to ſtay. *Shakſpeare.*

WOOL. *ſ.* [pul. Saxon; *woollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of ſheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
2. Any ſhort thick hair. *Shakſpeare.*

WOO'LFEL. *ſ.* [*wool* and *fel.*] Skin not ſtripped of the wool. *Davies.*

WOO'LLEN. *a.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dreſſed. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*

WOO'LLEN. *ſ.* Cloth made of wool. *Hudibras. Swift.*

WOO'LLY. *a.* [from *wool.*]

1. Clothed with wool. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Conſiſting of wool. *Dryden.*
3. Reſembling wool. *Philips.*

WOO'LPACK. }
WOO'LSACK. } *ſ.* [*wool*, *pack*, and *ſack.*]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
2. The ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*

WOO'LWARD. *ad.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

WORD. *ſ.* [ꝑoꝛꝺ, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A ſingle part of ſpeech. *Bacon. Pope.*
2. A ſhort diſcourſe. *South. Tillotſon.*
3. Talk; diſcourſe. *Shakſpeare. Denham.*
4. Diſpute; verbal contention. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Language. *Shakſpeare. Boyle.*
6. Promiſe. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*
7. Signal; token. *Shakſpeare.*
8. Account; tidings; meſſage. *Prior.*
9. Declaration; purpoſe expreſſed. *Dryden.*
10. Affirmation. *Decay of Piety.*
11. Scripture; word of God. *Whitgifte.*
12. The ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſpute *L'Eſtrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To expreſs in proper words. *South. Addiſon.*

WO'RDY. *a.* [from *word.*] Verboſe; full of words. *Spectator. Pope.*

WORE. The preterite of *wear.*

To WORK. *v. n.* preterite *worked*, or *wrought.* [ꝑeoꝛican, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To be in action; to be in motion. *Dryden.*
3. To act; to carry on operations. *Samuel.*
4. To operate as a manufacturer. *Iſaiah.*
5. To ferment. *Bacon.*
6. To operate; to have effect. *Clarendon.*
7. To obtain by diligence. *Samuel.*
8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other phyſick. *Brown. Grew.*
9. To act as on a ſubject. *Swift*
10. To make way. *Milton.*
11. To be toſſed or agitated. *Addiſon.*

To WORK. *v. a.*

1. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour. *Raleigh. Tatler.*
2. To bring by action into any ſtate. *Addiſon.*
3. To influence by ſucceſſive impulſes. *Bacon.*
4. To make by gradual labour, or continued violence. *Addiſon.*
5. To produce by labour; to effect. *Drummond.*
6. To manage in a ſtate of motion. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To put to labour; to exert. *Addiſon.*
8. To embroider with a needle. *Spectator.*
9. *To* WORK *out.* To effect by toil *Decay of Piety. Addiſon.*
10. *To* WORK *out.* To eraſe; to efface. *Dry.*
11. *To* WORK *up.* To raiſe. *Dryden.*
12. *To* WORK *up.* To expend in any work, as materials.

WORK. *ſ.* [ꝑeoꝛc, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment. *Dryden.*
2. A ſtate of labour. *Temple.*
3. Bungling attempt. *Stilling fleet.*
4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Spenſer. Shakſpeare.*
5. Any fabrick or compages of art. *Pope.*
6. Action; feat; deed. *Hammond*
7. Any thing made. *Donne.*
8. Operation. *Digby.*
9. Effect; conſequence of action. *Milton.*
10. Management; treatment. *Shakſpeare.*
11. *To ſet on* WORK. To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *ſ.* [from *work.*] One that works. *Spenſer. South.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *ſ.* [*work* and *fellow.*] One engaged in the ſame work with another. *Romans.*

WO'RKHOUSE. } *ſ.* from *work* and
WO'RKINGHOUSE. } *houſe.*]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on. *Dryden.*
2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *ſ.* [*work* and *day.*] Day on which labour is permitted; not the ſabbath. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'RKMAN. *ſ.* [*work* and *man.*] An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Addiſon.*

WO'RKMANLY. *a.* [from *workman.*] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *ad.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *workman.*]

1. Manufacture; ſomething made by the hand. *Spenſer. Tillotſon.*
2. The ſkill of a worker. *Spenſer.*
3. The art of working. *Woodward.*

WO'RKMASTER. *ſ.* [*work* and *maſter.*] The performer of any work. *Spenſer. Milton.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *ſ.* [*work* and *woman.*]

1. A woman ſkilled in needlework. *Spenſer.*
2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *working-day.*] The day not the ſabbath. *Shakſpeare. Herbert.*

WORLD. *ſ.* [ꝑoꝛlꝺ, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*
2. Syſtem of beings. *Nicene Creed.*
3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Milton.*
4. Preſent ſtate of exiſtence. *Shakſpeare.*
5. A ſecular life. *Waller. Rogers.*
6. Publick life; the publick. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Buſineſs of life; trouble of life. *Shakſp.*
8. Great multitude. *Raleigh. Sanderſon.*
9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expreſſion for many. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
10. Courſe of life. *Clariſſa.*
11. Univerſal empire. *Milton. Prior.*
12. The manners of men; the practice of life. *Dryden. Swift.*
13. Every thing that the *world* contains. *Law.*
14. A large tract of country; a wide compaſs of things. *Cowley.*
15. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obſolete. *Knolles.*
16. Time, now only uſed in the phraſe *world without end.*
17. *In the* WORLD. In poſſibility. *Addiſon.*
18. *For all the* WORLD. Exactly. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *worldly.*] Covetouſneſs; addictedneſs to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *ſ.* [from *world.*] A mortal ſet upon profit. *Hooker. Rogers.*

WO'RLDLY. *a.* [from *world.*]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come. *Atterbury.*
2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ſtate. *Milton.*
3. Human; common; belonging to the world. *Raleigh. Hooker.*

WO'RLDLY. *ad.* [from *world.*] With relation to the preſent life. *Raleigh. South.*

WORM. *ſ.* [ꝑẏꝛm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth. *Shakſpeare. Sandys.*
2. A poiſonous ſerpent. *Shakſpeare.*
3. Animal bred in the body. *Harvey.*
4. The animal that ſpins ſilk. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Something tormenting. *Milton.*
7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing ſpiral. *Moxon.*

To **WORM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually *Herbert.*

To **WORM.** *v. a.* To drive by ſlow and ſecret means. *Swift.*

WO'RMEATEN. *a.* [*worm* and *eaten.*]

1. Gnawed by worms. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Old; worthleſs. *Raleigh. Donne.*

WO'RMWOOD. *ſ.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.] Of this plant there are thirty-two ſpecies, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads. *Miller.*

WO'RMY. *a.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms. *Milton.*

WORN. The part. paſſive of *wear.*

WO'RNIL. *ſ.* In the backs of cows in the ſummer are maggots, which in Eſſex they call *wornils.* *Derham.*

To **WO'RRY.** *v. a.* [ꝑoꝛȝen, Saxon.]

1. To tear or mangle, as a beaſt tears its prey. *King Charles. L'Eſtrange.*
2. To haraſs, or perſecute brutally. *Swift.*

WORSE. *a.* The comparative of *bad*, [ꝑẏꝛ, Saxon.] More bad; more ill. *Locke.*

WORSE. *ad.* In a manner more bad. *Shakſp.*

The **WORSE.** *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loſs; not the advantage; not the better. *Spenſer. 2 Kings.*
2. Something leſs good. *Clariſſa.*

To **WORSE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to diſadvantage. *Milton.*

WO'RSER. *a.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worſe* with the uſual comparative termination. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

WO'RSHIP. *ſ.* [ꝓeoꝛꝺꝛcẏꝑe, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Pſalms.*
2. A character of honour. *Shakſpeare.*
3. A title of honour. *Dryden.*
4. A term of ironical reſpect. *Pope.*
5. Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Milton. Tillotſon.*
6. Honour; reſpect; civil deference. *Luke.*
7. Idolatry of lovers. *Shakſpeare.*

To **WO'RSHIP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. *Milton. Randolph.*
2. To reſpect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To honour with amorous reſpect. *Carew.*

To **WO'RSHIP.** *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration. *Geneſis.*

WO'RSHIPFUL. *a.* [*worſhip* and *full*.]
1. Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity. *South.*
2. A term of ironical reſpect. *Stillingfleet.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY. *ad.* [from *worſhipful*.] Reſpectfully. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'RSHIPPER. *ſ.* [from *worſhip*.] Adorer; one that worſhips. *South. Addiſon.*

WORST [the ſuperlative of *bad*, formed from *worſe*.] Moſt bad; moſt ill. *Shakſ. Locke.*

WORST. *ſ.* The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate; the utmoſt height or degree of any thing ill. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*

WO'RSTED. *ſ.* [from *Worſted*, a town in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool ſpun. *Pope.*

WORT. *ſ.* [ꝑyꝛꞇ, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]
1. Originally a general name for an herb.
2. A plant of the cabbage kind.
3. [ꝑyꝛꞇ, Sax.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation *Bacon.*

To WORTH, or *Wurth. v. n.* [ꝑeoꝛðan, Sax.] To be. *Spenſer.*

WORTH. In the termination of the names of places comes from ꝑoꝛð, a court or farm, or ꝑoꝛðiȝ, a ſtreet or road. *Gibſon.*

WORTH. *ſ.* [ꝑeꝛð, Saxon.]
1. Price; value. *Hooker, Woodward.*
2. Excellence; virtue. *Sidney. Donne.*
3. Importance; valuable quality. *South.*

WORTH. *a.*
1. Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Shak.*
2. Deſerving of. *Watts.*
3. Equal in poſſeſſions to. *Sandys.*

WO'RTHILY. *ad.* [from *worthy*.]
1. Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.*
2. Deſervedly; according to merit. *Dryden.*
3. Juſtly; not without cauſe. *Hooker. South.*

WO'RTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *worthy*.]
1. Deſert; merit. *Hooker.*
2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Holder.*
3. State of being worthy; quality of deſerving. *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *a.* [from *worth*.]
1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shakſpeare, Roſcommon.*
2. Having no value. *Prior. Addiſon.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *worthleſs*.] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More.*

WO'RTHY. *a.* [from *worth*.]
1. Deſerving; ſuch as merits. *Shakſp.*
2. Valuable; noble; illuſtrious. *Davies.*
3. Having worth; having virtue. *Digby.*
4. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value, or dignity. *Dryden.*
5. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Deſerving of ill. *Deuteronomy.*

WO'RTHY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. *Brown. Tatler.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandiſe; to exalt. Not uſed. *Shakſpeare.*

To WOT. *v. n.* [ꝑiꞇan, Saxon.] To know; to be aware. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

WOVE. The preterite and participle paſſive of *weave*.

WO'VEN. The participle paſſive of *weave*.

WOULD. The preterite of *will*.
1. It is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood. *Ray.*
2. Was or am reſolved; I wiſh or wiſhed to; I am or was willing. *Sidney.*
3. It is a familiar term for *wiſh to do*, or *to have*. *Shakſpeare.*

WO'ULDING. *ſ.* [from *would*.] Motion of deſire; diſpoſition to any thing; propenſion; inclination; incipient purpoſe. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *ſ.* [ꝑunð, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shakſpeare, Deuteronomy.*

WOUND. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *wind*.

WO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WO'UNDWORT. *ſ.* [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant.

WOX } The preterite of *wax*. Became.
WOXE } Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *To wax*. *Spenſer.*

WRACK. *ſ.* [*wrack*, Dutch; ꝑꝛæcce, Saxon.]
1. Deſtruction of a ſhip; wreck. *Dryden.*
2. Ruin; deſtruction.

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy in the water; to wreck.
2. It ſeems in *Milton* to mean to *rock*, to ſhake.
3. To torture; to torment; to rack. *Cowley.*

To WRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *wbrangheſeur*. Dutch.] To diſpute peeviſhly; to quarrel perverſely; to ſquabble. *Addiſon. Pope.*

WRA'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverſe diſpute. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER *ſ.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man. *Herbert.*

To WRAP. *v. a.* preterite and participle paſſ. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. [ꝑeoꝛꝑꞇan, Saxon, to turn; *wreffler*, Daniſh.]
1. To roll together; to complicate. *Fairfax.*
2. To involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round. *Dryden. Ezekiel.*
3. To compriſe; to contain. *Addiſon.*
4. *To* WRAP *up*. To involve totally. *Knolles.*
5. To tranſport; to put in eſtaſy. *Cowley.*

WRA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *wrap*.]
1. One that wraps.
2. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Addiſ.*

WRATH. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛaðð, Saxon; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenſer.*

WRA'THFUL. *a.* [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging. *Spenſer. Spratt.*

WRA'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiouſly; paſſionately. *Shakſpeare.*

WRA'THLESS. *a.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger. *Waller.*

To WREAK. *v. a.* old preterite and participle paſſive *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked*. [ꝑꝛæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch.]
1. To revenge. *Spenſer. Fairfax.*
2. To execute any violent deſign. *Smith.*

WREAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Obſolete.
1. Revenge; vengeance. *Spenſer.*
2. Paſſion; furious fit. *Shakſpeare.*

WRE'AKFUL. *a.* [from *wreak.*] Revengeful; angry. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*

WREATH. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛeoð, Saxon.]
1. Any thing curled or twiſted. *Smith.*
2. A garland; a chaplet. *Roſcommon.*

To WREATH. *v. a.* pret. *wreathed*; part. paſſ. *wreathed, wreathen.* [from the noun.]
1. To curl; to twiſt; to convolve. *Bacon.*
2. To interweave; to entwine one in another. *South. Dryden.*
3. To encircle as a garland. *Prior.*
4. To encircle as with a garland; to dreſs in a garland. *Dryden. Prior.*

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined. *Dryden.*

WRE'ATHY. *a.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twiſted. *Brown.*

WRECK. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛæcce, Saxon, a miſerable perſon; *wracke*, Dutch, a ſhip broken.]
1. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea. *Spenſer. Daniel.*
2. Diſſolution by violence. *Milton.*
3. Ruin; deſtruction. *Shakſpeare.*

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands. *Spenſer. Woodward.*
2. To ruin. *Daniel.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To ſuffer wreck. *Milton.*

WREN. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛenna, Saxon.] A ſmall bird. *Shakſpeare. Brown.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛinʒan, Sax. *wrenghen*, Dutch.]
1. To pull by violence; to wreſt; to force. *Shakſpeare. Bacon.*
2. To ſprain; to diſtort. *Shakſpeare. Swift.*

WRENCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A violent pull or twiſt.
2. A ſprain. *Locke.*

To WREST. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛæſtan, Saxon.]
1. To twiſt by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Acham. Addiſon.*
2. To diſtort; to writhe; to force. *Hooker.*

WREST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſtortion; violence. *Hooker.*

WRE'STER. *ſ.* [from *wreſt.*] He who wreſts.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wreſtle.*]
1. To contend who ſhall throw the other down. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To ſtruggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *ſ.* [from *wreſtle.*]
1. One who wreſtles; one who profeſſes the athletic art. *Denham.*
2. One who contends in wreſtling. *Waller.*

WRETCH. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛecca, Saxon.]
1. A miſerable mortal. *Prior.*
2. A worthleſs ſorry creature. *Sidney.*
3. It is uſed by way of ſlight, or ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.*

WRE'TCHED. *a.* [from *wretch.*]
1. Miſerable; unhappy. *Hooker.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive.
3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthleſs. *Hooker.*
4. Deſpicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sid.*

WRE'TCHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wretched.*]
1. Miſerably; unhappily. *Clarendon.*
2. Meanly; deſpicably. *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wretched.*]
1. Miſery; unhappineſs; afflicted ſtate. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
2. Pitifulneſs; deſpicableneſs.

WRE'TCHLESS. *a.* Careleſs; mindleſs; heedleſs: properly *recbleſs.* *Hammond.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [ꝑꝛiʒan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with ſhort motions. *More. Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*

WRIGHT. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛihta, ꝑꝛyhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cheyne.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſ. *wringed* and *wrung.* [ꝑꝛihnʒan, Saxon.]
1. To twiſt; to turn round with violence. *Leviticus.*
2. To force by contortion. *Wotton.*
3. To ſqueeze; to preſs. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To writhe. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To pinch. *Clarendon.*
6. To force by violence; to extort. *Milton.*
7. To haraſs; to diſtreſs; to torture. *Shakſpeare. Roſcommon.*
8. To diſtort; to turn to a wrong purpoſe. *Aſcham. Whitgifte.*
9. To perſecute with extortion. *Hayward.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

WRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *wring.*] One who ſqueezes the water out of clothes. *Shakſp.*

WRI'NKLE. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛincle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]
1. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face. *Howel. Swift.*
2. Any roughneſs. *Dryden.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛincłian, Saxon.]
1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon. Pope.*
2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST. *ſ.* [ꝑyꝛꝛt, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Shak.*

WRI'STBAND. *ſ.* [*wriſt* and *band.*] The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT. *ſ.* [from *write.*]
1. Any thing written; ſcripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the Bible. *Knolles. Addiſon.*
2. A judical proceſs. *Prior.*
3. A legal inſtrument. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. paſſ. *written, writ*, or *wrote.* [ꝑꝛitan, aꝑꝛitan, Saxon.]
1. To expreſs by means of letters. *Shakſp.*
2. To engrave; to impreſs. *Locke.*
3. To produce, as an author. *Glanville.*
4. To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of writing. *Shakſp.*
2. To play the author. *Addiſon.*
3. To tell in books. *Shakſpeare*

4. To send letters. 1 *Esdras.*
5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of. *Shakspeare. Ben Jonson.*
6. To compose; to form compositions. *Felton.*

WRI'TER. *s.* [from *write.*]
1. One who practises the art of writing.
2. An author. *Bacon. Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛıðan, Saxon.]
1. To distort; to deform with distortion. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*
2. To twist with violence. *Milton. Addison.*
3. To wrest; to force by violence. *Hooker.*
4. To twist. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WRI'TING. *s.* [from *writ.*]
1. A legal instrument.
2. A composure; a book. *Hooker. Addison.*
3. A written paper of any kind. *Shakspeare.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *s.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle passive of *write.*

WRO'KEN. The part. pass. of *To wreak.*

WRONG. *s.* [ꝑꝛanȝe, Saxon.]
1. An injury; a designed or known detriment. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. Errour; not right. *Roscommon. Watts.*

WRONG. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Sidney. Addison.*
2. Not physically right; unfit, unsuitable. *Swift.*
3. Acting improperly. *Young.*

WRONG. *ad.* Not rightly; amiss. *Pope.*

To WRONG, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly. *Hooker. Addison.*

WRONGDO'ER. *s.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious person. *Sidney. Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *s.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *a.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjust. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjustly. *Sidney. Spectator.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *a.* [*wrong* and *head.*]
WRONGHE'ADED. } Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *ad.* [from *wrongless.*] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *wrong.*] Unjustly; amiss. *Shakspeare. Locke.*

WROTE. The pret. and part. of *write.*

WROTH. *a.* [ꝑꝛoð, Saxon; *vred*, Danish.] Angry. Out of use. *Genesis.*

WROUGHT. [ꝑꝛoȝo, Saxon.] The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht.*]
1. Effected; performed. *Stephens.*
2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Milton.*
3. Produced; caused. *Addison.*
4. Laboured; worked. *Milton.*
5. Gained; attended. *Shakspeare.*
6. Operated. *Milton.*
7. Used in labour. *Deuteronomy.*
8. Worked; driven. *Bacon.*
9. Actuated. *Dryden.*
10. Manufactured. *Raleigh.*
11. Formed. 2 *Corinthians.*
12. Excited by degrees. *Swift.*
13. Guided; managed. *Milton.*
14. Agitated; disturbed. *Shakspeare.*

WRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *wring.*

WRY. *a.* [from *writhe.*]
1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction. *Sidney. Sharp.*
2. Distorted. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*
3. Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Sanderson.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort. *Sidney.*

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Y.

Y Y

Y At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, but I think erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i.* It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *ii*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u.* Y was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

YACHT.

YACHT. *ſ.* [a Dutch word.] A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

YARD. *ſ.* [ȝeapd, Saxon.]

1. Encloſed ground adjoining to a houſe. *Brown. Dryden.*

2. [ȝeapd, Sax.] A meaſure of three feet. *Bacon. Holder.*

3. The ſupports of the ſails. *Dryden.*

YA'RDWAND. *ſ.* [*yard* and *wand.*] A meaſure of a yard. *Collier.*

YARE. *a.* [ȝeapꝛe, Saxon.] Ready; dexterous; eager. *Shakſpeare.*

YA'RELY. *ad.* [from *yare.*] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. *Shakſpeare.*

YARN. *ſ.* [ȝeapn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Shakſpeare. Temple.*

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the ſound; *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl, or ſnarl like a dog.

YA'RROW. *ſ.* A plant.

YAWL. *ſ.* A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oſcitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily. *Dryden.*

2. To open wide. *Sandys. Prior.*

5. To expreſs deſire by yawning. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Oſcitation. *Pope.*

2. Gape; hiatus. *Addiſon.*

YA'WNING. *a.* [from *yawn.*] Sleepy; ſlumbering. *Shakeſpeare.*

YCLA'D. part. for *clad.* Clothed. *Shak.*

YCLE'PED. Called; termed; named. *Milt.*

YDRA'D. The old pret. of *To dread.* *Spenſ.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou.*

YEA. *ad*, [ea, or ȝea, Saxon; *ja.* Dutch.] Yes. *Shakſpeare. Matthew.*

To YEAD, or YEDE. *v. n.* preterite *yede.* To go; to march. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To YEAN. *v. n.* [eamian, Saxon.] To bring young. Uſed of ſheep. *Shakſpeare. Dryden.*

YE'ANLING. *ſ.* [from *yean.*] The young of ſheep. *Shakſpeare.*

YEAR. *ſ.* [ȝeaꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Twelve months, or three hunderd ſixty-five days.

2. It is often uſed plurally, without a plural termination. *Shakſpeare.*

3. In the plural, old age. *Bacon. Dryden.*

YE'ARLING. *ſ.* [from *year.*] Being a year old. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY. *a.* [from *year.*] Annual; happening every year; laſting a year. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *ad.* Annually; once a year. *Sh.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [eaꝛnan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneaſineſs. *Geneſis.*

To YEARN. *v a.* To grieve; to vex. *Sh.*

YELK. *ſ.* [from ȝealpe, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk.* *Brown.*

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony. *Spenſer. Milton.*

YELL. *ſ.* A cry of horrour. *Dryden.*

YE'LLOW. *a.* [ȝealepe, Saxon; *ghelauwe*, Dutch.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold. *Milton. Newton.*

YE'LLOWBOY. *ſ.* A gold coin. *Arbuthnot.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER. *ſ.* A bird.

YE'LLOWISH. *a.* [from *yellow.*] Approaching to yellow. *Woodward.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *yelloviſh.*] The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS. *ſ* [from *yellow.*]

1. The quality of being yellow. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakſpeare* for jealouſy.

YE'LLOWS, *ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. When the gall pipe is ſtopped up, that matter which ſhould be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*

To YELP. *v. a.* [ȝalpan, Sax.] To bark as a beagle hound after his prey. *Shakſpeare.*

YEO'MAN. *ſ.* [The true etymology ſeems to be from *geman*, Friſick, a villager.]

1. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer. *Locke. Addiſon.*

2. It ſeems to have been anciently a ceremonious title given to ſoldiers; whence we have ſtill *yeoman* of the guard. *Bacon.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shakſpeare.*

YEO'MANRY, *ſ.* [from *yeoman.*] The collective body of yeomen. *Bacon.*

To YERK, *v. a.* To throw out or move with a ſpring. A horſe is ſaid to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *Farrier's Dict.*

YERK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* [See YEARN.] *Shakſpeare.*

YES. *ad.* [ȝiꝛe, Saxon.]

1. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle to *no.* *More.*

2. It is a word of enforcement; even ſo; not only ſo, but more. *Pope.*

YEST. *ſ.* [ȝeſt, Saxon.]

1. The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras. Gay.*

3. The ſpume on troubled water; froth; foam. *Shakſpeare.*

YESTY. *a.* [from *yeſt.*] Frothy; ſpumy; foamy. *Shakſpeare.*

YES'TER. *a.* [*ghiſter*, Dutch.] Being next before the preſent day. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY. *ſ.* [ȝeſtaꝛdæȝ, Saxon.] The day laſt paſt; the next day before to-day. *Shakſpeare. Prior.*

YE'STERDAY. *ad.* On the day laſt paſt. *Bac.*

YESTERNI'GHT. *ſ.* The night before this night.

YESTERNI'GHT. *a.* On the night laſt paſt. *Shakſpeare.*

YET. *conjunct.* [ȝyt, ȝet, ȝeta, Sax.] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding, however. *South.*

YET. *ad.*

1. Beſide; over and above: *there is* yet *another.* *Atterbury.*

2. Still; the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame: *he was* yet *a young man.* *Addiſon.*

3. Once again: yet *repeat the name.* *Pope.*

4. At this time; ſo ſoon; hitherto; with a negative before it: *he will help us, but not* yet. *Bacon.*

5. At

5. At leaſt: *if he will not give the whole,* yet *he may give part.* *Baker.*
6. It denotes continuance and extenſion, greater or ſmaller: *the ſtorm grew louder and* yet *louder.* *Dryden.*
7. Still; in a new degree: *his treaſon is made* yet *blacker by ingratitude.* *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Even; after all: *he is not honeſt nor* yet *rich.* *Whitgifte. Bacon.*
9. Hitherto: *he has not* yet *told half.* *Hooker.*

YE'VEN. for *given.* *Spenſer.*

YEW. *ſ.* [ıp, Saxon.] A tree of tough wood. *Fairfax. Prior.*

YE'WEN. *a.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew.

YEX. *ſ.* [See YUX.] The hiccough.

To YEX. *v. n.* To have the hiccough.

YFE'RE. *ad.* [ỳꝑeꝛe, Saxon.] Together. *Spenſer.*

To YIELD, *v. a.* [ȝeldan, Saxon, to pay.]
1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To produce in general. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To afford; to exhibit. *Sidney. Locke.*
4. To give, as claimed of right. *Milton.*
5. To allow; to concede. *Milton.*
6. To permit; to grant. *Dryden.*
7. To emit; to expire. *Geneſis.*
8. To reſign; to give up. *Watts.*
9. To ſurrender. *Knolles.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*
1. To give up the conteſt; to ſubmit. *Daniel. Walton.*
2. To comply with any perſon. *Prov.*
3. To comply with things. *Bacon. Milton.*
4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakewill.*
5. To give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden.*

YIE'LDER, *ſ.* [from *yield.*] One who yields. *Shakſpeare.*

YOKE. *ſ.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch.]
1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Numbers. Pope.*
2. A mark of ſervitude; ſlavery. *Dryden.*
3. A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden.*
4. A couple; two; a pair. *Broome.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage. *Dryden.*
2. To join or couple with another. *Dryden.*
3. To enſlave; to ſubdue. *Shakſpeare.*
4. To reſtrain; to confine. *Bacon.*

YO'KE-ELM. *ſ.* A tree. *Ainſworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW. } *ſ.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or
YO'KEMATE. } *mate.*]
1. Companion in labour. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Mate; fellow. *Hudibras. Sidney.*

YOLD, for *yielded.* Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOLK. *ſ.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg. *Ray.*

YON. } *a.* [ȝeonð, Saxon.] Being at a
YOND. } diſtance within view.
YO'NDER. } *Ben Jonſon. Pope.*

YON. } *ad.* At a diſtance within view.
YOND. } *Milton. Arbuthnot.*
YONDER. }

YOND. *a.* Mad; furious: perhaps tranſported with rage; under alienation of mind. *Spenſ.*

YORE, or *of Yore. ad.* [ȝeoȝaꝛa, Saxon.]
1. Long. *Spenſer.*
2. Of old time; long ago. *Pope.*

YOU. *pronoun.* [eop, ıuh, Saxon.]
1. The oblique caſe of *ye.* *Epheſians.*
2. It is uſed in the nominative. *Dryden.*
3. It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language. *Pope.*

YOUNG. *a.* [ıonȝ, ỳeonȝ, Sax. *jong*, Dutch.]
1. Being in the firſt part of life; not old: uſed of animal life. *Chapman. Cowley.*
2. Ignorant; weak. *Shakſpeare.*
3. It is ſometimes applied to vegetable life. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *ſ.* The offſpring of animals collectively. *Milton. More.*

YOU'NGISH. *a.* [from *young.*] Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

YOU'NGLING. *ſ.* [from *young*: ỳeonȝlınȝ Saxon.] Any creature in the firſt part of life. *Brown. Dryden.*

YOU'NGLY. *ad.* [from *young.*]
1. Early in life. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOUNGSTER. } *ſ.* [from *young.*] A young
YOUNKER. } perſon. *Creech. Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *ſ.* [from *young.*] The ſtate of being young. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eopeꝛı, Saxon.]
1. Belonging to you. *Shakſpeare.*
2. YOURS is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before, or is underſtood: as, *this is* your *book, this book is* yours. *Shakſpeare. Pope.*

YOURSE'LF. *ſ.* [*your* and *ſelf.*] You, even you; ye, not others. *Shakſpeare.*

YOUTH. *ſ.* [ỳeoȝaþ, Saxon.]
1. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence. *Shakſpeare. Arbuthnot.*
2. A young man. *Milton. Dryden.*
3. Young men. *Ben Jonſon.*

YOU'THFUL. *a.* [*youth* and *full.*]
1. Young. *Dryden.*
2. Suitable to the firſt part of life. *Pope.*
3. Vigorous as in youth. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *youthful.*] In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY. *a.* [from *youth.*] Young; early in life. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOU'THY. *a.* [from *youth.*] Young; youthful. A bad word. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *participle.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch.*] Fixed. *Spenſer.*

YUCK. *ſ.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *ſ.* [ȝeol, ỳeol, ỳhul, Sax.] The time of Chriſtmas.

YUX. *ſ.* [ỳeox, Saxon; ſometimes pronounced *yex.*] The hiccough.

Z.

ZEU — ZOO

Z Is found in the Saxon alphabets, ſet down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its ſound is uniformly that of a hard S.

ZA'FFAR. } *ſ.* Powder the calx of cobalt very
ZA'FFIR. } fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a ſolid maſs called *zaffre*, which from its hardneſs has been miſtaken for a mineral. *Hill.*

ZA'NY. *ſ.* One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions, and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon. *Shakſpeare. Donne.*

ZA'RNICH. *ſ.* A ſolid ſubſtance, which approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its luſtre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

ZEAL. *ſ.* [ζῆλος; *zelus*, Latin.] Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe. *Spratt.*

ZEA'LOT. *ſ.* [*zeloteur*, French; ζηλωτὴς.] One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe. *Spratt.*

ZEA'LOUS. *a.* [from *zeal.*] Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe. *Taylor. Spratt.*

ZEA'LOUSLY. *ad.* [from *zealous.*] With paſſionate ardour. *Swift.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *zealous.*] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN. *ſ.* [ſo named from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is ſettled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZE'DOARY. *ſ.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] A ſpicy plant, ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent.

ZED. *ſ.* The name of the letter Z. *Shakſpeare.*

ZE'NITH. *ſ.* [Arabick.] The point overhead oppoſite to the nadir. *Davies. Brown.*

ZE'PHYR. } *ſ.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The weſt
ZE'PHYRUS. } wind; and poetically, any calm ſoft wind. *Milton.*

ZEST. *ſ.*
1. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine.
2. A reliſh; a taſte added. *Young.*

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZETE'TICK. *a.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZE'UGMA. *ſ.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by ſupplement; as, luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZO'CLE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſmall ſort of ſtand or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto, ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed.

ZO'DIACK. *ſ.* [ζωδιακὸς.] The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns; a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns. *Ben Jonſon. Bentley.*

ZONE. *ſ.* [ζωνὴ; *zona*, Latin.]
1. A girdle. *Dryden. Granville*
2. The earth is divided into five *zones*: the firſt is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the ſouthern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. *Suckling. Dryden.*
3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [of ζωή and γράφω.] A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Glanville.*

ZOO'LOGY. *ſ.* [of ζῶον and λογία.] A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZO'OPHYTE. *ſ.* [ζωόφυτον.] Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOO'PHORICK *Column.* *ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS. *ſ.* [ζωοφόρος.] A part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which are the figures of animals.

ZOO'TOMIST. *ſ.* [of ζωοτομία.] A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOO'TOMY. *ſ.* [ζωοτομία.] Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

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